



GEORGIUS III. D. OMNIB. BRITANNIA.
FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIAE REX
FIDEI DEFENSOR
Bruxell. & Lunen. Duc. SRL Arch-Thesaur. & Elector &c.

J. Lodge sculp.



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THE
NEW PRESENT STATE
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.

CONTAINING

A succinct Account of the Climate, Divisions, and Inhabitants, of GREAT-BRITAIN: An ample Description of the several Counties into which that Kingdom is divided; their Air, Soil, natural Productions, Trade, and Manufactures.

The Government of GREAT-BRITAIN: the Power, Prerogatives, and Revenues of the KING; the Laws, Customs, and Privileges of PARLIAMENT; and the Power and Methods of Proceeding in the several Courts of Justice.

A Copious Description of the Capitals of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND; their Government, Courts of Justice, Principal Buildings, Trading and other Companies, Privileges, and Commerce.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Complete and Accurate LISTS of all the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Offices in GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON,

Printed for J. ALMON, opposite *Burlington-House*,
in *Piccadilly*. 1776.

THE
NEW PRESENT STATE
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.



ANALOGY AND ANALYSIS OF THE
AND FORMATION OF GREAT-BRITAIN: AN
ANALYSIS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES INTO
WHICH THAT COUNTRY IS DIVIDED: WITH AN
EXPLANATION OF THE SEVERAL
LANGUAGES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN: THE
PARLIAMENT, THE JUDICIAL, THE
MILITARY, THE NAVAL, THE
AND THE POWER OF PROCEEDING IN THE
SEVERAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

A HISTORY OF THE CAPTAIN OF HONOUR
AND HONOUR: THE GOVERNMENT, COURT OF JUSTICE,
AND THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES, THE
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COMPLETE AND A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE CIVIL, MILITARY,
AND NAVAL OFFICERS OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON.

Printed for J. Aikin, opposite the Theatre-Royal,
in Pall-mall, 1770.

P R E F A C E.

IT is universally acknowledged, that a work in which the present state of this kingdom is fully and justly displayed, would prove very acceptable to the public. How far the present undertaking deserves to be considered in that advantageous point of light, must be left to the decision of the reader. All that can with any propriety be observed by the author is, that he has omitted nothing in his power to render it at once both the most useful and the most entertaining treatise that has hitherto appeared on this subject; to correct the errors of former writers; to supply the many deficiencies in their works; and to present the reader with such a candid and impartial account of the various particulars constituting the present state of Great Britain, that an adequate idea may be formed of that powerful nation.

In order to this he has been assiduously careful to keep a proper medium between redundancy and obscurity: to enlarge on the particulars which deserve attention, and to treat those of less consequence with conspicuous brevity.

He has endeavoured to give a satisfactory account of the name, situation, climate and inhabitants of this island: to delineate the several divisions, or counties, with accuracy and precision; and to describe their rivers, air, soil, natural productions, manufactures and trade.

The constitution of Great Britain is amply discussed, its rise and progress traced from the remotest times; the

present system of government distinctly explained; and the dangers to which it is exposed, particularly enumerated.

The power, prerogatives, council and revenues of the king, are fully considered, that the reader may be acquainted with a subject that has given rise to so many writings and debates.

In considering the British parliament, particular care has been taken to display the laws, customs, and privileges of that grand council of the nation; enumerate their methods of proceeding; and shew the manner in which the national business is transacted.

The various offices that compose the king's court are particularly enumerated; and the power, and method of proceedings in the several courts of justice, amply considered.

Copious descriptions of the capitals of England and Scotland, are given: and their companies, trade, principal buildings, power and privileges are succinctly considered.

Nor have the seats of learning been forgotten, their establishment, rise, progress, and present constitution are displayed, and the several structures of which they consist, sufficiently described.

It would be tedious, as well as useless to enumerate here the various particulars, of which this work consists; especially as the contents, that follow immediately after this preface, may be so easily consulted.

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T H E

NEW PRESENT STATE

O F

G R E A T B R I T A I N .

GR E A T Britain is an island, situated in the Western Ocean; the southern extremity lies in the latitude of fifty degrees north of the equator; and the northern extremity in the latitude of fifty-nine degrees: The most western part is in the longitude of six degrees west, and the eastermost in one degree, forty-two minutes east. Its utmost length, therefore, is nine degrees of latitude; and its utmost breadth seven degrees, forty-two minutes of longitude. But as sixty-nine English miles and a half are nearly equal to a degree of latitude; and near thirty-nine geographical, or forty-four English miles equal to one degree of longitude, in the parallel of fifty degrees; the length of Great Britain from its northern extremity at Caithness in Scotland to the Lizard point in England, is about six hundred and twenty-five English miles; and its greatest breadth from Southwold in Suffolk to the Land's End, in Cornwall, three hundred and thirty-eight English miles.

This island is divided into two parts, called South and North Britain; the former contains England and Wales, and the latter Scotland.

The form of it is triangular; the Land's End, the North-Foreland, and Caithness, shooting out into many promontories, and forming the three corners, or angular points. It is wholly bounded by the sea, which hath several names adapted to the several shores it washes. On the north it is called the North Sea; on the west the Irish Sea; on the south the British, or English Channel; and on the east the German Ocean. The sea, by thus surrounding the whole island, forms, at once, a security against its enemies, and a defence against the excessive cold of the north, to which its climate would be, otherwise, exposed; and hence it is, that in some parts of France and Italy they feel more of the winter, than the inhabitants of the southern parts of England.

Vast numbers of smaller islands lie round Great Britain; some single, as the isle of Wight, the isle of Man, &c. and others, as it were in clusters; as the Cassiterides, or islands of Scilly; and the Orcades, and others, scattered along the coast of Scotland. It has on all sides very convenient harbours; and is accommodated with abundance of navigable rivers, by which the riches of the sea, and those imported from foreign nations are conveyed into the very heart of the kingdom.

C H A P. I.

Of the Situation, Name, Climate, Divisions, Inhabitants, &c. of South Britain, comprehending England and Wales.

SOUTH Britain, comprehending England and Wales, extends northward to the latitude of fifty five degrees forty minutes, where it is terminated by the river Tweed, which divides it from Scotland; it is bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the west by the Irish sea, which divides it from Ireland; and on the south by the British Channel, which separates it from France.

It is perhaps impossible to resolve that question of idle curiosity relating to the derivation of the name Britain. It has, by different authors, been deduced from almost every word in every language to which it has any similitude, either in orthography or sound: some have derived it from Brutus, the name of a Trojan, supposed to have subdued the island, and given his name to it, 1108 years before the Christian æra: Camden takes it for granted, that the island was first called Britain by the ancient Greeks, and conjectures that Britain was formed from *Brith*, or *Brithon*, painted; a name which the ancient inhabitants are supposed to have given themselves, because

because they painted their skins; and *tania*, a Greek termination, signifying country, to express the country of the Briths, or Brithons. Humphry Llwydd, a celebrated antiquary, was of opinion, that the name was wholly British, and that it was originally Prydcain, or Prydhain, a Welsh word signifying white, from a supposition that the original inhabitants gave it that name from the colour of the cliffs on its coast. But the most probable conjecture seems to be, that the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded to the western parts of the island, principally for tin, called it *Bratanaek*, which in their language signifies the Land of Tin; and it is remarkable that *Meneg*, the name of one of the divisions of Cornwall, is derived from the Phœnician language, and signifies bounded by the sea.

Albion is another name of Britain, the origin of which is equally doubtful, and equally involved in obscurity. Some suppose it to have been so called by the Greeks, from Albion the son of Neptune, because it is known that they termed Italy Hesperica, from Hesperus the son of Atlas: others imagine that they formed the name from *Alphon*, white, while others suppose it to have been originally Olbion, from the Greek *Olbios*, happy.

England, the name of the southern part of Britain, distinct from Wales, is supposed to have been originally called Angleland, the land of the Angles, a people who came into the island with the Saxons, and are thought to have given this name to the country, when, after having invaded and subdued it, they united the kingdoms into which it was at first divided, into one monarchy.

Wales, the name of the western part of Britain, distinct from England, is a Saxon word, signifying a land of strangers; a name the Saxons thought proper to bestow upon that part of the country, into which they had driven the natives, when they took possession of the rest of their country.

That part of Great Britain called England, which is now frequently used for all the parts of the island to the southward of the Tweed, and consequently including Wales, has some natural advantages and disadvantages, peculiar to an island: it is subject to perpetual varieties of heat and cold, of wet and dry; but, at the same time, the heat in summer, and the cold in winter are more temperate than any part of the continent, situated between the same parallels of latitude. The atmosphere is so loaded with vapours, that there is sometimes no sunshine for several days together, though no rain falls during the whole interval; but the general humidity produced by these vapours greatly contribute to cover the ground

with a perpetual verdure, seldom seen in other countries: The air of the low lands, near the sea-coast, is rather unhealthy; but the sea furnishes the inhabitants with great plenty and variety of fish, and the shore is formed, by nature, into innumerable bays and creeks, which afford excellent harbours for ships. The air in the inland parts is very healthy, and the soil in general fertile; the face of the country is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, woods and water; and being, in general, inclosed and cultivated, abounds with prospects that can scarce be exceeded by the fictions of imagination itself.

We shall more particularly consider the natural history of this part of the island in the succeeding chapter, where we shall describe the several districts, or counties, into which it is divided; and at present confine ourselves to the nature of these divisions, and the good purposes they were originally intended to answer.

It is not our intention to enter into the controversy that has so long subsisted among the learned, with regard to the origin of the first inhabitants of England; it will be sufficient for our purpose to observe, that the most probable account is, that which supposes they came from the neighbouring continent of France. But whatever their origin might be, it is certain they were a rude, warlike people, residing in hovels, which they built in the woods. They painted their skins, and had no other covering for their bodies than the skins of beasts, carelessly thrown over them, without having been previously shaped into any kind of garment.

These people were, however, divided into separate tribes, and each governed by a separate chief, distinguished by some rude insignia of sovereign power; and from these chiefs a general was elected in time of war, who was then invested with supreme command. They had also a kind of civil and religious government, which was chiefly administered by the priests, who were called Druids, and without whose concurrence no judicial determination was made, nor any public measure undertaken.

These Druids taught that the oak was a divine tree, and that the mistletoe growing on that tree was the choicest gift of heaven, peculiarly sent for the good of mankind. They performed the ceremonies of their religion in consecrated groves of oak; the very fences that inclosed these groves were composed of the wood of that tree; their altars were covered with its leaves, and encircled with its branches. And from their great veneration for that tree they acquired their name, which was derived from the *Celtic* word *Deru*, an oak. They taught

taught also the immortality and transmigration of the soul, and instituted human sacrifices, both to propitiate the gods, and enable them to predict future events, by the falling of the body, the motion of it after it was fallen, the flowing of the blood, and several other circumstances attending that horrid rite of their mistaken religion.

Such were the ancient inhabitants of this island, when Julius Cæsar, about five and forty years before the Christian æra, invaded the country, at the head of a Roman army; and Britain was at length reduced to a province of that extensive empire. The Romans maintained their conquest by a military force, with which they gradually incorporated the flower of the British youth. This force was divided into different parties, which were placed at convenient stations all over the province; and the Roman general for the time being, was supreme governor of the country.

In this state Britain continued, till about the year 426; when the irruption of the northern barbarians into the Roman empire, rendered it necessary to recall the troops stationed in Britain; the emperor Honorius renouncing, at the same time, his sovereignty of the island, and releasing the Britons from their allegiance.

The country being thus left in a feeble and defenceless state, by the loss of the Roman legions, in which all the natives, entrusted with military knowledge, were incorporated, became exposed to the ravages of the ferocious Scots, a people of so rapacious and cruel a disposition, that the inhabitants of the southern parts invited over the Saxons, to deliver them from their intolerable oppression. The Saxons soon freed the country from these lawless invaders, and were rewarded for their service with the isle of Thanet, a district separated from Kent, by a small canal.

But the Saxons were not the only people that came into England, they were assisted by a great number of *Angles*, a people supposed to have had their name from the place of their residence, still called *Angel*, a district in the kingdom of Denmark. These having joined the Saxons, and driven back the Scots, subdued the country they had delivered for themselves, driving the natives into that part of South Britain now called Wales.

Being thus masters of the country, the Saxon generals became petty sovereigns of different districts, forming, what was called the Saxon heptarchy, from the country's being divided into seven parts, each of which was called a kingdom, and distinguished by the names of Kent, Southsex, East Anglia, Westsex, Northumberland, Eastsex, and Mercia.

But Wales was not included in this division, the ancient Britons defending themselves in that mountainous territory against all the efforts of their enemies.

This heptarchy was subdivided into several portions, each containing a certain number of *hides*, or partitions of land, each hide consisting of as much ground as one plough could till in a year; and each of these districts was under an earldorman, or earl.

This division continued till about the year 823, when Egbert, a king of the West Saxons, having subdued all the other kings, became sovereign monarch of all England.

About the year 896, Alfred the great, a successor to Egbert, as sovereign of the whole heptarchy, rendered the commensuration of those districts more exact, and divided England into thirty-two counties, or shires, the names of which, and their relations to the Saxon heptarchy, are the following :

The kingdom of Kent was not divided, but always continued a single county, and still maintains its original name.

The kingdom of the South Saxons was divided into Sussex and Surry.

The kingdom of the West Saxons was divided into Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire.

The kingdom of Northumberland (which also included, besides Durham and Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and that part of Scotland to the southward of the frith of Edinburgh) was included in Yorkshire.

The kingdom of the East Saxons was divided into Hertfordshire, Essex, and Middlesex.

The kingdom of the East Angles was divided into Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgehire.

The kingdom of Mercia was divided into Huntingdonshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Herefordshire, Worcesterhire, Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.

These thirty-two counties were afterwards increased to forty, by the addition of those, afterwards distinguished by the names of Durham and Lancashire; supposed to have been then included in Yorkshire; Cornwall included in Devonshire, and the county of Rutland in that of Northampton; Monmouthshire, which was deemed part of Wales, and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, which are imagined to have been subject to the Scots. These forty, with

with the addition of twelve, into which Wales was afterwards divided, make the present number of counties fifty-two.

These counties were also subdivided by Alfred into trehings, or trihings, hundreds, and tythings, or decennaries: The trehing was a third part of the county, the hundred a district, containing an hundred families, and the tything a district, including ten families.

The County, or shire was governed by an officer, called a shire-reef, or sheriff, and was always associated with the judge. The chief of the trehing was called a Trihingerefas; the hundred was put under the jurisdiction of a constable; and the tything, of a headborough, or tythingman.

By this regulation every man in the kingdom was registered in some tything, the house-holders of which, became mutual pledges for each other; so that if any person accused of a misdemeanor was not produced to answer the accusation in one and thirty days, the tything was fined to the king, and became answerable to the injured party for the offence. Every male, at the age of fourteen years, was obliged to take an oath to keep the laws; this oath was administered at the county court by the sheriff, who was obliged to take care that the person was properly settled in some tything; all the householders of which, from that time became pledges for his good behaviour. This solemn act of suretyship was called frank-pledge, as being the pledge of franks, or freemen; and this branch of the sheriff's authority was called view of frank-pledge.

The county, the trehing, the hundred, and the tything had each a court, and an appeal lay from the tything court to the hundred court, from the hundred court to the trehing court, and from the trehing court to the county-court. An appeal lay also from the county court to a superior court, called the king's court, because the king himself presided there either in person, or by his chancellor.

These divisions and regulations were contrived by Alfred, to prevent the robberies, murders, and other acts of violence, which the intestine commotions, and the necessary suspension of civil jurisdiction had made so frequent, that the whole country was one continued scene of rapine and bloodshed; the success exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and indeed the accounts of it are almost incredible.

At what time Wales was first divided into counties, is not certainly known: Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokehire, Cardiganshire, Flintshire, Caernarynshire, Anglesea, and Merionethshire seem to have been of ancient date in the reign of Edward the first; to these eight, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire were

added, by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry the eighth.

The first division of Wales, upon record, was made about the year 870, when Roderick, king of Wales, divided the whole country among his three sons, into three districts, which were called kingdoms, and distinguished by the names of South Wales, Powis Land, and North Wales. This division gave rise to many wars, in which, the kingdom of Powis Land was portioned among the conquerors, and annexed partly to South Wales, and partly to North Wales;—divisions, which subsist even to this day; the former containing Cardiganshire, Pembrokehire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire; and the latter, Flintshire, Caernarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, Denbighshire, and the county of Anglesea.

The division of counties into hundreds, and of hundreds into tythings, still remain; but there are no traces of the treshing, or trihing, except in Yorkshire, which is still divided into three parts, called the east, west, and north ridings.

In Yorkshire the hundreds are called wapentakes: The counties of Kent and Sussex have a larger sort of divisions, called lathes in the former, and rapes in the latter; and these are subdivided into hundreds, &c.

England and Wales have also their ecclesiastical divisions, called provinces, dioceses, and parishes; a province is the jurisdiction of an archbishop; a diocese of a bishop; and a parish a certain district, placed under the care of a priest.

There are only two provinces in South Britain, namely, Canterbury and York; and twenty-four dioceses, twenty one of which are in the province of Canterbury, and three in the province of York.

For the care of a parish the priest is allowed tythes, or a tenth part of all things in his parish that yield an annual increase, besides a portion of land, set apart for his separate use, and called glebe; a parish, therefore, considered as affording a maintenance to a priest, is called a benefice, and some of these benefices have been appropriated to certain religious houses, bishoprics, or colleges, which have accordingly enjoyed the revenue, and appointed an ecclesiastical person to perform the duty, called the cure of souls, at a certain price, either some part of the tythes, or a sum of money: these appropriated benefices are called appropriations; and when the religious houses were dissolved at the reformation, the appropriated benefices of which they were possessed, came into the hands of laymen, and were then called impropriations, though the

the terms are now frequently confounded. Unappropriated benefices are also called rectories, and appropriated, vicarages. The whole kingdom of England, including the principality of Wales, contains nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-four parishes, of which three thousand, eight hundred and forty-five are impropriated and appropriated benefices.

C H A P. II.

Of the several Counties in England, their Contents, Boundaries, Rivers, Air, Soil, &c.

B E D F O R D S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the north by the shires of Northampton and Huntingdon; on the east by Cambridgeshire; on the west by Buckinghamshire; and on the south by Hertfordshire. It is of an oval form, about twenty two miles in length, fifteen in breadth, and seventy-three in circumference. In which area are contained nine hundreds, ten market towns, one hundred and twenty four parishes, two hundred and sixty thousand acres, and about twelve thousand, one hundred and seventy houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln.

The principal river in Bedfordshire is the Ouse, or Ise, which enters it on the west side, and after many meanders leaves it on the east. It is navigable all the way, and divides the county into two unequal parts; that towards the south being the most considerable. In its course it is joined by a small stream, called the Ivel, which runs through part of the county, from north to south. The river Ouse, or Ise, is supposed to have received its name from Isis, or Proserpine, an infernal goddess, whom the ancient Britons are known to have worshipped: and it was very common among the ancient heathens to consecrate rivers, as well as woods and mountains, to their deities, and call them by their names.

The air of this county is pure and healthy, and the soil, in general, a deep clay. On the north side of the Ouse the country is fruitful and woody; the south side is less so, but far from barren. It produces great quantities of wheat and barley, and both of a very excellent kind. Woad, a plant used by dyers, is also cultivated here, and the soil affords plenty of fuller's earth, a commodity of such importance in the woollen manufacture, that the exportation of it is prohibited;

hibited, by act of parliament. The principal manufactures are bone-lace, and straw-hats.

Bedfordshire sends four members to parliament, two knights for the shire, and two burgessees for the town of Bedford.

B E R K S H I R E.

BERKSHIRE is bounded on the south by Hampshire; on the west by Wiltshire and Gloucestershire; on the north by the river Thames, which divides it from Oxfordshire; and on the east by Middlesex and Surry. It is about thirty nine miles long, twenty-nine broad, one hundred and twenty in circumference; and contains an area of six hundred and fifty-four miles, or five hundred and twenty seven thousand acres: in which are contained twenty hundreds, one hundred and forty parishes, sixty-two vicarages, twelve market towns, six hundred and seventy one villages, and about seventeen thousand houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Salisbury.

The principal river in this county is the Tames, called frequently the Isis, till its junction with the little river Tame, a small stream, which joins the former about three miles above Wallingford, a considerable market town in this county. But this alteration in the name is undoubtedly erroneous, the river having, from the most antiquity, been stiled the Thames, from its source to its influx into the ocean. In an ancient charter, granted to abbot Aldheim, particular mention is made of certain lands, lying on the river Thames, near Summerford; and as Summerford is situated in Wiltshire, it is evident that this river was called the Thames, above its junction with the Tame. The same thing appears in every charter and authentic history, where this river is mentioned, particularly in several charters, granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, and some old deeds relating to Cricklade, both which places are in Wiltshire. This river is navigable through the whole distance of its washing this county. Besides the Thames, Berkshire has four other rivers; the Kennet, great part of which is navigable; the Loddon, the Ocke, and the Lambourne, a small stream, which, contrary to all other rivers, is always highest in summer; shrinks gradually as winter approaches, and at last is nearly, if not quite dry.

The air of Berkshire is healthy, even in the valleys, and on the hills remarkably pure. The soil, in general, is not the most fertile, yet the aspect of the county is beautifully pleasant,

pleasant, being finely diversified with hills and valleys, woods and waters, which are seen, at once, in almost every prospect. It is well stored with timber, particularly oak and beech; and some parts of it produce great plenty of wheat and barley.

It was once superior to all the rest of the island in the manufacture of wool, and its principal manufactures are still woollen-cloth, sail-cloth, and malt. It sends nine members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county; two burgesses for New Windsor; two for Reading; two for Wallingford; and one for Abingdon.

Near Newbury, on each side of the Kennet, is a stratum of peat, extending about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and several miles in length. Peat is a composition of the leaves, branches, and roots of trees, intermixed with grass, straw, plants, and weeds, which, from lying a great length of time in water, are formed into a common mass, so soft, as to be easily cut through with a sharp spade. It is of a blackish, brown colour, and used as fuel. Great number of intire trees are found in these peat pits, lying in a confused and irregular manner, and seem to have been torn up by the roots: they are chiefly oaks, alders, willows, and firs.

In this county is that remarkable curiosity, the rude figure of a white horse, from whence a very large and fruitful valley has obtained the name of the Vale of Whitehorse. This figure, which is cut upon the side of a green hill, takes up near an acre of ground, and is visible at above twelve miles distance. A horse is known to have been the Saxon standard; and some have thence supposed that this figure was made by Hengist, one of the Saxon kings; while others are persuaded that it was made by order of king Alfred, in the reign of his brother Ethelred, as a monument of his victory over the Danes, gained at Ashdown, near this hill, in the year eight hundred and seventy-one. There are, however, others who believe it to have been partly the effect of accident, and partly the work of shepherds; who observing a rude figure, somewhat resembling a horse, as there are in the veins of wood and stone many figures that resemble trees, caves, and other objects, reduced it by degrees to a more regular figure. But however this be, it has been a custom, immemorial, for the neighbouring peasants to assemble on a certain day, about midsummer, and clear away the weeds from this white-horse, and trim its edges, to preserve its shape, which they call "scouring the horse;" after which the evening is spent in mirth and festivity.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the south by the Thames, which divides it from Berkshire; on the west by Oxfordshire; on the north by the counties of Northampton and Bedford; and on the east by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It is thirty-nine miles in length, eighteen in breadth, and one hundred and thirty-eight in circumference. It contains five hundred and forty eight square miles, or four hundred and forty-one thousand acres; in which are eight hundreds, one hundred and eighty-five parishes, fourteen market-towns, and about eighteen thousand, three hundred and ninety houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln.

Its chief rivers are the Thames, the Ouse, and the Colne; besides which there are several nameless rills, which glide through different parts of the county.

The south-east part of the county lies high, and consists of a ridge of hills, called the Chiltern, probably from *Chilt*, a Saxon name for chalk: the northern part is distinguished by the name of the Vale.

The air on the Chiltern-hills is extremely healthful, and even in the vale it is better than the low grounds of other counties. The soil of the Chiltern is stony, but produces good crops of wheat and barley: in many places it is covered with thick woods, among which there are still great quantities of beech. In the Vale, which is extremely fertile, the soil is marle, or chalk; some districts of it are converted into tillage, but the far greater part is used for grazing, which the gentlemen of this county find so lucrative, that they generally keep their estates in their own hands; and the lands that are lett, fetch more rent than any other in the kingdom. One single meadow, called Bery-field, in the manor of Quarendon, not far from Aylesbury, was lett, many years ago, for eight hundred pounds per annum, and has been since lett for much more.

The chief manufactures are bone-lace and paper. It sends fourteen members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county; two burgesses for Buckingham; two for Wicomb; two for Aylesbury; two for Amersham; two for Wendover; and two for Great Marlow.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Lincolnshire; on the south by Hertfordshire; on the west by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford; and on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk. It is forty miles in length, twenty-five in breadth, and one hundred and thirty in circumference, containing an area of seven hundred and eight square miles, or five hundred and seventy thousand acres. It is divided into seventeen hundreds, in which are one city, and eight market towns, one of which is Cambridge, a borough and university, one hundred and sixty-three parishes, and about seventeen thousand, four hundred houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Ely, except a very small part, which is in the diocese of Norwich.

The principal river in this country is the Ouse, or Isle, which running from west to east, divides it into two parts. The little river Cam runs through the middle of the county from south to north, and falls into the Ouse at Streatham-mere, near Thetford by Ely. The Ouse derives its name from Isis, and is already described in Bedfordshire. The Cam is supposed to have been so called from its winding course, the British word Cam signifying crooked; so a river in Cornwall, that is remarkable for its irregularity, is called the Camel.

And besides these rivers, there are many channels and drains; for almost all the water from the Middle of England, except what is discharged by the Thames and the Trent, falls into part of this county. They have been called the Gleane, the Willand, the Neane, the Grant, the Mildenhall, the Brandon, and the Stoake, besides the water called Moreton's Leam, which is now navigable from Peterborough to Wisbich.

A considerable tract of land in this county is distinguished by the name of the Isle of Ely: it consists of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very spacious level, containing three hundred thousand acres of land, and extending from this county into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire. The Isle of Ely is the northern division of the county, and extends southward almost as far as Cambridge. The whole level, of which this is part, is bounded on one side by the sea, and on the others by uplands, which, taken together, form a kind of rude semicircle, resembling a horse shoe.

This level is generally supposed to have been overflowed in some violent convulsion of nature: a preternatural swelling of
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of the sea, or an earthquake, which left the country flooded with a lake of fresh water, as has frequently happened in other places. It is certain that the fens in Cambridgeshire were once very different from what they are now. William Somerfet, who was a monk of the abbey of Malmesbury in Wiltshire, and was therefore called William of Malmesbury, an historian of great credit, who wrote in the twelfth century, says, that in his time this country was a terrestrial paradise. He describes it as a plain that was level and smooth as water, covered with perpetual verdure, and adorned with a great variety of tall, smooth, taper, and fruitful trees: Here, says he, is an orchard bending with apples, and there a field covered with vines, either creeping upon the ground, or supported by poles. In this place art also seems to vie with nature, each being impatient to bestow what the other withholds. The buildings are beautiful beyond description; and there is not an inch of ground that is not cultivated to the highest degree. It must however be remarked, that William of Malmesbury, who was himself a recluse in another part of the island, is here describing the country about Thorney Abbey, which was the dwelling of other solitary devotees like himself. He therefore described a place which it is probable he never saw, and which his zeal might induce him to mention in the most advantageous terms. It must also be observed, that he describes the country as a level, and mentions marshes and fens, though he says the marshes were covered with wood, and the fens afforded the most stable and solid foundation for the buildings that were erected upon them.

It must also be remarked, that the Abbey Floriacensis, an historian of the year 970, near two hundred years before William of Malmesbury, in a description of the kingdom of the East Angles, in which this country lies, says, that it is encompassed on the north with large wet fens, which begin almost in the heart of the island; and the ground being a perfect level for more than an hundred miles, the water of these fens descend in great rivers to the sea. He adds, that these large fens make a prodigious number of lakes, which are two or three miles over, and by forming a variety of islands, accommodate great numbers of monks with their desired solitude and retirement.

That the flat country might easily be overflowed to a great extent, merely by an accidental obstruction of the rivers, through which the water of the fens was carried off, is very evident, and that such an inundation actually happened, there is indubitable evidence, yet more authentic than that of any history; for timber trees of several kinds have been found rooted
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in firm earth, below the slime and mud that lie immediately under the water. In other places a perfect soil has been found at the depth of eight feet, with swathes of grass lying upon it, as they were first mowed. Brick and stone, and other materials for building, have also been found at a considerable depth, by the workmen who were employed in digging drains for the water: and in setting a sluice, there was found, sixteen feet below the surface, a compleat smith's forge, with all the tools belonging to it. And when the channel at Wisbich was repaired and improved, in the year 1635, there was found, eight feet below the bottom, a stratum of firm ground, which had once been the bed of the river, as appeared by many large stones and old boats, which were lying upon it, and had been buried in the slime. But whatever was the condition of this country and its inhabitants before the inundation, it was extremely bad afterwards; the waters stagnating, for want of proper channels to run off, became putrid, and filled the air with noxious exhalations; the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns could have no communication with each other by land; and a communication by water was in many places difficult, and in others impracticable, for though the water covered the ground to a considerable height, yet it was so choaked with mud, sedge, and reeds, that a boat could not, every where, make way through it: and in winter, when the surface was so frozen as to prevent all navigation, and yet not hard enough to bear horses, the inhabitants of many islands among these fens were in danger of perishing for want of food. To remedy these evils many applications were made to the government for cutting rivers and drains, which were many times attempted, but without success. In the reign of Charles the first, Francis Russel, who was then earl of Bedford, agreed with the inhabitants of the several drowned countries to drain the whole level, in consideration of a grant of ninety-five thousand acres of the land that he should drain, for his own use. The earl admitted several persons to be sharers with him in this undertaking, and they proceeded in the work till one hundred thousand pounds had been expended; but the ground was still under water. It was then undertaken by the king, who engaged to compleat the work for sixty-nine thousand acres more, and proceeded on the attempt, till the civil war broke out, which first put an end to his projects, and then to his life. During the civil war the work stood still; but in the year 1649, William, earl of Bedford, and the other adventurers, who had been associated with Francis, resumed the undertaking upon their original contract, for ninety-five thousand

thousand acres; and after having expended three hundred thousand pounds more, the work was compleated. But the expence being much more than the value of the ninety-five thousand acres, many of the adventurers were ruined by the project, and the sanction of the legislature was still necessary to confirm the agreement, and invest the contractors with such rights and powers, as would enable them to secure such advantages as they had obtained. King Charles the second, therefore, upon application, recommended it to his parliament, and in the fifteenth year of his reign an act was passed, intituled an act for settling the drains of the great level, called (from the first private undertaker) Bedford level. By this act the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the governor, baliffs, and commonalty of the company of the conservators of the great level of the fens. The corporation consists of one governor, six baliffs, and twenty conservators. The governor and one baliff, or two baliffs without the governor, and three conservators make a quorum, and are empowered to act as commissioners of sewers, to lay taxes on the ninety-five thousand acres, to levy them, with penalties for non-payment, by sale of a sufficient part of the land on which the tax and penalty are due. But by this act the whole ninety-five thousand acres were not vested in the corporation. The king reserved twelve thousand acres to himself, ten thousand of which he assigned to his brother the duke of York, and two thousand he gave to the earl of Portland.

In the Isle of Ely the air is damp, foul, and unwholsome; but in the south-east parts of the country it is more pure and salubrious; the soil is also very different: in the Isle of Ely it is hollow and spungy, yet affords excellent pasturage: in the uplands to the south-east the soil produces great plenty of bread corn, and barley. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing the grais called *saint foïn*, holy grais, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine.

The principal commodities of Cambridgeshire are corn, malt, cattle, butter, saffron, coleseed, hemp, fish, and wild fowl. The wild fowl are taken in duckoys, places convenient for catching them, into which they are led by tame ducks that are trained for that purpose; and in the Isle of Ely there is such plenty of these birds, that three thousand couple are said to be sent to London every week; and there is one duckoy, near Ely, which lets for five hundred pounds a year. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and wicker ware.

Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire is principally famous for an university, of which we have no account generally allowed to be authentic, that goes farther back than the reign of Henry the first, who succeeded William Rufus, in August 1100. About this time the monastery of Crowland, or Croyland, in Lincolnshire, being consumed by fire, Joffred, or Geoffry, the Abbot who was possessed of the manor of Catenharn, near Cambridge, sent thither Gislebert, his professor of divinity, and three other monks.

These monks being well skilled in philosophy and the sciences, went daily to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, and read public lectures: a number of scholars were soon brought together, and in less than two years they were so multiplied, that there was not a house, barn, or church, in the place, large enough to hold them. Inns and halls were soon after built for the accommodation of the students, with chambers, which exempted them from the high rents, which the town's-men had taken occasion to exact; the scholars were then divided into different classes. The boys and young men were assigned to friar Odo, an excellent grammarian and satyric poet, who read them lectures in grammar early in the morning: at one o'clock, Jericus, another of the monks read Aristotle's logic to a second class; at three friar Williams read Tully's rhetoric, and Quintillian's institutions to a third; and Gislebert, the principal master, preached to the people on all Sundays and holidays.

The society still increasing was called an university, before any college was founded for the scholars, or any pecuniary encouragement given to the institution, as appears by a record in the tower, of the fifty-second of Henry the third, which was in the year 1268, where it is stiled *universitatis scolarium*, though Robert of Remington says "Grant-bridge was from a study made an university, like Oxford, by the court of Rome, in the reign of Edward the first." But at whatever time it was first considered as an university, it is certain that the first college was founded in 1257, by Hugh Balsham, then prior of Ely, who endowed it in 1284, the twelfth of Edward the first, when he became bishop of that diocese, for a master, fourteen fellows, two students in divinity, and eight poor scholars, directing the number to be either increased or diminished, as the revenue should be improved or abated.

The university of Cambridge consists of sixteen colleges, four of which are distinguished by the name of halls, though the privileges of both are in every respect equal. It is a corporation, consisting of about one thousand five hundred

persons: and is governed by a chancellor, a high steward, two proctors, and two taxers; all these officers are chosen by the university. The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit consent of the university, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a person of so high rank, it is not expected or intended that he should execute the office; but he has not the power of appointing his substitute: a vice chancellor is chosen annually, on the third of November, by the university: he is always the head of some college, the heads of the colleges returning two of their body, of which the university elects one. The high steward is chosen by the senate, and holds his place, by patent, from the university. The proctors and taxers are also chosen every year, from the several colleges and halls, by turns.

The public schools, of which there is one for every college, are in a building of brick and rough stone, erected on the four sides of a quadrangular court. Every college has also its particular library, in which, except that of king's college, the scholars are not obliged to study, as in the libraries at Oxford, but may borrow the books, and study in their chambers. Besides the particular libraries of the several colleges, there is the university library, which contains the collections of the archbishops, Parker, Grindal, and Pancroft; and of Dr. Thomas Moore, bishop of Ely, consisting of thirty thousand volumes, which was purchased for seven thousand pounds, and presented to the university, by his late majesty king George the first, in the year 1715.

Each college has also its particular chapel, where the masters, fellows, and scholars meet every morning and evening for the public worship of God; though on Sundays and holidays, when there is a sermon, they attend at St. Mary's church.

The names of the colleges are Peter-House, Clare-Hall, Pembroke-Hall, Corpus-Christi, or Benedict-College, Trinity-Hall, Gonvil and Caius-College, King's-College, Queen's-College, Catharine-Hall, Jesus-College, Christ's-College, St. John's-College, Magdalen-College, Trinity-College, Emanuel-College, and Sidney Sussex-College.

I. PETER-HOUSE is a large quadrangular building, well-contrived, and adorned with porticos, and has a master, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two scholars.

II. CLARE-HALL is one of the neatest and most uniform structures in the university: it is a square of building three stories high; the materials are free-stone; and the work is Dorick; it reaches quite to the banks of the Cam, and the court

court is entered by a lofty gate-house, adorned with two rows of pillars. There is another building contiguous to the college, the upper story of which is the library, and the lower the chapel. To this college belongs a meadow on the other side of the river, which communicates with it by a bridge. It has a master, eighteen fellows, and sixty-three scholars.

III. PEMBROKE-HALL has a master, five fellows, and thirteen scholars. In the building there is nothing worthy of note.

IV. CORPUS-CHRISTI, or BENEDICT-COLLEGE, is a long square of buildings, containing two courts, and two rows of lodgings. It has a chapel and library under the same roof, and maintains a master, twelve fellows, and forty scholars.

V. TRINITY-HALL is but an irregular building, yet it has convenient lodgings for the master and fellows, and pleasant gardens, inclosed by walls of brick; and maintains twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars.

VI. GONVIL and CAIUS-COLLEGE has twenty-six fellows, and seventy-four scholars.

VII. KING'S-COLLEGE is an unfinished pile, the original plan of the building having been executed only in part; yet the chapel, though it was built by parts, at different and distant times, is said to be one of the finest rooms in the world. It is three hundred and four feet long, seventy-three broad, and ninety-four feet high on the outside, yet it is supported merely by the symmetry of its parts, having no pillar within to sustain the roof, which, as well as the sides, is of freestone. The choir is adorned with excellent carving, and the windows are very curiously painted. This college maintains a master, fifty fellows, and twenty scholars.

VIII. QUEEN'S-COLLEGE is one of the pleasantest in the university; it has the most convenient lodgings, delightful gardens, orchards, and walks; and was the residence of the celebrated Erasmus of Rotterdam, who chose this college for his last retreat. It maintains a master, nineteen fellows, and forty-four scholars.

IX. CATHARINE-HALL maintains a master, six fellows, and thirty scholars.

X. JESUS-COLLEGE maintains a master, sixteen fellows, and thirty-one scholars.

XI. CHRIST'S-COLLEGE is adorned with a fine new building, and maintains a master, fifteen fellows, and fifty scholars.

XII. ST. JOHN'S-COLLEGE is a large building, consisting of three courts; and has a master, fifty-four fellows, and one hundred scholars.

XIII. MAGDALEN-COLLEGE stands on that side of the Cam, which is opposite to all the rest. A new building was begun some years ago to be added to this college, but it was never finished. It maintains a master, thirteen fellows, and thirty scholars.

XIV. TRINITY-COLLEGE consists of two spacious squares, or courts, in one of which a library has been lately erected of free-stone, supported by two rows of pillars, and said to be one of the most noble and elegant structures of the kind, in the world. This college has sixty-five fellows, and ninety-one scholars.

XV. EMANUEL-COLLEGE has a very neat chapel, built chiefly by the bounty of archbishop Sancroft; and maintains a master, fourteen fellows, and sixty scholars.

XVI. SIDNEY SUSSEX-COLLEGE has a master, twelve fellows, and twenty-eight scholars.

The whole number of fellows is four hundred and six, and of scholars six hundred and sixty; beside which there are two hundred and thirty-six inferior officers and servants of various kinds, who are maintained upon the foundation.

These, however, are not all the students of the university; there are two sorts of students, called pensioners, the greater and the less; the greater pensioners are in general the young nobility, and are called fellow commoners, because though they are scholars they dine with the fellows; the less are dieted with the scholars, but both live at their own expence. There are also a considerable number of poor scholars, called sizars, who wait upon the fellows and scholars, and the pensioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of these pensioners and sizars cannot be ascertained, as it is in a state of perpetual fluctuation.

This county sends six members to parliament: two knights of the shire, two burgesses for the town of Cambridge, and two representatives for the university.

C H E S H I R E.

CHESHIRE is bounded on the north by Lancashire; on the east and south-east by Derbyshire and Staffordshire; on the south by Shropshire, and part of Flintshire; and on the west and north-west by Denbighshire and the Irish sea, into which the north-west corner shoots out, and forms a peninsula, near sixteen miles long, and seven broad, called Wiral. The sea breaking on each side of this peninsula forms

forms two creeks ; one between the north-east side of the peninsula, and the south-west coast of Lancashire, the other between the south-west side of it, and the north-east coast of Flintshire: these two creeks receive all the rivers of the county. The whole county is about five and forty miles long, and five and twenty broad in its greatest extent, and one hundred and thirty miles in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds ; in which are one city, twelve market-towns, one hundred and twenty-four villages, eighty-six parish churches, and thirty-eight chapels, and about twenty-four thousand houses. It lies in the diocese of Chester, and province of York ; and the city of Chester is about one hundred and eighty-two miles, nearly north-west from London.

The principal rivers are the Mersee, the Weaver, and the Dee ; the Mersee runs from the north-east westward, and dividing this county from Lancashire, falls into the northern creek of the peninsula ; the Weaver rises in Shropshire, runs from south to north, and falls also into the northern creek ; the Dee rises from two springs, near Bala, a market-town in Merionethshire in Wales, and is a name supposed to have been derived from Dwy, which in the antient British language signifies the number two ; it runs north-east through Merionethshire and Denbighshire, and then directing its course north, and separating Cheshire from North Wales, falls into the southern creek of the peninsula ; the Dee abounds with salmon ; and it is remarkable that the longest and heaviest rains never cause it to overflow, though it always floods the neighbouring fields, when the wind blows fresh at south-west. The British name of this river is Dyffyn Dwy, a word signifying the water of two springs. The Romans call it Deva, probably from Dyffyn : and its present name is evidently derived from the same source. Of the names of the Mersee and Weaver there is no account. Besides these rivers there are several meres and lakes of considerable extent, which abound with carp, tench, bream, eels, and other fish.

The air of this county is serene and healthful, but proportionably colder than the more southern parts of the island. The country is in general flat and open, though it rises into hills on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and contains several forests : two of which, called Delamere and Macclesfield, are of considerable extent. The soil, in many parts, is naturally fertile, and its fertility is greatly increased by a kind of marle, or fat clay, of two sorts, one white and the other red, which the peasants find in great abundance, and spread upon their lands as manure : corn and grass is thus produced with the most plentiful increase ; and the

pasture is said to be the sweetest of any in the kingdom. There are, however, several large tracts of land covered with heath and moss, which the inhabitants can use only for fuel. The mossy tracts consist of a kind of moorish, boggy earth; the inhabitants call them mosses, and distinguish them into white, grey, and black, from the colour of the moss that grows upon them. The white mosses, or bogs, are evidently compages of the leaves, seeds, flowers, stalks, and roots of herbs, plants, or shrubs. The grey consists of the same substances, in a higher degree of putrefaction; and the only difference of the black is, that in this the putrefaction is perfect; the grey is harder, and more ponderous than the white; and the black is closer and more bituminous than either. From these mosses square pieces, like bricks, are dug out, and laid in the sun to dry, for fuel, and are called moss.

The chief commodities of this county are cheese, salt, and mill-stones. The cheese is esteemed the best in England, and furnished in great plenty by the excellent pasturage on which the cattle are fed. The salt is produced not from the water of the sea, but from salt springs, which rise in Northwich, Namptwich, and Middlewich, which are called the salt witches, and Dunham, at the distance of about six miles from each other. The pits are seldom more than four yards deep, and never more than seven. In two places in Namptwich the spring breaks out in the meadows, so as to fret away the grass; and a salt liquor ouzes through the earth; which is swampy to a considerable distance. The salt springs at Namptwich are about thirty miles from the sea, and generally lie along the river Weaver; yet there is an appearance of the same vein at Middlewich, nearer a little stream called the Dane, or Dan, than the Weaver. All these springs lie near brooks, and in meadow grounds. The water is so very cold at the bottom of the pit, that the briners cannot stay in them above half an hour at a time, nor so long without frequently drinking strong waters. Some of these springs afford much more water than others; but it is observed, that there is more salt in any given quantity of water drawn from the springs that yield little, than in the same quantity drawn from those that yield much; and that the strength of the brine is generally in proportion to the paucity of the spring. It is also remarkable, that more salt is produced from the same quantity of brine in dry weather, than in wet. Whence the brine of these springs is supplied, is a question that has never yet been finally decided: some have supposed it to come from the sea; some from subterraneous rocks of salt, which were

were discovered in these parts about the middle of the last century; and others from subtil saline particles, subsisting in the air, and deposited in a proper bed. It is not probable that this water comes from the sea, because a quart of sea water will produce no more than an ounce and an half of salt, but a quart of water from these springs, will often produce seven or eight ounces. But whether the saline rocks, or the saline particles, are the cause of this phenomenon, future naturalists must determine.

The stone which is wrought into mill-stones, is dug from a quarry at Mowcop-Hill near Congleton.

Cheshire sends four members to parliament; two for the county, and two for the city of Chester.

C O R N W A L L.

CORNWALL is bounded on the south, the west, and the north by the sea, and on the east by the river Tamar, which divides it from Devonshire. Its greatest length east and west is 78 miles and an half, and its greatest width, from south-south-east to north-north-west, is forty-two miles and a quarter, and fifteen miles in circumference. It is divided into nine hundreds; in which are twenty parliament boroughs, twenty-seven market-towns, eighty-nine vicarages, an hundred and sixty-one parish churches, besides chapels of ease, near one thousand three hundred villages, and about twenty five thousand houses. It lies in the diocese of Exeter and province of Canterbury.

The principal rivers of Cornwall are the Tamar and the Camel. Tamar is supposed to be a British word, signifying the water of the large river. The Tamar rises in Moor-Winston, the most northern parish of this county, about three miles from the sea-coast. It issues from the summit of a moor, whence part of the water descending to the north, forms the river Tenridge; and the other part descending to the south, forms the Tamar. At the distance of ten miles from its source, it gives name to the small parish and village of North Tamerton, where it is crossed by a stone bridge. In its course it receives many small streams; and at Polston-bridge, a large fair stone fabric, erected, as Leland says, by the abbey of Tavistock, it becomes a wide and rapid stream. As it continues its course, it passes under another, called Graistun, or Grey-Stone Bridge, about twenty miles from its source. The stream still increasing, by the conflux of other waters, passes under a high strong stone bridge at Stoke Clymssland, or Stoke Lynnsland, not far south of Grey Stone.

The bridge at Stoke Lymland was called Hant Bridge, *i. e.* High Bridge; but this name by degrees degenerated into Horse Bridge. At a small distance it passes under another bridge, sometimes called Calstock Bridge, from the parish in which it stands; and sometimes New Bridge. Five miles farther down, the Tamar becomes a spacious harbour; and passing within half a mile of Saltash, an ancient borough, it is joined by the Creek and river called Lynher; and then passing strait forward, forms the noble harbour called *Hamaze*, a Saxon word, signifying the wet or oozy habitation or district. At this place it makes two large creeks on the west, one called St. John's, the other Millbrook; and one creek on the east, called Stonehouse Creek, and then, after a course of about forty miles nearly south, it falls into the sea.

The Camel was antiently called the Cablan, by a contraction of the words Cabm-Alan, the crooked Alan; for Alan was its proper name. It was also sometimes called Dunmere, the water of the hills; but it is now called Cam-el, a name signifying the crooked river. It rises about two miles north of the borough of Camelford, and, after a course of about twelve miles, it becomes navigable for barges: a few miles further, it runs by Eglaf-hel, that is, the church on the river, where it receives a small stream, called the Laine, supposed to have been originally called the Elaim, a name signifying a young hind, from the swiftness of its course; about a mile farther it runs under the largest bridge in this country, called Wade Bridge. The erection of this bridge was undertaken by the vicar of Eglafhal, in the year 1460, whose name was Lovebon, as a work of public utility, there being at that time a ferry which could be plied only when the tide was in; and when the tide was out, the ford was very dangerous. The expence of this noble work was greatly disproportioned to his circumstances; and in the course of the work many difficulties arose, by which a mind, less ardent and less firm, would have been driven from its purpose. The foundation of some of the piers proved so swampy, that, after many other expedients had been tried, without success, they were at last built upon woolpacks. But Lovebon, whatever were his difficulties and discouragements, persevered, and being assisted by the bounty of others, whose assistance he solicited with unwearied application, when his own powers were exhausted, he lived to see his bridge compleated as it now stands, with seventeen arches stretching quite across the valley, to the great emolument of his country, and the immortal honour of his name.

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Small barks of fifty or sixty tons come up to this bridge, and supply the country with coals from Wales, and with lime, timber and grocery from Bristol. About a mile below this bridge, the Camel forms two small creeks to the east, and soon after two others to the west; after it has flowed about a mile farther, it reaches Padstow, an ancient town, where there is a pier, and some trade from Ireland, Wales, and the Bristol Channel. At this place it is near a mile wide; and there is a ferry-boat to cross it. About two miles below the town, the sea has thrown a bar across the haven, which prevents ships of more than two hundred tons from coming in at all, and renders it dangerous even for smaller ships to come in, except when the tide is high, and the weather fair.

Besides the Tamar and the Camel, there are in this county the Lynher, the Tide or Tidi, the Seaton, the Loo, the Duloo, the Fawy, the Fal, the Hêl, the Lo, and the Heyl; besides several creeks that run up from the sea.

The Lynher is supposed to derive its name from a lake which it makes a little before it joins the Tamar at Hamoze. *Lyn*, in the Cornu-British language, signifies lake, and *hêr* signifies long; Lynher therefore is Longlake. This river rises on some hills, in a parish called Altarun, about eight miles west of Launceston; and after a course of about twenty-four miles, falls into the Tamar. In the summer the stream is small, but in winter rapid, wide, and dangerous, frequently overflowing its banks, and carrying away ricks, barns, and houses, and whatever else happens to be in its way.

The Tide or Tidi, rises on the south side of a hill, called Caradon Hill, near Leskard, a parliament borough, and falls into the Lynher, a little below another antient borough, called St. Germans.

The Seaton is probably so called from Seaton, or Sea Town, a town which antiently stood where this river falls into the sea, but which has been long since swallowed up by the encroachments of the waves. It rises in some high lands, called St. Clare, about four miles to the north east of Leskard; and its whole course is about twelve miles.

The Loo, or East Loo, is supposed to derive its name either from the Welch *Lbiich*, or the Cornubritish *Lúb*, the same with the Irish *Lough*, and the Scots *Loch*, which are the same with our Lake, pond, or pool, and to have been so called from the large pool which it makes every full tide between two boroughs, called from the rivers East Loo and West Loo.

The Loo, as well as the Seaton, has its rise in the high lands of St. Clare, and after a course of about ten miles, falls into the sea. A bridge crosses this river from East Loo to West Loo; it is built of stone, over fifteen arches, and is one hundred and forty-one yards long, and six feet three inches wide between the walls.

The Duloo, that is the black Loo, or as it is sometimes called the West Leo, rises in a parish called St. Pinbök, and after a course of about seven miles, falls into the East Loo.

The Fawy or Fanwy, derives its name from Fan, a hole or ditch, and Wy, water. It rises in a moor, called Fauwy Moor, not far from a mountain called Brownwilly, which is one of the highest in the county. It passes under six bridges, and having received several rivulets, in a course of six and twenty miles, it falls into the sea between two old towers, that were built in the reign of Edward the fourth.

The Fal, or Fala, rises at a place called Fenton Val, that is, the source of Val or Fal, about two miles to the west of some hills, called Roche Hills; and, after a course of about twenty miles, falls into the sea, forming an harbour near a mile wide, secured with hills and winding creeks, with a deep channel, and a bold shore. In this harbour, it is said, an hundred ships may anchor, and no one see the other's top; it is also situated conveniently for getting clear of the Channel, and yielding only to Milford Haven, on the coast of Wales, it is reckoned the second harbour in Great Britain. There is however a large rock near the middle of it, the top of which is below high water mark, but no damage happens from it, because the heirs of Killegrew, the lords of a castle, called Pendennis Castle, which guards the entrance, are obliged to keep a tall pole fixed on the highest part of it, so that its situation is always seen and avoided.

The Hël, the name of which is equivalent to river, issues from some hills near Penhall Guy, *i. e.* water coming from the head of a hill; and after a course of about six miles, falls into the sea, where it forms a haven, and is near a mile wide.

The Lo, or Loo, called the Loo in Therrier, the name of the Hundred through which it flows, to distinguish it from the East and West Loo, rises in the north part of a parish called Windron; and after a course of about six miles, falls into the sea, having first formed a lake called Loo Pool.

The Hël, or Heyl, in Penrith, rises from four brooks, about three miles north of a town called St. Erth; and after a course of more than five miles, falls into the sea at St. Ives Bay. These are all the rivers in Cornwall that are navigable
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in any part of their course ; the others are too inconsiderable to be particularly mentioned.

Four fifths of the outline of this county being washed by the sea, the air is necessarily more damp than in places that lie remote from the coast. A dry summer is here extremely rare ; but the rains are rather frequent than heavy ; and there are few days so wet, but that some part of them is fair, and few so cloudy but that there are intervals of sunshine. Storms of wind are more sudden and more violent than within the land, and the air is impregnated with salt, which rises with the vapours from the sea ; this quality of the air is very unfavourable to scorbutic habits ; it is also hurtful to shrubs and trees, and in general to tender shoots of whatever kind, which after a storm that drives the sea air upon them, generally appear shrivelled and have a salt taste ; for this reason there are no such plantations of wood on rising grounds, nor any such hedge-rows of tall trees in Cornwall, as there are in the northern counties of England, which, though farther from the sun, are not exposed to blasts from the sea.

In Cornwall, however, the winters are more mild than in any other part of the island, so that myrtles will flourish without a green-house, if they are secured from the salt winds that blow from the sea : the snow seldom lies more than three or four days upon the ground, and a violent shower of hail is scarce ever known. The spring shews itself early in buds and blossoms, but its progress is not so quick as elsewhere. The summers are not hotter in proportion, as the winters are less cold ; for the air is always cooled by a breeze from the sea, and the beams of the sun are not reflected from the surrounding waters with so much strength, as from the earth ; it happens therefore, that though Cornwall is the most southern county in England, yet the harvest is later, and the fruit has less flavour, than in the midland parts. As the county abounds in mines, the air is filled with mineral vapours, which in some parts are so inflammable as to take fire, and appear in flame over the grounds from which they rise. But notwithstanding the saline and mineral particles that float in the atmosphere, the air of Cornwall is very healthy ; for it is in a greater measure free from the putrid exhalations that in other places rise from the bogs, marshes, and standing pools ; and from the corrupt air that stagnates in the dead calm that is often found among thick woods. In Cornwall, the country is open, the soil in general is sound, and the air always in motion, which may well atone for any noxious effluvia supposed to rise either from mines or the sea.

The soil of Cornwall is of three kinds, the black and gritty, the shelfey and slatey, and the stiff reddish soil approaching to clay. The highest grounds are covered with the black soil; and on the tops and sides of hills it bears nothing but four grass, moss, and heath, which is cut up in thin turfs for firing; and in places where the ground is level or hollow, so that the rain cannot run off, which are few, and but of small extent, it is formed into bogs and marshes; these bogs yield nothing useful but a thick brick turf, full of the matted roots of sedge grass, the ganeus and other marsh plants, which, when perfectly dry, make a strong fuel. In crofts farther down from the hills this black soil serves as wintering for horned cattle, and bears good potatoes, rye, and pillas, the *avena nuda* of Ray; in fields it bears barley and oats, and serves as pasture for cows and sheep, but seldom yields any advantage when it is sown with wheat.

The shelfey slatey soil is found chiefly about the middle of the county; this is reckoned to bear better corn, especially wheat, and a stronger spine of grass than the black. The reddish loomy soil, which is most common in level grounds and gentle declivities, is of a closer texture, and yields better crops. But these three soils are not always found distinct from each other, but in many places are found mixed in a great variety of proportions.

In the mines of this county there are often found the ochrous earths of metals, and the rusty ochre of iron, the green and blue ochres of copper, and the pale yellow ochre of lead, the brown yellow of tin, and the red ochre of bismuth; the ochre of lead, in its natural state, mixes well with oil, and gives a colour between the light and brown ochre; as it is solid, and will not fly off, it might perhaps be useful in painting. There are also, in almost every parish, strata of clay for making brick, as well as white clay for tobacco-pipes, bricks for smelting houses, and other purposes, and a great variety of the clays called steatites, from their extreme resemblance to tallow; but no chalk has been yet discovered. Of sea sands there is in this county great variety; some are spread in a stratum of the highest hills, and some are found in cliffs far above the highest sea mark. On the side of St. Agnes Beacon, one of the highest hills on the sea shore, at the height of at least four hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea, the strata appeared upon digging in the following order: the vegetable soil and common stubble under it, five feet deep; of fine white and yellow clay, six feet; under this a layer of sand like that of the sea below; six feet under this a layer of rounded smooth stones, such as are found

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on the beach; then a layer of white stony earth, four feet deep; and then the firm rock, within which are the veins of tin.

The natural product of this county are wheat, barley, oats, and rye; of which, in a plentiful year some can be spared for exportation; in a moderate year there is just sufficient for home consumption, and in a year of scarcity, it is necessary to purchase from other counties.

Among the products of this county may be reckoned the stones that are used, either for building or for ornaments. The surface of the ground, in almost every part of Cornwall, yields an opaque, whitish crystal, commonly called white spar, in great plenty; these are used only to repair the roads and face hedges. On the south-east coast, between Lelkard and the Tamar, there are some quarries of slate, which is exported in considerable quantities. And at a place called Denyball, not far from Boffiney, on the north-coast, there is a quarry of slate for covering roofs, said to be the finest in the world. The whole quarry is about three hundred yards long, and one hundred wide; the deepest part is judged to be about forty fathom below the grass; the green sod reaches downwards about one foot, of yellow brown clay two feet more, then the rock, which, to the depth of twelve fathom, consists of a lax, shattery slate, which is fit for nothing; then comes a firmer brown stone, which becomes still browner in the air, and is fit both for paving and roofing: this is called the top stone, and the stratum is ten fathom deep; under this lies the fine slate, which is called the bottom stone: it is of a grey blue colour, and of a texture so close, that it sounds, upon being struck, like metal.

At St. Columb, farther towards the Land's End, on the north coast, there is a quarry of free-stone, of which no use is made, though it might well serve all the purposes of Portland, but it is not quite so fine. This county also abounds with coarse granites, of various colours, and different degrees of continuity.

There are also some quarries of marble, but it is not remarkable either for its beauty or use: but there are no gravel pits where pebbles and flints lie in heaps and strata, though the beach of the bays and creeks is strewed with an infinite variety of both.

Mr. Ray says, that the stone called the warming stone has been found in Cornwall; this stone, when once heated, will continue warm eight or ten hours, and is said to relieve several kinds

kinds of pain, especially that which arises from the internal hæmorrhoids.

The swimming-stone has also been found in a copper-mine, near Redruth, a town not far from St. Ives Bay, on the north coast: it consists of rectilinear lamina, as thin as paper, intersecting each other in all directions, and leaving unequal cavities between them; a structure which renders the stone so cellular, as to swim in water.

Several kinds of the asbestos, or amiantus, a stone so fibrous, that linen has been made of it, which fire could not consume. The art, however, of making linen of this stone, is now lost. Gems of several kinds have been found in the tin mines, but so small, as not to be critically examined without a microscope; particularly topazes, very highly coloured; rubies as red as a carbuncle; hyacinths and amethysts.

Of crystals there is a great variety, both figured and plain.

Another product of this county is semimetal, of which there is a great variety; bismuth, spelter, zink, naptha, antimony, lapis calaminaris, and molybdæna, or pencil lead; cobalt, a substance containing arsenic, zaffer, and smalt; and mundie, called also marcasite, which contains arsenic, sulphur, vitriol, and mercury.

But the principal product of Cornwall is tin and copper; these metals are found in veins, or fissures, which are sometimes filled with other substances, and the substance, whatever it is, with which these fissures are filled, is in Cornwall called a lode, from an old Anglo Saxon word, which signifies to lead, as the miners always follow its direction. The course of the fissures is generally east and west, not, however, in a straight line, but wavy; and one side is sometimes a hard stone, and the other a loose clay. Most of these lodes are impregnated with metal, but none are impregnated equally in all parts; these lodes are not often more than two feet wide, and the greater part are not more than one; but in general the smaller the lode the better the metal: the direction of these lodes are seldom perpendicular; but declines to the right or left, though in different degrees.

Tin is the peculiar and most valuable product of this county; it affords employment, and consequently subsistence to the poor, affluence to the lords of the soil, a considerable revenue to our prince of Wales, who is duke of Cornwall: and an important article of trade to the nation, in all the foreign markets of the known world.

This metal is found either collected and fixed, or loose and detached; it is found collected either in a lode, or in a horizontal layer of ore, called a floor, or interspersed in grains
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and bunches, in the natural rock; it is found loose and detached either in single separate stones, called *shodes*, or in a continued course of such stones, called the *beuhey*, i. e. the living stream: for when a stone has no metal in it, the tanners say it is dead; or lastly, in a powder by itself.

A floor is sometimes found at the depth of many fathoms, and the same ore is sometimes found in a perpendicular lode for many fathoms, and then diffused into a floor. The mines in which there are these floors, are very dangerous, for great care must be taken to support the vast mass that is undermined, by digging out a horizontal stratum of ore, at the depth of many fathoms below: for want of this caution, which cannot be carried into execution without considerable expence, the ground over one of these floors, for a very considerable compass, sunk down, without the least notice, and, at once, killed and buried all that were below, and, indeed, all that were above, within the compass of the ground that gave way.

Tin, in a pulverised state, is found only upon the banks of creeks and rivers, and open bays, where it is, probably, thrown by the water, after having been washed from some lodes that lie bare to the sea.

Copper is no where found richer, or in greater variety of ores than in Cornwall, though the mines have not been worked with much advantage longer than sixty years. The most common ore is of a yellow brass colour: but there is some green, some blue, some black, some grey, and some red; the green, blue, and black, yield but little; the grey contains more metal than the yellow: and the red more than the grey. There are besides, in almost all the considerable mines, small quantities of malleable copper, which the miners, from its purity, call the virgin ore: this is combined and allayed with various substances; sometimes with base crystal, sometimes with a gravelly clay, and sometimes with the rust of iron: its figure also is very various; sometimes it is in thin plates, shaped like leaves; sometimes it is in drops and lumps; sometimes branched, fringed, or twisted into wires; sometimes it shoots into blades, crossed at the top like a dagger; and sometimes it has the appearance of hollow fillagree; it has also been found in powder, little inferior, in lustre, to that of gold, in a congeries of combined granules, and sometimes in solid masses of several pounds weight, matured, unmixed, and highly polished.

The annual income to the county from copper, is at this time nearly equal to that from tin; and both are still capable of improvement. The water in which the copper ore is washed, has been lately discovered to make blue vitriol of the best

best kind; and the water which comes from the bottom of the mines, and which is now suffered to run off to waste, is so strongly impregnated with copper, that if it was detained in proper receptacles, it would produce great quantities of malleable copper, without any hazard or attendance, and without any other charge than the purchase of a much less quantity of the most useless old iron; for old iron immersed in this water, will, in about fourteen days produce much more than its weight, of what is called copper-mud, whence a great proportion of pure copper may be obtained.

One ton of iron being thrown into a drain of a copper-mine in Ireland, produced, in about a year, one ton, nineteen hundred and an half weight of copper mud: and each ton of mud produced sixteen hundred weight of the purest copper; so that in this instance the quantity of copper taken out of the drain was much greater than the quantity of iron put in.

It is also probable that silver might be found, if the lodes of copper were properly traced with that view; for the mine of Osloquee, in Peru, was, at the top, almost all copper, and every spades breadth, as the miners dug downward, the ore grew more and more rich in silver, till at length the silver was found, without any mixture of other metal. And in the mines of Cornwall, silver has been frequently found in the pursuit of a vein of pure copper.

Besides tin and copper, Cornwall produces iron, though there are no mines of this metal yet worked in the county.

Lead is also found in some parts of the county, but the greatest part is what the miners call potter's ore.

Gold in very small quantities has also been found in the tin ore; and Mr. Borlase, the author of a late history of Cornwall, from which this account is principally taken, thinks more may probably be found, if it is skilfully and diligently sought.

With respect to trees, whether of the forest or orchard, there is scarce any thing peculiar to this county. The plants and herbage, both of the field and garden, are also nearly the same as in other counties; and the sea plants are not different from those found on other parts of the coast; neither is there any animal, whether of the air, earth, or water, that is peculiar to this county, except the pyrrhocorax, a crow with a red bill and red feet, called the Cornish chough, and the seal, or sea calf, which is frequently found in the caves, and other parts of the shores which are least frequented.

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This county sends no less than forty-four members to parliament, *viz.* Two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs; Bodmin, Bossiney, Camelford, East Loo, West Loo, Fowey, St. Germans, Grampont, Hêlston, St. Ives, Kellington, Launceston, Leskard, Lestwithiel, St. Maws, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn, Saltash, Tregony, and Truro.

C U M B E R L A N D.

THIS county is bounded by the Irish sea on the west, by part of Scotland on the north, by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland on the east, and by Lancashire and the Irish sea on the south. It is about fifty-five miles from north to south, thirty-eight from east to west, and an hundred and sixty-eight in circumference, and about an hundred and ninety-two miles in area. In which are five wards, one city, fourteen market towns, fifty-eight parish churches, besides chapels, and about an hundred and forty-eight thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five houses. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle, and province of York. Kewick, a market town, and the most central one in the county, is about two hundred eighty-three miles north-west and by north from London.

Cumberland abounds with rivers and large bodies of water, which the inhabitants call meres: of the rivers the Derwent is the chief. It rises in Borrodale, a large valley south of Kewick, and running along the hills, called Derwent Fells, forms a large lake, in which are three small islands, and at the north side of which stands the town of Kewick; thence the Derwent runs through the middle of the county, and passing by Cockermouth, another market town, falls into the Irish sea, near a small market town called Workington.

The Eden, another considerable river in this county, rises at Mervel Hill, near Askrig, a market town of Yorkshire, and running north west cross the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, and being joined by several other rivers, turns directly west, and passing by the city of Carlisle, falls into that part of the Irish sea called the Solway Frith. Besides the two rivers already mentioned, here are also the Elne, the Eske, the Leven, the Irthing, the south Tine, and several other less considerable rivers and brooks, which supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish.

The air of this county, though cold, is less piercing than might be expected from its situation, being sheltered by lofty
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mountains on the north. The soil is in general fruitful, the plains producing corn in great abundance, and the mountains yielding pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, with which they are perpetually covered. The face of the country is delightfully varied by lofty hills, vallies, and water; but the prospect would be still more agreeable, if it was not deficient in wood, many plantations of which have been made, but without sufficient success, to encourage the practice. The Derwent produces salmon in great plenty, and the Eden Char, a small fish of the trout kind, which is not found in any waters of this island, excepted the Eden and Winandermere, a lake in Westmoreland. At the mouth of the river Irt, on the sea coast, near Ravenglas, a market town in this county, are found pearl muscles; for the fishing of which, some persons obtained a patent not very long ago, but it does not appear that this undertaking has yet produced any considerable advantage. Several mountains here contain metals and minerals; and in the south part of the county, which is called Copeland, the mountains abound with rich veins of copper, as they do also in Derwent Fells, particularly at Newland, a village near Keswick, where it is said there was once found a mixture of gold and silver. In this county there are also mines of coals, lead, lapis calaminaris, and black lead, a mineral, found no where else, called by the inhabitants wadd. The wadd mines lie chiefly in and about Derwent Fells, where this mineral may be dug up in any quantity.

Cumberland sends six members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county; two members for the city of Carlisle, and two for Cockermouth.

D E R B Y S H I R E

THIS county, which lies in the middle of England, inclining a little northward, is bounded by Nottinghamshire and a part of Leicestershire on the east, by another part of Leicestershire on the south, by Staffordshire and part of Cheshire on the west, and by Yorkshire on the north. It is of a triangular form; its length from south to north is about forty miles; its breadth upon the north side is about thirty miles, and on the south side it is no more than six; its circumference is about an hundred and thirty miles, and contains about six hundred and eighty thousand acres. In which are six hundreds, eleven market towns, an hundred and six parishes, fifty-three vicarages, five hundred villages, and about

about twenty-one thousand two hundred houses. It lies in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury. Wirksworth, a considerable market town, and the most central in the county, stands at the distance of an hundred and eighteen miles from London.

The principal rivers in this county are the Derwent, the Dove, and the Erwasb. The Derwent rises in a rocky, mountainous, and barren tract of country, in the north-west part of this county, which the Saxons called Peacland, *i. e.* an eminence, and is now called the Peak of Derby; thence it runs south-east, through a soil which gives the water a blackish colour, quite cross the country, dividing it nearly into equal parts; and about eight miles south-east of the town of Derby, it falls into the Trent, a large river which rises in Staffordshire, and runs through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York.

The Dove is said to derive its name from the glossy blue or purple colour of its water, which resembles the colour of the bird of the same name. This river also rises in the Peak of Derby, and, running south-east, divides this county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, a few miles north of Burton upon Trent, a considerable market town of Staffordshire.

The Erwasb separates the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and falls into the Trent, four or five miles north east of the place where the Derwent empties itself into that river.

The two parts into which the river Derwent divides this county are very different, as well with respect to the air as the soil, except just on the banks of the river, where the soil is on both sides remarkable fertile. In the eastern division the air is healthy, and its temperature agreeable. The soil is every where fruitful, and therefore well cultivated, producing grain of almost every kind, in great abundance, particularly barley. But in the western division, the air in general is sharper, the weather is more variable, and storms of wind and rain more frequent. The face of the country is rude and mountainous, and the soil, except in the vallies, is rocky and steril; the hills however afford pasture for sheep, which in this county are very numerous. Along the banks of the river Dove this county is remarkably fertile, which is generally ascribed to its frequently overflowing them, especially in spring, and leaving behind it a prolific slime, which it brings from the beds of lime among which it rises: this river is particularly famous for producing a fish called graylings, and for trouts reckoned the best in England.

The western part of this county, notwithstanding its barrenness, is yet as profitable to the inhabitants as the eastern part, for it produces great quantities of the best lead, also antimony, mill-stones, and grindstones, besides marble, alabaster, a coarse sort of crystal spar, green and white vitriol, alum, pit-coal, and iron.

With these commodities, and with malt and ale, of which great quantities are made in this county, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; but it does not appear that they have any manufactory of note.

Derbyshire sends four members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for the town of Derby.

D E V O N S H I R E.

DEVONSHIRE is bounded by the English Channel on the south, by the British Channel on the north, by Cornwall on the west, and by Somersetshire on the east. It is about sixty-nine miles in length, from south to north, sixty-six miles in breadth from east to west, and two hundred in circumference; containing two thousand three hundred and eighty-five square miles, or one million, nine hundred and twenty thousand acres: in which are thirty-three hundreds, one city, forty market-towns, three hundred and ninety-four parishes, one hundred and seventeen vicarages, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three villages, and near fifty-seven thousand houses. It lies in the diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury: and the center of it is about one hundred and fifty-three miles west south-west from London.

The principal rivers in this county are the Tamar and the Ex; the course of the Tamar has been already described in the account of Cornwall; the Ex rises in a barren tract of country, called Exmore, situated partly in Devonshire, and partly in Somersetshire, near the Bristol Channel, and runs directly south; after being joined by several less considerable rivers, it passes through Exeter, the only city in this county: and after a course of about nine miles to the south-east, falls into the English Channel in a very large stream.

The Ex is thought by some to have been so called from Iscau, a British word, which signifies Elderwood, which grows in great abundance on the banks of this river; others derive it from the British word Hesk, Reeds, but as no reeds grow about this river, the first derivation is the most probable. There are in this county so many considerable rivers, besides

besides the Tamar and the Ex, that there are in it more than one hundred and fifty bridges; of these rivers the chief are the Tave, the Lod, the Oke, the Tame, the Touridge, and the Dart.

The air of Devonshire is mild in the vallies, and sharp on the hills; but in general it is pleasant and healthy. The soil is various; in the western parts it is coarse, moorish, and barren, and in many places a stiff clay, which the water cannot penetrate; it is therefore bad for sheep, which are here not only small, but very subject to the rot, especially in wet seasons; this part of the county is, however, happily adapted to the breeding of fine oxen, which the Somersetshire drovers purchase in great numbers, and fatten for the London markets. In the northern parts of this county the soil is dry, and abounds with downs, which afford excellent pasture for sheep, and which being well dressed with lime, dung, and sand, yield good crops of corn, though not equal to those produced in the middle parts of the county, where there is in some places a rich marle for manuring the ground; and in others a fertile sandy soil. In the eastern parts of Devonshire the soil is strong, of a deep red, intermixed with loom, and produces great crops of corn, and the best peas in Britain. There are a few villages north-west of Dartmouth, a corporation town of this county, called South-Hams, which are famous for an excellent rough cyder, said to be the best in the kingdom, and so near wine, that the vintners mix it with port. The soil here being a reddish sand, produces also the best cabbages and carrots in the kingdom; nor does this part of the county fall short in meadow and pasture ground, for the most barren places are rendered fruitful by a shell-sand, such as that used in Cornwall: and in places remote from the sea, where this sand cannot be easily got, the turf, or surface of the ground, is shaved off and burnt to ashes, which is a good succedaneum.

This method of agriculture, used first in Devonshire, has been practised in other counties, where it is called Den-shiring the land, a name which sufficiently denotes whence it was borrowed.

The southern parts of this county are much the most fertile, and are therefore called the garden of Devonshire.

As this county abounds in fine rivers, salmon is here not only excellent, but in great plenty.

There are in this county mines of lead, tin, and silver; there has indeed been very little tin dug here of late times; yet in the reign of king John, when the tin coinage for the county of Cornwall was farmed but at sixty-six pound,

eighteen shillings and four-pence a year, that of Devonshire lett at one hundred pounds; and though the silver mines are not now regarded, yet in the year 1293 they yielded no less than three hundred and seventy pounds weight of fine silver; in the following year they produced five hundred and twenty-one pounds weight: and in the next year seven hundred pounds. Veins of loadstone are also found here, and quarries of good stone for building, and of slate for covering houses, of which great quantities are exported.

The manufactures of this county are kerseys, serges, long-ells, shalloons, narrow cloths, and bone-lace; in which, and in corn, cattle, wool, and sea-fish, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

Devonshire sends twenty-six members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Exeter, and two burgesses for each of the following places: Tonnets, Plymouth, Okehampton, Barnstable, Plymton, Honiton, Tavistock, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Bearairstone, and Tiverton.

DORSETSHIRE

THIS county is bounded by Devonshire and part of Somersetshire on the west; by Wiltshire and another part of Somersetshire on the north; by Hampshire on the east: and by the English Channel on the south. It is about fifty miles in length, from east to west, forty in breadth, and one hundred and fifty in circumference; containing about seven hundred and seventy-two thousand acres; in which are thirty-four hundreds, twenty-two market-towns, two hundred and forty-eight parishes, six castles, and about twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and forty-four houses. It lies in the diocese of Bristol, and province of Canterbury. And Dorchester, the county town, which lies nearly in the middle of it, is one hundred and twenty-three miles south-west from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Stour and the Frome; the Stour rises in Somersetshire, and entering Dorsetshire, runs due south to Sturminster-Newton, a considerable market town of this county, where, making an angle, it runs a course nearly east south-east, and leaving Dorsetshire about five miles south-east of Wimborne-minster, another market town of this county, it falls into the English Channel, at Christ Church, a borough town of Hampshire. The Frome derives this name from the Saxon word *Frau*. It rises

in

in the west part of Dorsetshire, near a little market town, called Evershot, and running almost due east, falls into a bay of the English Channel, called Pool-Harbour, near Warham, a very considerable borough-town of this county. Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Piddle, the Lyddon, the Dulish, and the Allen.

The air of Dorsetshire, which has been often stiled the garden of England, is in general healthy. On the hills it is somewhat sharp, but mild and pleasant in the vallies, and near the coast. The soil is rich and fertile; the northern part, which was formerly overspread with forests, now affords good pasture for black cattle; and the southern part, which chiefly consists of fine downs, feeds an incredible number of sheep.

The rivers of this county afford plenty of fish: but the tench and eels of the Stour are particularly famous. The port towns supply the inhabitants with all sorts of sea-fish, and the rocks upon the coast abound with samphire and eringo. Here are swans, geese, and ducks without number, and great plenty of woodcocks, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, field-fares, and other game.

This county also abounds with corn, cattle, wool, hemp, and timber.

There is in this county a peninsula, called Portland island, the sea having formerly flowed round, it though it is now joined to the main by a beach, called Chessil Bank, which the surge has thrown up. Whence Portland derived its name is not certainly known; some suppose from its situation opposite to the port of Weymouth, and others from a Saxon, who possessed himself of it about the year 523. It is scarce seven miles in compass, and but thinly inhabited; for though it affords plenty of corn and pasture, yet wood and coal are so scarce, that the inhabitants are forced to dry the dung of their black cattle for fuel. The land here is so high, that in clear weather it gives a prospect above half way over the English Channel. The island is rendered inaccessible, by high and dangerous rocks, except on the north side, where it is defended by a strong castle, that was built by king Henry the eighth, called Portland Castle: and another erected on the opposite shore, called Sandford Castle; these command all ships that come into the road, which for its strong current setting in from the English and French coasts, is called Portland-Race. These currents render it always turbulent, and have frequently driven vessels, not aware of them, to the west of Portland, and wrecked them on Chessil Bank; on the two points of which there are light-

houses to warn the mariner of his danger; this peninsula is famous for its quarries of excellent stone, called Portland stone, reckoned the best in the kingdom for duration and beauty.

There is another peninsula of this county, supposed also to have been once surrounded by the sea, called Purbeck Island. It is situated between Warham and the English Channel; and besides a very useful stone, called purbeck stone, furnishes some fine marble, and the best tobacco-pipe clay in the world.

Dorsetshire is remarkable for its linen and woollen manufactures, and its fine ale.

This county sends twenty members to parliament; of which two are knights of the shire for the county, and the rest burgesses: of which Dorchester, Pool, Lime, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Warham, and Corf Castle, send two each; and the united corporation of Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis four.

D U R H A M.

THIS county is bounded by Northumberland on the north; by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the south; by the German Ocean on the east; and by parts of the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, on the west. It is of a triangular figure, measures thirty-nine miles in length from east to west, thirty five in breadth, from north to south, and one hundred and seven in circumference; containing about nine hundred and fifty-eight square miles, or six hundred and ten thousand acres, in which are four wakes, one city, eight market-towns, fifty-two parishes, of which thirty-one are rectories, and twenty-one vicarages, besides twenty-eight chapels, and about sixteen thousand houses. It lies in the diocese of Durham, and province of York: and the city of Durham, which is situated nearly in the middle of it, is two hundred and sixty-two miles north of London.

In this county there are sixteen rivers, the chief of which are the Tees and the Wire; the Tees rises on the borders of Cumberland, and running east south-east, receives, besides several less considerable streams, the Laden, the Hude, the Lune, the Bander, and the Skem: then running north north-east, it falls into the German Ocean; the Wire is formed of three small streams, called the Kellop, the Wellop, and the Burdop, brooks rising near one another in the west

west part of this county, and within three miles of the head of the Tees; the Wire thus formed, runs eastward, and receives the Gaunless, and several smaller streams: and then, by many windings, it directs its course north-east, and passing by the city of Durham, falls into the German Sea at Sunderland, a considerable port and market town of this county.

The air of Durham is healthy, and though sharp in the western parts, is yet mild and pleasant towards the sea, the warm vapours of which mitigate the cold, which, in a situation so far north, must be severe in the winter season. The soil is also different; the western parts are mountainous and barren; the rest of the county is fruitful, and like the southern counties, beautifully diversified with meadows, pastures, corn-fields, and woods. It abounds with inexhaustible mines of lead and iron, and particularly coal, called Newcastle coal, from Newcastle upon Tyne, a large borough-town in Northumberland, the port where it is shipped to supply the city of London, and the greatest part of England. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon, known in London by the name of Newcastle salmon; and these two articles include the whole traffic of the place. The coal trade of this county is one great nursery for seamen; and the ports of Durham supply the royal navy with more men than any other in the kingdom.

This county sends four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two citizens for the city of Durham.

E S S E X.

THIS county is bounded by Suffolk and Cambridge-shire on the north, by the German Ocean on the east; by the river Thames, which separates it from the county of Kent, on the south; and by the counties of Middlesex and Hertford on the west. It measures forty seven miles from east to west; forty-three miles from north to south: and one hundred and fifty miles in circumference; containing about one million, two hundred and forty thousand acres; in which are twenty hundreds, twenty-two market-towns, four hundred and fifteen parishes, and about thirty four thousand, eight hundred and nineteen houses. It lies in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury: and Chelmsford, a considerable market-town, nearly in the middle of the county, is situated twenty-eight miles north-east from London.

The

The principal rivers in this county are the Stour, the Lea, the Coln, the Black-Water and the Chelmer; the Stour rises in the north-west part of Essex, and running south-east, separates it from Suffolk, and falls into the German Ocean at Harwich, a borough town of this county; the Lea rising in the north-west of the county, runs almost directly south, and separating Essex from the counties of Hertford and Middlesex, falls into the river Thames at Blackwall, a village on the east side of London; the Coln rises also in the north-west part of Essex, and running south-east to Halsted, a considerable market-town, runs parallel to the river Stour, and passes by Colchester, a large borough-town, where forming an angle it runs south south-east, and falls into the German Ocean, about seven or eight miles south-east from that town; the Blackwater rises, likewise, in the north-west part of Essex, and running south-east, passes by Braintry, a market-town, and falls into the Chelmer at Maldon, a borough town of this county; the Chelmer rises within two or three miles of the source of the river Blackwater, and running nearly parallel to it, passes to Chelmsford, where, forming an angle, it runs directly east, and receiving the Blackwater, falls into the German Ocean near Maldon.

The air of Essex, in general, is unhealthy, especially to strangers; some parts of it, particularly the hundreds of Rochford and Dengy, border upon the sea and the Thames, and are a rotten oozy soil; the county is, besides, full of marshes and fens, which produce noisome and pernicious vapours, and subject the inhabitants to agues, and such other disorders as usually rise from a moist and putrid atmosphere; but great part of the western and northern divisions of the county is as healthy as any other district in the island.

It is observed of this county that the soil is generally best where the air is worst; for the fenny hundreds that border upon the sea and the Thames abound with rich pastures and corn lands; but in most of the inland parts the soil is chiefly gravel and sand, and fit neither for corn or grass. The northern parts of this county are remarkable for the production of saffron; and in some of these parts the soil is so rich, that after three crops of saffron it will yield good barley for twenty years together, without dunging. Other parts of Essex yield hops in great abundance; in general it has plenty of wood; and no county in England is better stored with provisions of every kind. It furnishes the markets of London with corn, fat oxen, and sheep. There is always a good breed of serviceable horses in the marshes of this county, and great plenty of all sorts of sea and river fish, but especially oysters.

oysters. It abounds with wild fowl, and by the sea-side the inhabitants have decoys for ducks, that in the winter season are of great emolument to the owners.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloths and stuffs, but particularly baize and says, of which not half a century ago such quantities were exported to Spain and the Spanish Colonies in America, to cloath the nuns and friars, that there has often been a return from London of thirty thousand pounds a week, in ready money, to Colchester only, and a few small towns round it.

Essex sends eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two burgeses for the town of Colchester, two for Harwich, and two for Maldon.

G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire on the east; by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on the west; by Worcestershire on the north; and by Wiltshire and Somersetshire on the south. It measures in length, from north-east to south-west, about fifty-six miles; in breadth, from south-east to north-west, about twenty-two miles; and one hundred and fifty-six miles in circumference. It contains about eight hundred thousand acres; in which are thirteen hundreds, one city, twenty-seven market-towns, two hundred and eighty parishes, ninety-six vicarages, one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine villages, and about twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and sixty-four houses. It lies in the diocese of Gloucester, and province of Canterbury: and the city of Gloucester, which is nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and two miles north-west of London.

There are several large rivers in this county, of which the principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Stroud, and two Avons; the name of the Severn is, probably, a corruption of the word Sabrina, the name given to this river by the Romans, but the derivation of Sabrina is not known; the Severn, which is esteemed the second river in England, rises on the east side of a vast mountain, called Plyn-Lymmon, in the south-west part of Montgomeryshire, in Wales, from whence, by a variety of windings, it runs north-east, and enters Shropshire, where being joined by a great number of smaller streams it runs through that county and Worcestershire, in the direction of south-east; it enters the county of Gloucester at Tewkesbury, a borough-town, whence run-

ning south-west by the city of Gloucester, it falls into that part of the western sea called the Bristol Channel; the tide flows up the Severn as far as Tewkesbury, which is near seventy miles from the sea; and from Newnham, a considerable market-town upon this river, upwards of fifty miles from the sea to its mouth, it has more the appearance of a sea than a river; the flood tide advances with such impetuosity, that in one swell it sometimes rises near four feet.

The name Wye is supposed to have been an appellative, which in the antient British language signified a river, or water; the Wye rises within half a mile of the source of the Severn, and running south-east, separates Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, two counties in Wales, from each other; it then passes through Herefordshire, and parting Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire falls into the Severn near Chepstow, a market-town of Monmouthshire.

The Stroud rises not far east of Painswick, a market-town, and running westward falls into the Severn, about five miles south of Gloucester; the water of this river is remarkably clear, and fixes the colours mixed with it for dying broad cloth, scarlet, or any grain colour, better than any other; for this reason several clothiers have settled along the banks for twenty miles together, and have erected a vast number of fulling mills upon it: of these clothiers some used formerly to make each a thousand pieces of cloth a year; no part of this river was navigable till the year 1730, when it was made so by act of parliament, quite from Stroud, a market-town, to its conflux with the Severn.

One of the rivers Avon rises in Northamptonshire, and running through Warwickshire, and separating Gloucestershire from Worcestershire, falls into the Severn near Tewkesbury; the other Avon, distinguished by the name of Avon-Weft, rises not far from Tetbury, a market town; near the borders of Wiltshire, and separating Gloucestershire from Somersetshire falls into the Severn, near Bristol, a city in Somersetshire.

This county is generally divided into three districts; the eastern part of the county bordering upon Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, is called Cotefwold; the middle part the Vale of Gloucester; and the triangular part, included between the Wye, the Severn, and a small river called the Leden, is called the Forest of Dean. The vale of Gloucester manifestly derived its name from its situation, and the forest was probably called the forest of Dean, from Dean the principal town in the district; some have supposed the word Dean to be a corruption of Arden, a name used both by the ancient Gauls and Britons to signify a wood; and there

there is a wood in Warwickshire, called Arden to this day.

Though the air of this county is equally healthy throughout, yet it is in other respects very different; for Coteswold being a hilly country, the air there is very sharp, but in the vale it is soft and mild, even in winter; such indeed is the difference, that of Coteswold, it is commonly said, eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for summer; and of the vale, that eight months are summer, and the other four too warm for winter; Coteswold being thus exposed, is not remarkable for its fertility, and the corn is so slow in coming up, that, as long a coming as Coteswold barley, is become a proverb of the county; the hills of Coteswold, however, afford excellent pasturage, and great numbers of sheep are fed upon them, whose wool is remarkably fine; the breed of sheep, which produce the fine Spanish wool, is said to have been raised from some of these sheep, which were sent as a present by one of our monarchs to a king of Spain.

In the vale the soil is very fertile, and the pastures are also very rich. The Cheese, called Gloucester cheese, is made in this part of the county, and next to that of Cheshire is the best in England. The forest of Dean, which contains thirty thousand acres, being twenty miles long, and ten broad, was formerly covered with wood, and was then a harbour for robbers, especially towards the banks of the Severn, so that in the reign of Henry the sixth an act of Parliament was made on purpose to suppress them; the woods have been since reduced to narrower bounds, by clearing great part of the ground, where many towns and villages have been built. The oaks that grow where the woods are still preserved, are reckoned the best in England: and from this forest most part of the timber, formerly used in ship-building, was brought; a circumstance so well known to the Spaniards, that when they fitted out their famous Armada in 1558 to invade England, the officers who directed that expedition were expressly ordered to destroy this forest, as the most speedy and effectual way to ruin our marine; on the other hand to cultivate and preserve the wood in a sufficient part of this district, has been the constant care of our legislature. Great part of it was enclosed by an act of parliament, passed in the reign of king Charles the second; and some time ago many cottages, which had been built in and near the woods, were ordered to be pulled down, because the inhabitants damaged the trees, by cutting or lopping them for fuel. In this part of the county there are also many rich mines of iron and coal, for the working of which several acts of parliament have passed; and at Taynton, a little village
near

near Newent, a market-town of this county, a gold mine was discovered in the year 1700, of which a lease was granted to some refiners, who extracted some gold from the ore, but did not go on in the work, because the quantity of gold was so small, as not always to answer the expence of separation. The king has a swanimote court here, as in all royal forests, to preserve the vert and venison, of which the verdurers are the judges, who are chosen by the freeholders of the county.

The miners too have a court here, in which a steward, appointed by the constable of the forest, presides; and juries of miners, who have their particular laws and customs, by which they are governed, determine all differences and disputes that arise between them.

This county abounds with grain, cattle, fowl, and game; the inhabitants have also bacon and cyder in great plenty, each excellent in its kind, and the rivers afford great quantities of fish, especially the Severn, which abounds with salmon, lampreys and conger eels.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth; and it was computed, that before our wool began to be clandestinely exported to France, fifty thousand pieces of cloth were made yearly in this county, which being estimated at ten pounds apiece, the fine with the coarse, amounts to five hundred thousand pounds.

This county sends eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two members for the city of Gloucester, two for the borough of Cirencester, and two for Tewksbury.

H A M P S H I R E.

HAMPSHIRE is bounded by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire on the west, by Berkshire on the north, by the counties of Surrey and Sussex on the east, and by the English Channel on the south. It extends sixty-four miles from south to north, thirty-six from west to east, and is, exclusive of an island called the Isle of Wight, of which a separate account will be given, an hundred and fifty miles in circumference. It contains an area of an hundred and fifty miles; divided into thirty-nine hundreds; in which are one city, eighteen market towns, two hundred thirty-five parishes, and about thirty-six thousand houses. The city of Winchester, which is situated nearly in the middle of the county, is sixty-seven miles south west of London.

The

The chief rivers of this county are the Avon, the Test, and the Itching. The Avon was by Ptolemy called the Alaun, and this probably was the original name of it; for the names of several neighbouring villages still bear some similitude to the name of Alaun, as Allinton and Allingham; and Avon, being the appellative name for a river in the ancient British language, cannot be supposed to have been then the proper name of any. The Avon rises in Wiltshire, and passes through Salisbury, where it begins to be navigable; it enters Hampshire at Charford, a village near Fordingbridge, a market-town of this county, and runs southward by Ringwood, another market town, to Christ Church, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a considerable river from Dorsetshire, and falls into the English Channel.

The Test, or Tese, called also the Anton, was by Ptolemy called the Trisanton, which should be read Traith Anton, or the Bay of Anton. This river rises in the north part of Hampshire, and running southward forms several islands at Stockbridge, a borough town of this county, and then passing by Rumsey, a market town, it falls into an arm of the sea, which reaches several miles up the country, and is called Southampton Bay.

The Itching, called also the Alre, rises at Chilton Candover, a village near Alresford, a market town of this county: from thence it runs south-west to the city of Winchester, and from that city directly south, till it falls into Southampton Bay; having been made navigable from Winchester to Southampton in the Time of William the Conqueror.

The air of this county is for the most part pure and healthy, especially upon the Downs, which cross the county from east to west, dividing it nearly into two equal parts; and it is observed, that the vapours in the low grounds next the sea, are not so pernicious as in other countries. The hilly parts are barren, and fit only for sheep, but the lower grounds produce a great quantity of grain, particularly wheat and barley. In the breed of horned cattle here, there is nothing particular; but in sheep and hogs, this county excels all others. The sheep are remarkably fine, both in their flesh and their wool, and as the hogs are never put into styes, but supplied with great plenty of acorns, the bacon is by far the best in England. Hampshire is also particularly famous for its honey, of which it is said to produce the best and the worst in Britain; the honey collected upon the heath is reckoned the worst, and that of the champaign country the best. This
county

county is abundantly supplied with sea and river fish, as well as with game of all kind. It has more wood than any other county in England, especially oak, and the greatest part of the English navy is built and repaired with the timber of this county.

The chief manufacture is kerseys and cloth, in which a good foreign trade is carried on, from the many ports and harbours with which this county abounds.

The I S L E of W I G H T.

BESIDES that part of Hampshire already described, there is another called the Isle of Wight. This island lies south of that part of the above county, from which it is separated by a narrow rapid channel, formerly called the Solent, though not distinguished now by any particular name. The greatest breadth of this channel is not above four or five miles; and between Hurst-Castle, in Hampshire, upon the continent, and Yarmouth, a borough-town of the Isle of Wight, where the channel is narrowest, the distance is only two miles. This island is of an elliptical or oval form; its greatest extent from east to west is twenty miles; from north to south twelve miles; and sixty miles in circumference; in which are four market-towns, fifty-two parishes, and about three thousand houses. Newport, the capital town on the island, which stands nearly in the center of it, is about eighty miles distant from London.

The only stream in the Isle of Wight worthy of notice, is that called Cowes river, a name given it from two towns standing near its mouth, one on the west bank of it, called West Cowes, and the other on the east bank, distinguished by the name of East Cowes; it is sometimes called Newport-River, from Newport, situated on the west bank of it; this river rises near the extrem angle of the island southward, and running north, and dividing it into two almost equal parts, falls into the sea at the northmost point of land here, seven miles from Newport.

The air of this island is pleasant and healthy, and the inhabitants in general are stout and vigorous, and live to a great age.

The soil is very fruitful, the north part of the island being excellent pasturage and meadow ground, and the south part a fine corn country. Through the middle of the island, from east to west, there runs a ridge of mountains, which yield plenty of pasture for sheep: and the wool of the sheep fed in these

these mountains, being reckoned as good as any in England, and turns out much to the advantage of the inhabitants. Here is found the milk white tobacco-pipe clay, called Creta by writers of natural history, of which great quantities are exported from hence, together with very fine sand, of which drinking glasses are made. Here is abundance of sea-fish of all kinds: great plenty of hares, rabbits, partridges, pheasants, lapwings, and other wild fowl. In this island are two parks well-stocked with deer: but there being only one forest, wood is so scarce that it is imported hither in great quantities from the continent. It has been observed of this island that it yields more corn in one year than the inhabitants consume in seven: and therefore great quantities of corn are annually exported from this place.

Nature has fortified this island almost all round with rocks, and where these are wanting art has supplied the deficiency with castles, forts, and block-houses, to defend it against any hostile invasion; the most dangerous of these rocks are the Shingles and the Needles upon the west side of it; the Bramble and the Middle on the north; and the Mixon on the east.

This county sends twenty-six members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Winchester, and two burgesses for each of the following corporations: Southampton, Portsmouth, Newport, Yarmouth, Newton, Lemington, Christ-Church, Andover, Whitechurch, Petersfield, and Stockbridge.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north by Shropshire; on the south by Monmouthshire; on the east by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; and on the west by the Welch counties, Brecknockshire and Radnorshire. It is almost of a circular form, measuring thirty-five miles from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west, and one hundred and eight miles in circumference; in which are one city, eight market-towns, one hundred and seventy-six parishes, and about fifteen thousand houses; and the city of Hereford, which stands nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and thirty miles north-west of London.

This county is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Wye, the Monow, and Lug; the course of the Wye has been already described in the account of Gloucestershire; the Monow rises in a chain of mountains, called

Hatterel-Hills, which on the south-west separate this county from Radnorshire; then it runs south-east, dividing Monmouthshire from Herefordshire; and after having been augmented by several less considerable streams, falls into the Wye at Monmouth, the county town of the shire of that name.

The Lug rises in the hills in the north-east of Radnorshire, runs by several windings east through Herefordshire to Leominster, a considerable borough-town of this county, and thence running south-east, after having been joined by several smaller rivers, falls into the Wye near Hereford. Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Loden, the Wadel, the Arrow, and the Dare.

The air of this county is pure, and consequently healthy, particularly between the rivers Wye and Severn, which has given occasion to a proverb very common among the inhabitants of the county: 'Blessed is the eye between Severn and Wye.' The soil of Herefordshire is extremely fertile, yielding fine pasture, and great quantities of corn; it is also well stocked with wood, and there are many apple-trees, particularly the red-streaks, which thrive here better than in any other county: the hedges on the high-ways are full of them, and the hogs grow fat by feeding on the windfalls, which give a reddish colour and a sweet taste to their flesh; but from these apples a much greater advantage arises to the inhabitants, for they afford such quantities of cyder that it is the common drink all over the county; and a few years ago, when the smooth cyder was preferred to the rough it was esteemed the best in England: and a great quantity of rough cyder has been made here since the rough was preferred to the smooth. The county abounds with springs of fine water, and the rivers afford abundance of fish.

This county sends eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two members for the city of Hereford, two for the borough of Leominster, and two for that of Weobley.

H E R T F O R D S H I R E.

HERTFORDSHIRE is bounded by Cambridgeshire on the north, by Middlesex on the south, by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire on the west, and by Essex on the east. It measures twenty-eight miles from east to west, thirty-six miles from north to south, and one hundred and thirty miles in circumference; it contains about six hundred and sixty thousand acres, and is divided into
eight

eight hundreds : in which are eighteen market-towns, one hundred and twenty parishes, and about sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty-nine houses. It lies in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury; and St. Albans, a considerable borough-town, nearly in the center of the county, is distant twenty-one miles north-west of London.

This county is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Lea, the Coln, the Stort, the Ver, and the New River; the course of the Lea has been described already in the account of Essex; the Coln rises not far from Bishop's Hatfield, a considerable market-town of this county, and running south-west passes by Watford, another market-town, a few miles south-west, of which it runs almost directly south, and separating Buckinghamshire from Middlesex, falls into the river Thames near Stanes, a market town of Middlesex.

The Stort rises in the north-east part of the county, and passing by Bishop's Stortford, a market town, and separating the counties of Hertford and Essex, falls into the river Lea not far from Hoddesdon, another market-town of this county.

The river Ver, More, or Moore, rises in the west part of the county, and running south-east passes by St. Albans, and after running two or three miles due south, it falls into the river Coln.

The New River rises near Ware, a considerable market town in this county, whence it is conveyed in an artificial channel, not more than ten feet wide, to London. This channel is cut through several rising grounds, and lined with bricks and stones, and it is carried cross several vallies in a trough of wood, the bottom of which is, in some places, so much above the surface of the ground, that a man, by stooping, may pass under it. The whole length of its course is about thirty-six miles, and being collected in a large basin, on a considerable rising ground, near Islington, at about a mile distant from London, it is conveyed in a great variety of directions, through fifty-eight wooden pipes, each of which is seven inches diameter, to different quarters of the city. In these pipes of wood an almost infinite number of leaden pipes, of one inch bore, are inserted, and conducted under ground, one to every house, the possessor of which chooses to be so supplied, in all the streets, lanes, courts and alleys of that vast metropolis. Before this stupendous work was undertaken, the city was supplied with water chiefly by conduits, which were erected in such public places as were thought most convenient; whence the neighbouring inhabitants fetched it in buckets, and filled their cisterns for use; but

this method being attended with great labour, and upon other accounts being found troublesome and inconvenient, a scheme was projected to conduct the water, now called the New River, to London, for the water of the Thames was too low for the purpose; the scheme having been approved by the government, the city of London was empowered to carry it into execution, by two acts of parliament passed in the reign of king James the First; but after some progress in the work, the magistrates being discouraged by the expence, ordered that it should be discontinued; but the work that was given up by the most opulent city in the world, because the charge of it was thought too great, was resumed by a private gentleman, Mr. Middleton, a goldsmith of London, who, at his own expence, and to the total ruin of his fortune, persevered in the undertaking till he had accomplished it. He had indeed a small stipend allowed him out of the prodigious gain which afterwards accrued from it, and also received the honour of knighthood; several persons were then formed into a corporation for directing and preserving the works, which still subsists, by the name of the governors and company of the New River.

The air of this county is very pure, and consequently healthy, and is often recommended by physicians to valetudinarians, for the preservation or recovery of their health. The soil is for the most part rich, and in several places mixed with a marle, which produces excellent wheat and barley. The pastures however are but indifferent; such as are dry, generally producing fern and broom, and those that are wet, rushes and moss; but by an invention not many years practised, called bush-draining, the wet lands are greatly improved.

The chief produce of this county is wood, wheat, barley, and all other sorts of grain; but the wheat and barley of Hertfordshire are so much prized in London, that many thousand quarters, both of barley and wheat, are sold every year, as the produce of this county, of which not a grain ever grew in it. The inhabitants are chiefly maltsters, millers, and dealers in corn; no manufacture, worth notice, being established in any part of the county.

This county sends six members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two burgesses for the town of Hertford, and two for the borough of St. Albans.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

THIS is one of the least counties in England, and is bounded on the north and west sides by Northamptonshire, on the east by Cambridgeshire, and on the south by Bedfordshire. It measures twenty-four miles from north to south, eighteen miles from east to west, about sixty-seven miles in circumference. It is divided into four hundreds, and contains six market towns, seventy-nine parishes, and about eight thousand two hundred and fifty houses. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury; and the town of Huntingdon, which is nearly in the center of the county, is distant fifty-seven miles north of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Ouse and the Nen. The Ouse derives its name from Isis, already described in Bedfordshire. It rises near Brackley, a borough town of Northamptonshire, and running north-east through Bedfordshire, enters this county at St. Neot's, a market town; thence, in the same direction, it runs by Huntingdon and some other towns, and traversing Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, and being joined by several other rivers in its course, it falls into the German Ocean near Lynn Regis, a considerable borough in the county of Norfolk. The Nen rises near Daventry, a market town of Northamptonshire, and running north-east, and almost parallel to the river Ouse, winds round the north-west and north boundaries of this county, where it forms several large bodies of water, called by the inhabitants meers. The first of these meers or lakes is that called Whittlesey Meer, not far from Peterborough, a city and bishop's see in Northamptonshire. This meer is no less than six miles long and three broad. Other considerable meers, formed here by this river, are Ug-meer, Brick-meer, Ramsey-meer, and Benwick-meer, from whence the river Nen, continuing its course through Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, falls into the German Ocean not far from Wisbech, in the county of Cambridge.

The air of this county is rendered less wholesome than that of some other counties, by the great number of fens, meers, and other standing water with which it abounds, especially in the north part.

The soil is in general very fruitful. In the hilly parts, or dry land, it yields great crops of corn, and affords excellent pasture for sheep; and in the lower lands, the meadows are exceeding rich, and feed abundance of fine cattle, not only

for slaughter, but for the dairy; and the cheese, made at a village called Stilton, near Yaxley, a market town, known by the name of Stilton cheese, is usually stiled the Parmesan of England. The inhabitants of Huntingdonshire are well supplied with fish and water-fowl, by the rivers and meers, but they have scarce any firing besides turf. This county is not remarkable for any manufacture, so that its trade must chiefly consist in such commodities as are its natural productions.

This county sends but four members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for the town of Huntingdon.

K E N T.

THIS county is bounded by Suffex and the English Channel on the south, by the river Thames and the German sea on the north, by the same sea on the east, and by Surry on the west. It extends in length from east to west fifty-six miles, from north to south thirty-six miles, and is an hundred and sixty-six miles in circumference. It is divided into five lathes, which are subdivided into sixty-eight hundreds, wherein are two cities, an hundred and sixty-three vicarages, four hundred and eight parish churches, thirty considerable towns, eleven hundred and eighty villages, and about forty thousand houses. It lies partly in the diocese of Canterbury, and partly in that of Rochester, and in the province of Canterbury; and Maidstone, the county town, which is situated nearly in the center of it, stands at the distance of thirty-six miles south-east of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Medway, the Stour, and the Darent. Mr. Lambard thinks, that the Medway took its name from its course through the middle of Kent, which it divides nearly into two equal parts, and might therefore be called Midway, or Medway: but Mr. Camden is of opinion, that the antient British name of this river was Vaga, to which the Saxons added Med, and from which two words Medvaga the present name is derived. This river rises in a place called the Weald, the antient name for wood, in Suffex, and entering this county, runs north-east by Tunbridge, a considerable market town, to Maidston; thence it runs north-west to the city of Rochester, and then directing its course north-east, it divides into two streams, one of which runs north into the æstuary of the Thames, and is called the West Swale, and the other runs east into the same æstuary, and is called the East Swale, and the country included between these two arms of the river is called the Isle of Shepey.

Some

Some writers are of opinion, that the Stour was called the Dour by the antient Britons; others, that it took this name originally from *Æstuarium*, which being at first called Esture, was at length contracted into Sture, or Stour. This river consists of two streams, distinguished by the names of the greater and the smaller Stour; both rise in the south and woody parts of this county, called the Weald of Kent, and run north-east; the greater Stour through the city of Canterbury, and the smaller Stour through Elham, a market town; and falling into one channel, called the Wantsume, are again divided into two other streams, one of which runs north-west, and the other south-east; and both fall into the German sea, cutting off the north-east angle of this county from the continent, and forming it into an island called the Isle of Thanet.

The Darent, or Darvent, is supposed to have taken its name from the two British words, *dour*, which signifies water, and *wenden*, to wind along; and Leland writes it Dourwent. It rises near Westram, a market town of this county, and running north, discharges itself into the river Thames near Dartford, another market town of Kent.

This county is nominally divided into three districts, East Kent, West Kent, and South Kent; or Upper Kent, Lower Kent, and Middle Kent. Upper Kent, or East Kent, which is the north-east division, is said to be healthy, but not wealthy; Lower Kent, or the south parts, called also the Weald of Kent, are said to be wealthy, but not healthy; and middle Kent, bordering upon London and Surry, is said to be both wealthy and healthy. In general, as great part of this county lies upon the sea, the air is thick, foggy, and warm, though often purified by south and south-west winds, and the shore being generally cleaner than that of Essex, the marshy parts of Kent do not produce agues in the same degree as the hundreds of Essex; and the air in the higher parts of Kent is reckoned very healthy. The soil is generally rich, and fit for plough, pasture, or meadow; and that part of the county which borders upon the river Thames abounds with chalk-hills, from whence not only the city of London, and parts adjacent, but even Holland and Flanders, are supplied with lime or chalk; and from these hills the rubbish of the chalk is carried in lighters and hoys to the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers as manure for their lands.

This county affords some mines of iron, and in general abounds with plantations of hops, fields of corn, and orchards of cherries, apples, and other fruit: it produces also

woad and madder for dyers; and on the cliffs between Dover and Folkstone, two considerable market towns of this county, there is found plenty of samphire: hemp and saint-foin grow here in great abundance; and the south and west parts of Kent, especially that called the Weald, are covered with woods of oak, beech and chesnut-trees, which afford large timber for shipping, and other uses; here are also many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers in and about London are abundantly supplied. The cattle here of all sorts are reckoned larger than they are in the neighbouring counties, and the weald of Kent is remarkable for large bullocks: here are several parks of fallow deer, and warrens of grey rabbits; and this county, abounding in rivers, and being almost surrounded by the sea, is well supplied with all manner of fish, and in particular is famous for large oysters.

This county is not remarkable for any sort of manufacture; and its trade chiefly consists in such commodities as are the natural produce of the county.

Kent sends eighteen members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, two members for each of the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, two for each of the boroughs of Maidstone and Quinborough, and two for each of the four cinque ports, Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, and Rumney.

L A N C A S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland on the north, by Cheshire on the south, by Yorkshire on the east, and by the Irish sea on the west: towards the north it is divided by an arm of the sea, which renders that part of Lancashire adjoining to Cumberland a peninsula. The figure of the county is much like that of England: it measures thirty-two miles in breadth from east to west, fifty-seven in length from north to south, and one hundred and seventy miles in circumference; and contains about one hundred and fifty thousand acres: it is divided into six hundreds, in which are twenty-seven market-towns, sixty parishes, and about forty thousand houses. It lies into the diocese of Chester, and province of York. Preston, a very considerable borough, nearly in the middle of the county, is two hundred and eleven miles north-west of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Mersee, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lon; the Mersee rising in the mountains of Derbyshire, runs south-west, dividing that county from Lancashire;

Lancashire : and being joined by a considerable stream, called the Gont, which parts Derbyshire and Cheshire, continues its course along the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire, and receiving the Taume, the Irwell, the Bollen, and several other smaller rivers, passes to Warrington, a market-town of Lancashire, whence running westward, it falls into the Irish sea at Liverpool, the most considerable town in these parts.

In the year 1759 an act of parliament passed, empowering Francis, duke of Bridgewater, to make a cut or canal from Salford, on the river Irwell, near Manchester, a very considerable market town of this county, to a place called Hollin Ferry, not far from Warrington, navigable for boats and barges, from which he may exact certain tolls. In the year 1760 another act of parliament passed, enabling the same duke to extend the navigation, by a like canal, from Salford, over the river Irwell, to the town of Manchester, and from thence to Longfordbridge; this canal being completed in the year 1762, the duke of Bridgewater obtained a third act of parliament to empower him to extend the navigation from Longfordbridge, over the river Mersee, into Cheshire, through the towns of Altrencham and Durham-Massey, and from thence westward through Lyme and Thelwell, all in the county of Chester, to a place called the Hempstones, below Warrington, where the canal falls into the river Mersee; by this navigation the conveyance of coals, stones, timber, and other goods, to and from the trading towns of Manchester and Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and the country lying near and contiguous to it, are very much facilitated.

The Ribble rises in Yorkshire, and running south-west enters this county at Clithero, a market town; in its course this river is augmented by the Great Calder, the Hodder, the Darwen, and the Savock, and dividing Lancashire nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Irish sea, not far from Preston; in its mouth, or æstuary, it receives a large river, formed by the conflux of the streams Taud, Dowgles, and Charnock.

The Wire is formed by the Little Calder, the Broke, and other small streams, and running westward falls into the Irish sea, about twelve miles north of the mouth of the Ribble.

The Lon rises near Kirkby-Lonsdale, a market-town of Westmoreland, and running south-west is augmented by several streams, and passes by the town of Lancaster, near which it falls into the Irish sea at a wide channel, which also receives the rivers Coker and Condor.

The

The air of this county, in general, is more serene than that of any other maritime county in England, so that the inhabitants are strong and healthy; except near the fens and sea shore, where sulphureous and saline effluvia, which on the approach of storms are extremely fetid, produce fevers, scurvies, consumptions, rheumatisms, and dropsies. There are also certain tracts in the more inland parts of the county, which the inhabitants call mosses, that are moist and unwholesome.

The soil of this county on the west-side generally yields great plenty of wheat and barley, and though the hilly tracts on the east-side are for the most part stony and barren, yet the bottoms of those hills produce excellent oats. In some places the land bears very good hemp, and the pasture is so rich, that both oxen and cows are of a larger size here than in any other county in England: their horns also are wider and bigger. In this county are mines of lead, iron, and copper, and of antimony, black-lead, and lapis-calaminaris; also quarries of stone for building. Here is likewise a great plenty of coal, and a particular kind called cannel, or candle coal, which is chiefly found in the manor of Haigh, near Wigan, a large market-town of this county; this coal will not only make a much clearer fire than pit coal, but will bear a good polish, and when polished looks like black marble: so that candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, and other toys, are made of it. In some of the coal-pits are found alum, brimstone, and green vitriol.

The mosses, or morasses of this county are generally distinguished into three kinds, the white, the grey, and the black, all which being drained bear good corn; they also yield turf for fuel, and marle to manure the ground; trees are sometimes found lying buried in these mosses, and the people make use of poles and spits to discover where they lie; these trees when dug up serve also for firing, and they burn like a torch, which some suppose to be owing to the bituminous stratum, in which they lie: but others to the turpentine which they contain, being generally of the fir kind.

This county has great plenty and variety of fish: upon the sea coasts are found codfish, flounders, plaise, and turbot; the sea-dog, inkle-fish, and sheath-fish, are taken upon the sands near Liverpool; sturgeon is caught near Warrington, and along the whole coast are found thorn-backs, mullets, soles, sand-eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, the echim, torculars, wilks, and perriwinkels, rabbetfish, and papfish: and

and such abundance of muscles, that the husbandmen near the sea coast manure their grounds with them.

Almost all the rivers of the county abound with fish: the Mersee, in particular, with sparlings and smelts, the Ribble with flounders and plaice, the Lon with the best of salmon: and the Wire is famous for a large sort of muscle, called Hambleton hookings, because they are dragged from their beds with hooks, in which pearls of a considerable size are very often found. The Irk, a small river that falls into the Mersee, is remarkable for eels so fat, that few people can eat them: the fatness of these eels is imputed to their feeding upon the grease and oil, which is pressed by a number of water-mills upon this stream out of the woollen-cloths that are milled in them.

There are also several lakes in this county, which abound with fish, particularly Keninston-meer, about five miles from Winandar-meer, in Westmoreland, which has very fine charrs, and other fish.

The principal manufactures of this county are woollen-cloth, cottons, and tickens.

This county sends fourteen members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two representatives for each of the following boroughs: Lancaster, Preston, Newton, Wigan, Clithero, and Liverpool.

L E I C E S T E R S H I R E.

LEICESTERSHIRE is bounded by parts of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on the north, by Northamptonshire on the south, by parts of Staffordshire and Warwickshire on the west, and by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire on the east. It extends from west to east about thirty miles, from north to south about five and twenty miles, and is about ninety-six miles in circumference: it contains about five hundred and sixty thousand acres, or six hundred and ninety-five square miles; it is divided into six hundreds: in which are thirteen market-towns, two hundred parishes, and about eight thousand seven hundred houses. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury; and town of Leicester, which is nearly in the center of the county, stands at the distance of ninety-eight miles north-north-west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Welland, the Soar, and the Anker; the Welland rising near Harborough, a market-town of this county, runs north-east, and dividing
Leicestershire

Leicestershire from Northamptonshire, enters Rutlandshire, and continuing its course through that county, runs cross the south part of Lincolnshire into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Wash.

The Soar, or Soure, was anciently called the Lerie: it rises about half-way between Lutterworth and Hinckley, two market-towns of this county, and running north-east by Leicester, receives the Eye, another river of this county: and then directing its course north north-west, it falls into the Trent, of which mention has been made among the rivers of Derbyshire, a few miles north of Ashby de la Zouch, another market-town of Leicestershire.

The Anker rises near the source of the Soar, and running north-west, and dividing Leicestershire from Warwickshire, falls into the Avon, a river of Warwickshire.

This being an inland county without standing waters, though washed by several streams, the air is sweet and healthy, and the face of the country agreeable. The soil is in general very good, and yields plenty of corn, grass and beans: the beans are excellent, even to a proverb. The north-east part, bordering upon Lincolnshire, which is more hilly and gravelly, is, however, not remarkable for its fertility: but the abundance of pit-coal in this part of the county, and the vast number of cattle, particularly sheep, whose wool is much esteemed, that feed upon the mountains, make ample amends for other deficiencies. The south-west part, bordering upon Warwickshire, though it abounds with corn and pasture, is but indifferently provided with fuel. Leicestershire is, in general, well provided with corn, fish, fowl, and cattle, particularly horses for the collar.

The principal business of this county is agriculture: it has no manufacture but of stockings, and that produces considerable advantage.

The county of Leicester sends four members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for the borough of Leicester.

L I N C O L N S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the west by parts of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and on the north by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the æstuary of the Humber; the shape of Lincolnshire is like a bended bow; it is about sixty miles in length from north to south, about thirty-five in breadth from east to west, and one hundred and eighty in circumference; it

it is divided into thirty wapentakes, or hundreds, containing six hundred and eighty-eight parishes: in which are one city, thirty-nine market-towns, and about forty thousand five hundred and ninety houses. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury. The city of Lincoln, which is nearly in the center of the county, is one hundred and twenty-eight miles north of London.

The principal rivers that run through this county are the Welland, the Witham, the Trent, the Dun, and the Ankham; the Welland rises in Northamptonshire, and running cross that county enters Lincolnshire: then passing by several market-towns, discharges itself into a bay of the German Ocean, called, by Ptolemy, *Metaris Æstuarium*, but called now the wathes; the Witham rises near Grantham, a considerable borough-town of this county, and running north-east passes by Lincoln, whence directing its course south-east, it falls into the German Ocean, near Boston, another borough-town of Lincolnshire; the Trent rises in Staffordshire, and running north-east through the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and parting Nottinghamshire from Lincolnshire, falls into the mouth of the Humber; the Dun rises in Yorkshire, and inclosing, together with the Trent, a considerable piece of ground in the north-west part of this county, known by the name of the isle of Axholm, falls into the Trent, near its conflux with the Humber; the Ankam rises not far north of Lincoln, and directing its course due north, falls into the Humber, east of the river Trent.

The air of Lincolnshire is different in different parts; in the middle of the county, and in the western parts, along the Trent, it is very healthy: but upon the sea-coast it is bad, particularly in the south-east division, which is not only boggy and full of fens, but great part of it is under water, for which reason it is distinguished by the name of Holland.

The soil of this county is, in general, very rich: the inland parts producing corn in great plenty, and the fenny country yielding excellent pasture. Lincolnshire is remarkable for fat cattle and good horses, also for excellent dogs, as well greyhounds as mastiffs. It abounds in game of all kinds, and the rivers, together with the sea, afford great plenty and variety of fish. There is a sort of pike found in the Witham, which is peculiar to this water, and superior to all others. Such is the plenty and variety of wild fowl in this county, that it has been called the Aviary of England; and two fowls, called the knute and the dotterel, which are most

most delicious food, are said to be found no where else in England.

Lincolnshire sends twelve members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Lincoln, and two burgeses for each of the following boroughs: Stamford, Grantham, Boston, and Grimsby.

M I D D L E S E X.

THIS county is bounded by Hertfordshire on the north, by the river Thames, which divides it from the county of Surry, on the south, by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire, on the west, and by the river Lea, which divides it from the county of Essex, on the east. It extends not above twenty-four miles in length, scarce eighteen in breadth, and is not more than ninety-five miles in circumference; it is divided into six hundreds, and two liberties, containing about two hundred and forty-seven thousand acres: in which are seventy-three parishes, and five market-towns, exclusive of the cities of London and Westminster. Though it is not equal to many other counties in extent, yet as it comprehends the two vast cities of London and Westminster, it is by much the wealthiest and most populous county in England. It lies in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury.

The rivers in this county are the Thames, the Colne, the Lea, and the New River; and these, as they water the counties of Berks, Bucks, Essex, and Hertford, have each of them been already described.

The air of Middlesex is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil contributes not a little. The soil produces plenty of corn; and the county abounds with fine fertile meadows and gardeners grounds; for the art of gardening, assisted by the rich compost from London, is brought to much greater perfection in this county than in any other part of Britain.

Its natural productions are cattle, corn, and fruit, and its manufactures are too many to be enumerated.

This county sends eight members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, four representatives for the city of London, and two for the city of Westminster. The borough of Southwark sends also two members to parliament, but these are generally reckoned among the representatives for the county of Surry.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Herefordshire on the north, by Gloucestershire on the east, by the river Severn on the south, and by the two counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, in Wales, on the west. Its length, from north to south, is twenty-nine miles; its breadth from east to west, twenty miles; and its circumference eighty-four miles. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are an hundred and twenty-seven parishes, eight market towns, and about six thousand four hundred and ninety houses. It lies in the diocese of Landaff, and province of Canterbury. Usk, which is nearer the middle of it than any other market-town, is distant an hundred and thirty miles nearly west from London.

This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Usk. The Severn and the Wye have been already described in the account of the shires of Gloucester and Hereford. The Mynow, Mynwy, or Monow, rises in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this from the county of Hereford, falls into the river Wye at the town of Monmouth. The Rumney rises also in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this county from Glamorganshire, falls into the Severn. The Usk rises likewise in Brecknockshire, and running also south-east, and dividing Monmouthshire into two almost equal parts, falls into the Severn near Newport, a considerable market town of this county.

The air of Monmouthshire is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful; the eastern parts are woody, and the western parts mountainous; the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats: and the vallies produce plenty of hay and corn: the rivers abound with salmon-trout and other fish: here is great plenty of coals; and the principal manufacture is flannel.

This county sends but three members to parliament; two knights of the shire for the county, and one representative for Monmouth the county town.

NORFOLK.

THIS county is bounded by the German Ocean on the east and north, by Cambridgeshire on the west, and by Suffolk on the south. It is above fifty-seven miles in length from east to west, thirty-five in breadth from north to south, and

and an hundred and forty in circumference. It is divided into thirty-one hundreds; in which are one city, thirty-two market towns, six hundred and sixty parishes, an hundred and sixty-four vicarages, seven hundred and eleven villages, and about forty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty houses. It lies in the diocese of Norwich, and province of Canterbury: and East Dereham, a considerable market town near the center of the county, is distant ninety-seven miles north-east from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the greater and the smaller Ouse, the Yare, and the Waveney. The greater Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German sea, called the Washes, at Lynn Regis, a considerable borough town of this county. The smaller Ouse rises in Suffolk, and separating that county from Norfolk on the south-west, discharges itself into the greater Ouse, near Downham, a market town of Norfolk. The Yare rises about the middle of this county, and running eastward, passes by the city of Norwich, and falls into the German sea at Yarmouth, a very considerable borough and sea-port. The Waveney rises in Suffolk, and runs north-east; and parting that county from Norfolk, falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

The air of this county, near the sea coast, is aguish, and otherwise unsalutary; but in the inland parts, it is both healthy and pleasant, though frequently piercing. The soil is more various than that of any other county, and comprehends all the sorts that are to be found in the island; arable, pasture, meadow, woodlands, light sandy ground, deep clays, heaths and fens: the worst of these, however, are far from being unprofitable, the sandy heaths feeding sheep and breeding rabbits, and even the fens affording rich pasture for cattle. The natural productions of this county are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, honey, saffron, herrings, and other sea fish, in great abundance; and in the river Yare is caught a delicious fish, peculiar to itself, called the ruffe. Jet and ambergrease are sometimes found on the coasts of this county; and the principal manufactures are worsted, woollens, and silks, in which all the inland parts are employed; the Norwich stuffs being a very considerable article in our trade.

This county sends twelve members to parliament, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Norwich, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs, Lynn Regis, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Castle-rising.

N O R.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is nearer the middle of England than any other county, and as it runs into a narrow tract, towards the north-east, much in the form of a boot, it borders upon more counties than any other in this part of Britain : on the north, it is bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; on the East, by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire; on the west, by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the south by Buckinghamshire. It measures from south-west to north-east near fifty-five miles, from east to west in the broadest part, twenty-six miles, and an hundred and twenty-five miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty hundreds; in which are three hundred and thirty parishes, one city, eleven market towns, five hundred and fifty one villages, and about twenty-five thousand houses. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough and province of Canterbury; and the town of Northampton, which is near the middle of it, is distant sixty-six miles nearly north from London.

This county is well watered with several rivers, of which the principal are the Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Leam, and the Charwell. The Nen, Leam, and Charwell, spring out of one hill south-west of Daventry, a market town of this county.

The Nen, formerly called Aufona, the antient British name for a river, runs almost due east, till it passes the town of Northampton; and then by various windings directing its course north-east, and traversing the whole length of the county, it runs on in the same direction, and separating Cambridgeshire from Lincolnshire, falls into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Washes, or Lynn Deeps, from Lynn Regis in Norfolk. The Leam directing its course westward, into Warwickshire, and the Charwell southward, into Oxfordshire, will be farther taken notice of in the descriptions of those counties. The Welland rises in Lincolnshire, as has been observed in the description of that county; and running north-east, and separating Northamptonshire from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire, falls into the Nen, north-east of Peterborough, a city of this county.

The Ouse rises near Brackley, a borough-town of Northamptonshire, and running north-east through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, and Norfolk, falls

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into the German Ocean at Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, as has been already mentioned in describing that county.

The air of Northamptonshire is so pure and healthy that the nobility and gentry have more seats here than in any other county of the same extent in England, and it is so crowded with towns and villages, that in some places thirty steeples may be seen at one view. There is, however, a small track of country called Fenland, about Peterborough, bordering on Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, which is often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands in rainy seasons: but the inhabitants do not suffer the water to stay so long upon the ground, even in winter, as to affect the air, of which the healthfulness of the inhabitants is an undeniable proof.

The soil of this county is fruitful both in corn and grass, but produces very little wood: and as it is an inland county, and few of its rivers are navigable, the inhabitants find it very difficult to supply themselves with fuel; the rivers, however, yield great plenty of fish, and the county abounds with cattle and sheep; it produces also some saltpetre, and many pigeons. The face of the county is level, and less of it lies waste than of any other county in England.

The manufactures of this county are ferges, tammies, shalloons, boots and shoes.

Northamptonshire sends nine members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for Peterborough, two burgesses for each of the boroughs of Northampton and Brackley, and one for Higham-Ferrers.

N O R T H U M B E R L A N D.

NORTHUMBERLAND, as now circumscribed, is divided from Durham on the south, by the rivers Darwent and Tyne, from Scotland, on the north and west, by the river Tweed, the Cheviot-hills, and other mountains: it is bounded by part of Cumberland on the south-west, and by the German Ocean on the east. Its general form is that of a triangle, the sides of which are unequal; it measures from north to south about fifty miles, from east to west forty miles, and is one hundred and fifty miles in circumference; it is divided into six wards, in which are forty-six very extensive parishes, nine vicarages, eleven market-towns, two hundred and eighty villages, and about twenty-three thousand houses. It lies in the diocese of Durham, and province of York. Ellesden, a market-town, near the middle of the

the county, is distant two hundred and ninety-one miles north-west of London.

This county is exceedingly well watered with fine rivers, the chief of which are the two Tynes, the Tweed, and the Coquet; the Tynes run through a great part of this county: one is called the north Tyne, and the other the south Tyne, and they rise at a great distance one from another; the south Tyne rises near Alston-moor, in the north-east part of Cumberland, and running north-west to Fetherston-haugh, near Haltwessel, a market-town of this county, there forms an angle, bending its course eastward, and after being joined by two small rivers, called the East and West Alon, joins the North Tyne near Hexham, another market-town; the North Tyne rises in a mountain called Tyne head, upon the borders of Scotland, and running south-east, receives a small river called the Shole, then continuing the same course, it is joined by a considerable stream called the Read, not far from Ellesdon, and joining the South Tyne, they both flow in one full stream to the German Ocean, into which they fall at Tinmouth, nine miles from Newcastle, a borough-town in this county.

The Tweed rises in Scotland; and running north-east is joined by the Bowbent, the Bramish, the Till, and other less considerable streams, and parting England from Scotland, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick, a borough-town of this county.

The Coquet rises upon the borders of Scotland, a small distance north of the spring of the Read, and running eastward, and being joined by several streams passes by Rothbury, a market-town of this county, and falls into the German Ocean, about fifteen miles east of that town.

The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from its northern situation, for as it lies in the narrowest part of England, and between the German and Irish seas, it has the same advantage over inland counties in the same degrees of latitude, that the island of Britain has over other countries on the continent in the same climate, that of being warmed by the vapours from the sea: this is the reason why snow seldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high mountains; the air is also more healthy than might be expected in a county bordering on the seas, as appears by the good health and longevity of the inhabitants: this advantage is attributed to the soil of the coast, which being sandy and rocky, emits no such noxious and noisome vapours as constantly rise from mud and ouze. The soil is different in different parts: that on the sea coast, if well cultivated,

tivated, yields great abundance of good wheat and other grain, and along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Tyne, there are large and rich meadows: but the western parts are generally barren, consisting chiefly of a healthy and mountainous county, which, however, affords good pasture for sheep.

On the tops of some of the mountains in this county, especially those tracts in the western parts of it, called Tyndale and Readfdale, from their situation along the courses of the rivers Tyne and Read, there are some bogs that are impassible without the help of horses, which the inhabitants train up for that purpose, and are therefore called bog-trotters.

The rivers here afford great plenty of fish, particularly salmon and trout. The lords of the adjacent manors have the property of the fishery, which is farmed by fishermen, who dry the greatest part of what they catch, and barrel and transport them beyond sea.

Northumberland abounds more with coal, especially about Newcastle, than any other county in England; this coal is as properly pit-coal as any other, but is called sea-coal, because it is brought by sea to all parts of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders, and other countries: the trade of this county in coal, therefore, is very great. London, alone, consuming near seven hundred thousand chaldrons in one year. Here are also lead mines, and great plenty of timber.

It does not appear that Northumberland is remarkable for any particular manufacture.

This county sends eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for each of the following towns: Newcastle, Morpeth, and Berwick upon Tweed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Yorkshire on the north, by Leicestershire on the south, by Lincolnshire on the east, and by Derbyshire on the west. It extends, in length, from north to south about forty-three miles, from east to west about twenty-four miles, and one hundred and ten miles in circumference; it is divided into eight hundreds, or rather six wapentakes, and two liberties; in which are nine market-towns, ninety-four vicarages, one hundred and sixty-eight parishes, four hundred and fifty villages, and about seventeen thousand five hundred and ninety-four houses.

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it lies in the diocese and province of York; and Southwell, a market-town near the middle of the county, is distant one hundred and fourteen miles north north-west from London.

The principal rivers in this county are the Trent, the Irwash, and the Idle; the Trent rises in the highlands of Staffordshire, and dividing Leicestershire from Derbyshire, runs from the south-west to the north-east part of Nottinghamshire, and being joined by many less considerable rivers, enters Lincolnshire, in the account of which county, the course of it has been already described; the Irwash is a river of Derbyshire, and has been described in the survey of that county; The Idle, or Iddle, rises near Mansfield, a market-town, and running north-east falls into the Dun, a river of Lincolnshire, on the west side of the isle of Axholm.

The air of Nottinghamshire is reckoned as good as that of any county in England, but the different qualities of the soil have divided the county under two denominations; the east-side, which is very fruitful in corn and pasture, is called the Clay: this division is subdivided into the North Clay and the South Clay: and the west part of the county, which is generally woody or barren, is called the Sand. There is a large forest called Sherwood Forest, which comprehends almost all the western parts of this county, and contains several parks, towns, and seats; the officers of this forest, in 1675, were a warden, his lieutenant and steward, a bow-bearer, and a ranger, four verdurers, twelve regarders, four agisters, and twelve keepers or foresters, all under a chief forester: besides these there are several woodwards for every township within the forest, and one for every principal wood.

The western parts, however, besides wood, yield some coal and lead; here are also found marles of several sorts, and a stone not unlike alabaster, but softer, which when burnt makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, and this plaster the inhabitants of Nottinghamshire generally use for flooring. Other productions of this county are liquorice, cattle, abundance of fowl, and fresh-water fish.

The principal manufactures are stockings, glass, and earthen-wares. The inhabitants also make great quantities of malt and fine strong ale.

This county sends eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for each of the boroughs of Nottingham, East Redford and Newark.

O X F O R D S H I R E.

OXFORDSHIRE is bounded by Northamptonshire on the north-east, and Warwickshire on the north-west, by Buckinghamshire on the east, by Gloucestershire on the west, and by Berkshire on the south. Its shape is very irregular, for on the north it terminates in a cone between Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and on the south-east it runs out into a very long, narrow slip, between Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. Its greatest length from north to south is about forty-two miles, its breadth from east to west twenty-six miles, its circumference one hundred and thirty; it is divided into fourteen hundreds, in which are one city, fifteen market-towns, two hundred and eighty parishes, and about nineteen thousand seven hundred houses. It lies in the diocese of Oxford, and province of Canterbury; and Woodstock, a borough-town, nearly in the middle of it, is distant sixty miles north-west from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames or Isis, the Charwel, the Evenlode, the Windrush, and the Tame. An account of the name and origin of the Thames has been already given in the description of Berkshire, and its course has been traced among the several rivers of the other counties through which it passes, in its way to the German ocean. The Charwell rises in Northamptonshire, as has been mentioned in the description of that county, and entering Oxfordshire near Cleydon, the most northerly village in the county, runs south, and falls into the Thames near Oxford. The Evenlode rises in the north-east part of Worcestershire, near a town of its own name, not far from Stow in the Would, a market-town in Gloucestershire, and running south-east through Oxfordshire, falls into the Thames north-west of Oxford. The Windrush rises in Cotswould-hills in Gloucestershire, and running south-east enters Oxfordshire, not far from Burford, a market-town, and passing by Witney, another market-town, falls into the Thames west of Oxford. The Tame rises in Buckinghamshire, and touching upon Oxfordshire, at a market-town of its own name, runs westward for some miles, parting this county from Buckinghamshire, and then turning southward, falls into the Thames, north of Wallingford, a borough-town of Berkshire.

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Besides these principal rivers, Dr. Plot, who wrote a natural history of Oxfordshire, reckons that there are no less than seventy considerable, though inferior streams, that water this county.

The air of Oxfordshire is as good as that of any other county in England, for the soil is naturally dry, free from bogs, fens, and stagnant waters, and abounding with quick limpid streams, that necessarily render the air sweet and healthy.

The soil in general is very fertile, both for corn and grass; but there is a great variety in it, consequently several degrees of fruitfulness.

There are no less than five sorts of wheat sown in this county, all adapted to as many kinds of soils. Oxfordshire abounds with meadows, which are not surpassed by any pastures in England. Here is plenty of river fish, of various kinds. The other productions of this county are cattle, fruit, free stone, and several sorts of earths used in medicine, dying and scouring; but it is thinly strewed with wood, and fuel is consequently very scarce.

Witney is remarkable for a manufacture of blankets.

The university of Oxford is one of the noblest in the world, particularly for the regularity of its constitution, the strictness of its discipline, the opulency of its endowments, and the conveniency of its mansions for study: it consists of twenty colleges and five halls, and is a corporation governed by a chancellor, a high steward, a vice-chancellor, two proctors, a public orator, a keeper of the archives, a register, three esquire beadles carrying silver maces gilt and wrought, and three yeomen beadles, with plain silver maces, and a verger with a silver rod. The chancellor is usually a peer of the realm, he is the supreme governor of the university, and is chosen by the students in convocation, and continues in his office for life. The high steward is named by the chancellor, but must be approved by the university. His office, which continues also for life, is to assist the chancellor in the government of the university, and to hear and determine capital causes, according to the laws of the land, and the privileges of the university. The vice-chancellor, who is always in orders, and the head of some college, is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by the university: he is the chancellor's deputy, and exercises the power of his substituent, by governing the university according to its statutes: he chooses four pro-vice-chancellors out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence. The two proctors are masters of arts, and are chosen annually in turn out of the feve-

ral colleges and halls. Their business is to keep the peace, punish disorders, inspect weights and measures, appoint scholastic exercises, and the taking of degrees. The public orator writes letters in the name of the university, and harangues princes and other great personages who visit the university. The keeper of the archives has the custody of the charters and records. And the register records all the public transactions of the university in convocation.

The number of officers, fellows, and scholars, maintained by the revenues of the university, is about a thousand, and the number of such scholars as live at their own charge is usually about two thousand; the whole amounting to three thousand persons, besides a great number of inferior officers and servants, belonging to the several colleges and halls, which have each their statutes and rules for government, under their respective heads, with fellows and tutors.

Here are four terms every year for public exercises, lectures, and disputations, and set days and hours when the professors of every faculty read their lectures; and in some of the colleges are public lectures, to which all persons are admitted.

The public schools, of which there is one for every college, form the ground apartments of a magnificent quadrangle, the principal front of which, on the outside, is an hundred and seventy-five feet in length. In the center of this front there is a tower, the highest apartments of which are appointed for astronomical observations and philosophical experiments. Three sides of the upper story of the quadrangle form one entire room, called the picture gallery, which is furnished with portraits of founders, benefactors, and other eminent persons. This quadrangle was first built by queen Mary, and was rebuilt chiefly at the expence of Sir Thomas Bodley, in the time of king James the First, who also partly erected a public library here, which he furnished with such a number of books and manuscripts, that, with other large donations, it is now become one of the principal libraries in Europe, and is called the Bodleian Library. The building is a part or member of the picture gallery, over the public schools, and consists of three spacious and lofty rooms disposed in the form of the Roman H. The middle one was erected by Humphry duke of Gloucester, over the divinity school, about the year 1440, and by him furnished with books. The gallery on the west was raised at the expence of the university, together with the convocation house beneath, in the time of king Charles the First: and the vestibula or first gallery, with the profeholium under it, was built by

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Sir Thomas Bodley. In one of the schools are placed the Arundelian marbles, and in another an inestimable collection of statues, &c. presented to the university by the countess dowager of Pomfret.

About half a century ago, Dr. John Radcliffe, a physician of great eminence, left forty thousand pounds to build a library for the Bodleian collection of books and manuscripts, with a salary of an hundred and thirty pounds a year to a librarian, and an hundred pounds a year towards furnishing it with new books. In consequence of this legacy, the first stone of a new building was laid, on the 17th of May 1737; and the library was opened with great solemnity the 13th of April 1745, by the name of the New or Radclivian library.

It stands in the middle of a magnificent square, formed by St. Mary's church, the public schools, and two colleges, one called Brazen Nose, and the other All Souls. It is a sumptuous pile of building, standing upon arcades, which, circularly disposed, inclose a spacious dome, in the center of which is the library itself, and into which there is an ascent by a flight of spiral steps, well executed. The library, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majesty in building, is adorned with fine compartments of stucco. It is inclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order; behind these arches are formed two circular galleries above and below, where the books are disposed in elegant cabinets: the compartments of the ceiling in the upper gallery are finely stuccoed: the pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hart's Forest in Germany; and over the door is a statue of the founder. The finishing and decorations of this Attic edifice are all in the highest taste imaginable.

There is, belonging to this university, another most magnificent structure, called the Theatre, erected for celebrating the public acts of the university, the annual commemoration of benefactors to it, with other solemnities. The building is in form of a roman D; the front of it, which stands opposite to the divinity school, is adorned with Corinthian pillars, and several other decorations; the roof is flat, and not being supported by columns or arch-work, rest on the side walls, which are distant from each other eighty feet one way, and seventy feet the other; this roof is covered with allegorical painting. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are seated in the center of the semicircular part; on each hand are the young noblemen, and doctors, the masters of arts in
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the area; and the rest of the university, and strangers, are placed in the galleries.

This structure was built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1669, at the expence of Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, then chancellor of the university, who having bestowed fifteen thousand pounds in building it, endowed it with two thousand pounds to purchase lands for its perpetual repair. On the west side of the theatre is an elegant modern edifice, called the Ashmolean Musæum, built also by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683, at the expence of the university. Its front towards the street is sixty feet in length; it consists of two stories, and has a grand portico, remarkably well finished, in the Corinthian order; the lower story is a chemical laboratory, and the higher a repository of natural and artificial curiosities, and Roman antiquities, chiefly collected by Elias Asmole, Esq; and his father-in-law Sir William Dugdale.

Near the Musæum, and almost contiguous to the theatre, there is another building called the Clarendon Printing-house, which surpasses every thing in Europe. It was founded in 1711, and built partly by the money arising to the university from the profits of the copy of lord Clarendon's History of the Grand Rebellion, the property of which was devised by his lordship to the university. This is a strong stone building, an hundred and fifteen feet in length, with spacious portico's in the north and south fronts, supported by columns of the Doric order, the top of the walls is adorned with statues of the nine muses, and of Homer, Virgil, and Thucydides. The east part of the building is chiefly appropriated to the printing of Bibles, and Common Prayer books; and the west is allotted to other books in the learned languages. There are also in this building particular rooms for a letter-founder, and others for rolling-presses, where the Oxford Almanacks and other pieces are printed from engravings on copper plates.

There is also belonging to this university a physic garden walled round, containing above five acres of ground, well furnished with all sorts of plants, and endowed with a yearly revenue for cultivating it, the whole being the donation of Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, in 1652.

Each college has its own particular library and chapel, and most of them are adorned with cloisters, quadrangles, piazza's, statues, gardens, and groves.

The names of the colleges are University College, Baliol College, Merton College, Exeter College, Oriel College, Queen's College, New College, Lincoln College, All Souls College, Magdalen College, Brazen-Nose College, Corpus Christi

Christi College, Christ-Church College, Trinity College, St. John Baptist's College, Jesus College, Wadham College, Pembroke College, Worcester College, and Hartford College.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE is a spacious, superb, and uniform structure, begun in 1634, at the expence of Charles Greenwood, formerly a fellow here, carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, and completed by Dr. John Radcliffe. The magnificent north front of this college is extended two hundred and sixty feet along the south side of a street called the High-street, having two stately portals with a tower over each; the western portal leads to a handsome Gothic quadrangle, an hundred feet square; on the south side of the eastern quadrangle are the chapel and hall; there is also a third court of three sides, each of which are about eighty feet. This college has a master, twelve fellows, and seventeen scholars, with many other students, amounting in the whole to near ninety.

II. BALIOL COLLEGE is an old Gothic building; it maintains a master, twelve fellows, and eighteen exhibitioners, the whole number of the society being about ninety.

III. MERTON COLLEGE consists of two square courts, of which the inner one is a neat and uniform building. The chapel of this college, which is also the parish church of St. John, is a magnificent edifice, with a tower, in which are six bells. This college maintains a warden, and has twenty-four fellows, fourteen postmasters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks; the number of members in the whole being about one hundred.

IV. EXETER COLLEGE is a building chiefly of one handsome quadrangle; in the center of the front, which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, there is a beautiful gate, of rustic work, with a handsome tower; it maintains a rector, twenty-five fellows, a bible clerk, and two exhibitioners: the students of every sort are about fifty.

V. ORIEL COLLEGE consists of one uniform quadrangle, in which there is nothing remarkable: the members belonging to this college are a provost, eighteen fellows, and fourteen exhibitioners; the number of students in all being about ninety.

VI. QUEEN'S COLLEGE stands opposite to University College, on the north side of the High-street: the front, which is formed in the stile of Luxemburgh, is at once magnificent and elegant: in the middle of it is a superb cupola, under which is a statue of the late queen Caroline. This beautiful structure is one entire piece of well executed modern architecture: the whole area on which it stands is an oblong square,

square, three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth; which area being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into two courts; the first, or south court, is an hundred and forty feet in length, and an hundred and thirty in breadth; it is surrounded by a beautiful cloister, except upon the north side, which is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finished in the Doric order: in the center, over a portico leading to the north court, stands a handsome cupola, supported by eight Ionic columns; the north court is an hundred and thirty feet long, and ninety broad; on the west stands the library, which is of the Corinthian order. This college consists of a provost, twenty-two fellows, two chaplains, eight taberders, twenty-two scholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners; the number of students of every fort being above one hundred and twenty.

VII. NEW COLLEGE is situated eastward of the schools, and is separated from Queen's College by a narrow lane on the south: the first court is an hundred and sixty eight feet in length, and an hundred and twenty-nine in breadth; in the center is a statue of Minerva; the north side, which consists of the chapel and hall, is a venerable specimen of Gothic magnificence; the two upper stories of the east side form the library, and on the west are the lodgings of the warden; the chapel, for beauty and grandeur, exceeds all in the university; and near it is a cloister, an hundred and forty-six feet in length on two sides, and an hundred and five the other two. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells. From the first quadrangle there is a passage into another, called Garden-court, the beautiful area of which, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually in approaching the garden, from which it is separated by an iron palisade, an hundred and thirty feet in length. The members of this college are, one warden, seventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, and one sexton, together with many gentlemen commoners.

VIII. LINCOLN COLLEGE consists of two quadrangular courts, and maintains a rector, twelve fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and six scholars, with a bible clerk, besides the independent members. In the building there is nothing very remarkable.

IX. ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE is situated westward of Queen's College, in a street called High-street, and consists of two courts; the first court is a Gothic edifice, an hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and seventy-two in breadth; the chapel on the north side is a stately pile; and the hall, which forms one side of an area to the east, is an elegant modern room,

room, adorned with many portraits and busts. Adjoining to the hall is the buttery, which is a well-proportioned room, of an oval figure, and an arched stone roof, ornamented with curious workmanship. The second court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, an hundred and seventy-two feet in length, and an hundred and fifty-five in breadth; on the south are the chapel and hall, on the west a cloister, with a grand portico, on the east two Gothic towers, in the center of a range of fine apartments, and on the north a library which exceeds every thing of the kind in the university; it is two hundred feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height, and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner, being founded by colonel Codrington, at the expence of ten thousand pounds. This college maintains a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and six choristers. No independent students are admitted.

X. MAGDALEN COLLEGE is situated without the east gate of the city, on the bank of the river Cherwel; a Doric portal, decorated with a statue of the founder, leads to the west front of this college, which is a striking specimen of the Gothic, on the south side of which are the chapel and hall; the windows of the chapel are finely painted; the hall is a stately Gothic room, adorned with fine paintings. From this court there is a narrow passage on the north, that leads to a beautiful opening, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice, in the modern taste, consisting of three stories, and three hundred feet in length: two other sides are to be added. This college is remarkable for a most beautiful situation, a charming prospect, pleasant groves, and shady walks, and is reckoned one of the noblest foundations in the world. It has a president, forty fellows, thirty demics, a divinity lecturer, a schoolmaster, an usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers; the whole number of students about an hundred and twenty.

XI. BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE maintains a principal, twenty fellows, thirty-two scholars, and four exhibitioners; there are about forty or fifty students besides. The building consists of two courts, but has nothing remarkable.

XII. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE is an ancient Gothic building, consisting of two courts. The present members are a president, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty scholars, two clerks, two choristers, and six gentlemen commoners.

XIII. CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE has a stately front, extended to the length of three hundred and eighty-two feet, and terminated at each end by two corresponding turrets; in the center is a grand Gothic entrance, the proportions and ornaments

ments of which are remarkably magnificent; over it is a beautiful tower, in which are ten musical bells, and a great bell called Tom, that weighs near seventeen thousand pounds, and on the sound of which, every night at nine o'clock, the students of the whole university are conjoined, by statute, to repair to their respective societies. This college consists of four quadrangles, one, which is distinguished by the name of the grand quadrangle, is two hundred and sixty-four by two hundred and sixty-one feet in the clear. The greatest part of the south side is formed by the hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the building, and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence. This room is probably the largest, and certainly the most superb of any in the kingdom; it contains eight windows on each side, is an hundred and twenty feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, and its ceiling is thirty feet high. The church of this college is situated at the east end of the grand quadrangle, and is the cathedral of the diocese: it is an ancient venerable structure; its tower is that over the grand entrance in the front of the college mentioned before; the roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stonework; and some of the windows are finely painted. Peckwater-court, to the north-east of the grand quadrangle, is perhaps the most elegant edifice in the university: it consists of three sides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. East of Peckwater-court is Canterbury-court, originally Canterbury College. It is a small court, and chiefly remarkable for its antiquity. The fourth quadrangle is Chaplain's-court, which stands north-east of Canterbury-court. This college, or church, consists of a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight singing-men, eight choristers, a teacher of music, and an organist: the dean is the head of the college, which maintains also an hundred and one scholars. The whole number amounts to about one hundred and fifty. King Henry the Eighth, who founded this college, having appointed no special visitor of it by any of his statutes, it is only subject to the visitation of the sovereign, and commissions under the great seal.

XIV. TRINITY COLLEGE consists of two courts. In the first of the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the president. The chapel, which was built in 1695, is a fine structure, richly and beautifully finished. The second court is an elegant pile, performed by Sir Christopher Wren. This college has a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars, and these, together with the independent members, amount to near eighty.

XV. St.

XV. ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S COLLEGE consists of two large quadrangles, uniformly and elegantly built; in the first court are the chapel and hall on the north side, and the president's lodgings on the east; the east and west sides of the second court are supported by stately and beautiful piazzas. This college has a president and fifty fellows, two chaplains, one organist, five singing men, six choristers, and two sextons. The number of students is about seventy.

XVI. JESUS-COLLEGE stands with its front opposite to Exeter college; the buildings consist of two courts, in the first of which is the hall, chapel, and principal's lodgings; the library is on the west side of the inner court, and the other three sides are finished in a decent and uniform manner. This college consists of a principal, nineteen fellows, and eighteen scholars, with several exhibitioners and independent students: the whole number about ninety.

XVII. WADHAM-COLLEGE is one of the most regular, uniform, and beautiful colleges belonging to this university, consisting of a noble quadrangle, which is nearly one hundred and thirty feet square; the windows of the chapel, which stands on the east-side of the court, are beautifully painted: the east window is admirably done by one Van Ling, a Dutchman; it represents the passion of our Saviour, and is said to have cost fifteen hundred pounds. This society consists of a warden, fifteen fellows, and fifteen scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and sixteen exhibitioners; the number of students of every kind amounting to about one hundred.

XVIII. PEMBROKE-COLLEGE is a building consisting of two courts: it is a small quadrangle, but neat and uniform; the second court is an irregular area, on one side of which stands the chapel: this is an elegant modern edifice, of the Ionic order. The members of this college are one master, fourteen fellows, twenty-four scholars and exhibitioners; all the students, taken together, are near sixty.

XIX. WORCESTER-COLLEGE is situated at the extremity of the western suburb, on an eminence on the banks of the Thames. A grand court of the Ionic order is now just finished, in which is a library of the Ionic order one hundred feet long, supported by spacious cloisters, and well furnished with books. Here are also a chapel and hall, each of which is fifty feet long, and twenty-five broad. On the west it is proposed to form a garden sloping to the water; and when the whole is fully executed, it will form a beautiful structure. Here are a provost, twenty fellows, and seventeen scholars; the whole number is about fifty.

XX. HARTFORD-COLLEGE stands opposite to the grand gate of the public schools, and consists of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified, from a fund raised for that purpose, by the late principal. Part of this court consists of a few modern buildings, in the stile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt, according to a plan, consisting of one quadrangle, projected in the year 1747. The foundation consists of a principal; four senior fellows, or tutors, and junior fellows, as assistants, besides a certain number of students, or scholars; the present members are about twenty.

Besides the above colleges there are five halls in the university of Oxford, namely St. Edmond's, St. Magdalen's, St. Alban's, St. Mary's, and New-inn hall.

These halls are the only remains of hostels, or inns, which were the only academical houses, originally possessed by the students of Oxford.

These societies are neither endowed nor incorporated: they are subject to their respective principals, whose salaries arise from the room-rents of the houses. The principals are appointed by the chancellor of the university, that of Edmund-hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's college, under the patronage of which Edmund's-hall still remains. The other halls were also formerly dependant on particular colleges.

This county sends nine members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Oxford, two representatives for the university, two burgesses for the borough of Woodstock, and one for Banbury.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Lincolnshire on the north and north-east, by Northamptonshire on the south and south-east, and on the west, north-west, and south-west, by Leicestershire. It is the least county in England, measuring from north to south only fifteen miles, from east to west ten miles, and is but forty miles in circumference; it is divided into five hundreds, in which are forty-eight parishes, two market-towns, and about three thousand three hundred houses. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, and province of Canterbury: and Okeham, the county-town, is distant ninety-six miles north north-west from London.

Rutlandshire

Rutlandshire is watered by two rivers, the Welland and the Gwash; the Welland, which runs on the south and south-east, has been described in the account of Lincolnshire.

The Gwash, or Wash, as it is commonly called, rises near Okeham, in a district of the county surrounded with hills, and called the Vale of Catmose, a name supposed to have been derived from Coet Maes, which in the ancient British language signifies a woody territory: this river runs eastward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Welland, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

The air of this county is esteemed as good as that of any in England; the soil is very fruitful both in corn and pasture, and that of the Vale of Catmose, in particular, is equal to any in the kingdom: it affords also great abundance of wood for firing; this county produces great numbers of cattle, particularly sheep, and the rivers, the waters of which are remarkably good, yield great plenty of fish.

Rutlandshire is not remarkable for any manufacture.

This county sends only two members to parliament, who are knights of the shire.

S H R O P S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Cheshire, and part of Flintshire, in the principality of Wales, on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire, in Wales, on the east by Staffordshire, and on the west by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, in Wales; it is reckoned the largest inland county in England; it is of an oval form, forty miles in length, from north to south, thirty-three miles in breadth, from east to west, and one hundred and thirty-four miles in circumference. It is divided into fifteen hundreds, in which are one hundred and seventy parishes, fifteen market-towns, and about twenty three thousand three hundred houses. It lies partly in the diocese of Hereford, and partly in that of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury: and Shrewsbury, which is nearly in the center of the county, is one hundred and fifty-seven miles north-west of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Severn, the Temd, and the Colun; the Severn, which runs though the county from west to east, and divides it nearly into two equal parts, has been described in the account of Gloucestershire; the Temd rises in the north part of Radnorshire, and running
G
eastward,

eastward, and separating Shropshire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worcester, falls into the Severn, near the city of Worcester; the Colun, or Clun, rises near Bishop's Castle, a borough-town of this county, and running southward, discharges itself into the Temd, not far from Ludlow, another borough-town; other less considerable streams in this county are the Ony, the Warren, the Corve, the Rea, the Tern, and the Rodan.

The air is pure and healthy, but the county being mountainous, it is in many places sharp and piercing. The soil is various, the northern and eastern parts of the county yield great plenty of wheat and barley, but the southern and western parts, which are hilly, are not so fertile, yet afford pasturage for sheep and cattle: and along the banks of the Severn there are large, rich meadows, that produce abundance of grass; here are mines of copper, lead, iron, stone, and lime-stone, and the county abounds with inexhaustible pits of coal; between the surface of most of the coal ground and the coal, there lies a stratum of a black, hard, but very porous substance, which being ground to powder in proper mills, and well boiled with water, in coppers, deposits the earthy or gritty parts at the bottom, and throws up a bituminous matter to the surface of the water, which by evaporation is brought to the consistency of pitch: an oil is also produced from the same stratum, by distillation, which mixed with the bituminous substance, dilutes it into a kind of tar: both the substances are used for caulking of ships, and are better for that purpose than pitch or tar, for they never crack, and it is thought they might be useful against the worm.

The rivers of this county yield great plenty of trout, pike, lamprey, grailing, carp, eels, and other fresh-water fish.

Shrewsbury is famous for the manufactures of Welch cottons and flannels, and Bridgenorth, a borough-town, for stockings: Bridgenorth is also furnished with common artificers of every kind, who make and sell clothes, iron tools, and instruments of all sorts, and the other ordinary manufactures of this kingdom.

This county sends twelve members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for each of the following towns: Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Bishop's-Castle.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by the Bristol channel on the north-west, by part of Gloucestershire on the north-east, by Dorsetshire on the south, by Devonshire on the west, and by Wiltshire on the east. It is of great extent, being about sixty miles in length, from west to east, fifty miles in breadth, from north to south, and two hundred miles in circumference; it is divided into forty-two hundreds, in which are three cities, thirty market-towns, three hundred and eighty-five parishes, one hundred and thirty-two vicarages, and near one thousand seven hundred villages. It lies in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and province of Canterbury: and Somerton, which is still a market-town, and nearly in the middle of the county, is distant one hundred and twenty-nine miles nearly west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Bry, and the Pedred, or Parret; of the Avon, called also Avon West, which rises in Wiltshire, and separates Somersetshire from Gloucestershire, an account has already been given in the description of the county of Gloucester.

The Bry, called also the Bru and the Brent, rises in a large wood or forest, in the east part of this county, upon the borders of Wiltshire, called Selwood, from which the neighbouring country was formerly called Selwoodshire; from Selwood it runs westward, and dividing the county into nearly two equal parts, falls into the Bristol channel, a few miles north of Bridgewater, a borough-town of this county.

The Pedred, or Parret, rises in the southermost part of the county, near Crewkern, a market-town, and running north-west, is joined by the Evel, or Ivel, the Thone, or Tone, the Ordred, and some other small rivers, and discharges itself into the æstuary of the Bry; other less considerable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Axe, and the Torr.

The air of this county is said to be the mildest in England: it is in most places very healthy, and upon the hilly parts exceeding fine; the soil is various: the eastern and western parts of the shire are mountainous and stoney; they yield, however, good pasture for sheep, and by the help of art and industry, are made to produce corn; the lower grounds, except such as are boggy and fenny, afford corn and grass in great plenty, and a valley of a very large extent, divided into five hundreds, and called Taunton Dean, or the Vale of

Taunton, from Taunton, a borough-town, is so exceeding rich, that it affords corn, grafs, and fine fruit in great abundance, without manure. The grain of this county supplies many foreign and domestic markets; there is no part of the kingdom where wood thrives better than in Somersetshire; and teazel, a species of thistle, much used in dressing cloth, is almost peculiar to this district. In this county also, on the beach of the Bristol channel, there is found a weed, or sea-plant, of which the inhabitants make cakes, called laver, which are wholesome and nourishing food, and not to be found in any other part of the kingdom.

Somersetshire is famous for the best October beer in England, and for great plenty and variety of cyder: and the best cheese in the kingdom is said to be made at Cheddar, near a market-town, called Axbridge.

The oxen of this county are as large as those of Lancashire, or Lincolnshire, and the grain of the flesh is said to be finer. The vallies fatten a prodigious number of sheep, of the largest size in England: the south shore also furnishes the inhabitants with lobsters, crabs, and mackrel; the Bristol channel and the Severn with soles, flounders, plaise, shrimps, prawns, herrings, and cod; the Parret produces plenty of excellent salmon, and the Avon abounds with a sort of blackish eels, scarce as big as a goose quill, called elvers, which are skimmed up in vast quantities with small nets, and which when the skin is taken off, are made into cakes and fried; there is great plenty of wild fowl in this county, but there being but few parks, venison is scarce.

Here is a tract of mountains called Mendip Hills, which occupy a vast space of ground, and stretch from Whatley, near Frome Selwood, a market-town on the east, to Axbridge, another market-town, on the west, and from Glastonbury, a market-town on the south, to Bodminster, near the city of Bristol, on the north; these mountains are the most famous in England for coal and lead mines, but the lead is less soft, ductile, and fusible, than that of Derbyshire, and consequently not so proper for sheeting, because when melted, it runs into knots: it is, therefore, generally exported or cast into bullets and small shot. In these hills there are also mines of copper and okre; and the lapis calaminaris, which melted with copper, turns it into brass, is dug up here in greater quantities than in any other part of England.

The beautiful fossil, called Bristol stone, is found in great abundance in some rocks upon the banks of the Avon, near Bristol: and at Bishop's Chew, or Chew Magna, near Winton, a market-town, there is dug up a red bole, which

is called by the country people redding, and distributed from thence all over England, for marking of sheep, and other uses; it is said to be sometimes substituted by apothecaries for a sort of medicinal earth, brought from Armenia, called bole armeniac.

All sorts of cloth are manufactured in this county, as well as broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, serges, durroys, and shalloons, together with stockings and buttons; and in the south-east parts are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone, in the first hands, has been rated at a million a year; and if a calculation was made of the other manufactories of the county and its produce, by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, and other articles of trade, it is thought that the account would be more than the produce of any other county, Middlesex only excepted.

This county is celebrated for its medicinal waters, which are found in the city of Bath, where there are five hot baths, called the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Cross Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Lepers Bath. There is also a cold bath; in each bath there is a pump for applying the water in a stream upon any particular part of the body, when it is required: and each is furnished with benches to sit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both sexes; these hot springs were fenced in by the Romans with a wall, to separate them from the common cold springs, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they also made subterranean canals to carry off the cold waters, lest they should mix with these. As this city lies in a valley, surrounded with hills, the heat of these waters, and their milky, detergent quality, are ascribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters, distilling from two of those hills: one called Clarton Down, and the other Lansdown. The water from Clarton Down is supposed to be sulphureous, or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre; and the water from Lansdown is thought to be tinged with iron ore.

These waters are grateful to the stomach, have a mineral taste, and a strong scent: they are of a bluish colour, and send up a thin vapour; they are neither diuretic nor cathartic, though if salt be added they purge immediately; after long standing they deposit a black mud, which is used by way of cataplasm for local pains, and proves of more service to some, than the waters themselves; this mud they also deposit on distillation; they are beneficial in disorders of the head, in cuticular diseases, in obstructions and constipations of the bowels, which they strengthen, by restoring their lost tone,

and reviving the vital heat; they are found of great use in the scurvy and stone, and in most diseases of women and children, and are used as a last remedy in obstinate chronic diseases, which they sometimes cure.

The seasons for drinking the Bath waters are the spring and autumn; the spring season begins with April and ends with June; the autumn season begins with September, and lasts till December: and some patients remain here all the winter. In the spring this place is most frequented for health, and in the autumn for pleasure, when, at least, two thirds of the company come to partake of the amusements of the place; in some seasons there have been no less than eight thousand persons at Bath, besides its inhabitants. There is an officer put in by the mayor, to superintend the baths, and to keep order among the bathers and their guides.

Bristol is also famous for a medicinal hot spring, which rises near the Avon, about a mile from the city, and is very much frequented from April to September. The water of this spring is thought to be impregnated with chalk, lapis calcaris, and calaminaris. It is lighter than other water, clear, pure, and soft, and has a gentle degree of heat. It is prescribed for internal hæmorrhages and inflammations, spitting of blood, dysentery, and immoderate fluxes of the menses, diabetes, and purulent ulcers of the viscera. It is not only drank in the pump-room, but every morning cried in the streets of the city like milk; and it retains its virtue longer than any other medicinal waters. Near the well there is a house built, with an assembly room, and convenient lodgings.

This county sends eighteen members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for each of the cities of Bath, Bristol, and Wells, and two burgeses for each of the six following boroughs; Bridgwater, Ilchester, Milbourn-Port, Minehead, and Taunton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north-west by Cheshire; on the north east by Derbyshire; on the south by Worcestershire; on the west by Shropshire; and on the east by Warwickshire. Its figure approaches nearly to that of a rhombus or lozenge. It extends from north to south forty miles, from west to east twenty-six miles; it is an hundred and forty-one miles in circumference. It is divided into five hundreds, in which are one city, eighteen market towns,

an hundred and fifty parishes, and about twenty-four thousand houses. It lies in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury; and Stafford, which is nearly in the middle of it, is distant an hundred and thirty-five miles north-west from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Dove, the Thame or Tame, and the Sow. Whence the Trent derives its name is not known; it is esteemed the third river in England, and rises from two or three springs in the north west part of this county, near Leek, a market town; it runs south-east, and dividing Staffordshire nearly into two equal parts, enters Derbyshire near Burton, upon the Trent, another market town; and running north-east through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, falls into the river Humber, north of Burton in Lincolnshire. The Dove, which rises in Derbyshire, and separates that county from Staffordshire, has been described in the account of Derbyshire.

The Thame rises in the south part of this county, not far from Wolverhampton, a market town, and runs south-east into Warwickshire; where, directing its course northward, it enters Staffordshire again near Tamworth, a borough town of this county, and falls into the Trent a few miles north of Tamworth. The Sow rises not far westward of Newcastle under Line, a borough town, and running south-east, and passing by the town of Stafford, falls into the Trent, about three miles east of Stafford.

Other less considerable rivers of this county are Walsal-Water, the Black-Brook, the Penk, Ecclethall-Water, the Charnet, and the Hamps.

The air of Staffordshire is in general pure and healthy; but in some parts it is sharp and cold, particularly in the mountainous places, north-west of a market town called Stone.

The arable and pasture land is excellent; and even the mountainous parts, by good tillage, will produce considerable crops of corn: but they are remarkable for a short and sweet grass, which makes the cattle as fine as those of Lancashire. On the banks of the Dove and the Trent, the meadows are as rich as any in England, and maintain great dairies, which supply the markets with vast quantities of butter and cheese. The rivers afford plenty of almost all sorts of fresh-water fish; and the county in general abounds with provisions of all kinds.

Besides plenty of turf and peat for firing, this county yields three sorts of coals, which are distinguished by the names of pit-coal, peacock-coal, and cannel-coal. The pit-coal is

dug chiefly in the south part of the county, at Wednesbury, Dudley, and Sedgley, not far from Wolverhampton. The peacock-coal, so called from its reflecting various colours, like those of a peacock's tail, is found at Henly-Green, near Newcastle under Line, and is better for the forge than the kitchen. The cannel-coal, which gives a very clear and bright flame, derives its name from *canwil*, an antient British word for candle. It is so hard as to bear polishing, and is used in this county for paving churches, and other public buildings: it is also manufactured into snuff-boxes, and other toys.

Under the surface of the ground, in several parts of this county, are found yellow and red okers, tobacco-pipe-clay, potter's clay, fullers earth, and a sort of brick earth, which burns blue, and is supposed to be the earth of which the Romans made their urns. Here are also found stones and minerals of various sorts; as fire stone, for the hearths of iron furnaces and ovens; lime stone, iron stone, or ore, the best kind of which is called *masf*, and is found at Rushal, near Walsall, a market town. This is the ore from which the best iron is extracted. Some of these iron stones are as big as the crown of a man's hat, and some of them, being hollow on the inside, contain about a pint of a sharp cold liquor, which is said to be very grateful to the taste, and of which the workmen are very fond. Copper stones, or ore, are dug out of Reton-hill near Leek; and lead ore is dug in other parts of the county. Here are also found the hæmatites or blood-stone, alabaster, divers kinds of marble, quarry stones, mill stones, and grind stones, of several colours.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and iron utensils, all kinds of which are made here in great perfection.

Staffordshire sends ten members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Litchfield, and two representatives for each of the following boroughs; Stafford, Tamworth, and Newcastle under Line.

S U F F O L K.

THIS county is bounded by the German Ocean on the east; by Cambridgeshire on the west; by the river Stour, which separates it from Essex, on the south; and by the rivers Ouse the Less, and Wayeney, which part it from Norfolk, on the north. It extends in length, from east to west, forty-eight miles, from north to south twenty-four miles,

miles, and is an hundred and forty-six miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty-two hundreds, in which are thirty-two market towns, five hundred and seventy-five parishes, and about thirty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-two houses. It lies in the diocese of Norwich and province of Canterbury. Stow market, a considerable market town, stands in the center of the county, at the distance of seventy-three miles north-east from London.

This county is well watered with several rivers, the principal of which are Ouse the Less, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwel, the Ald, and the Blith. The springs and courses of the smaller Ouse and the Waveney, have been described in the account of Norfolk; and the Stour has been reckoned among the rivers of Essex.

The Deben rises near Mendlesham, a market town, and running south-east, and passing by Debenham and Woodbridge, two other market towns of this county, falls into the German sea eleven miles south-east of Woodbridge. The river Orwel or Gipping rises not far from Mendlesham, and running south-east and almost parallel to the Delen, passes by Ipswich, a considerable borough town, to which it is navigable by great ships, and at the distance of ten miles from which, it discharges itself into the German Ocean, together with the Stour, both rivers forming one large mouth or æstuary. The Orwel does not flow much higher than Ipswich, but there the tide generally rises twelve feet, though at low water the harbour is almost dry.

The river Ald rises near Framlingham, a borough town of this county, and running south-east, and passing by Aldborough, and Orford, two borough towns, falls into the German Sea a few miles from Orford. The Blith rises near Halesworth, a market town, and running almost directly east, falls into the German Sea at Southwold, another market town.

Other less considerable rivers of this county, are the Ore, the Berdon, and the Bourn or Lark.

The air of this county is pure, pleasant, and healthy, even near the sea shore, because the beach being generally sandy and shelly, shoots off the sea, and prevents stagnating water and stinking mud.

The soil of the county of Suffolk is different in different parts of it: the east parts bordering on the sea, are sandy, and full of heaths, but yield abundance of peas, rye, and hemp, and feed vast flocks of sheep. The middle part of the county, which is called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, consists chiefly of a rich deep clay and marle, and produces
wood,

wood, and good pasture, that feeds great numbers of cattle; the parts bordering on Essex and Cambridgeshire, likewise afford excellent pasture, and abound with corn, all except a small tract towards Newmarket in Cambridgeshire, which is for the most part a green heath. It is said that the feeding cattle and sheep on turneps, was first practised in Suffolk.

The milk of this county is reckoned the best in England; and it has been long observed, that the Suffolk cheese is greatly impoverished to enrich the Suffolk butter: it is however found, that the cheese of this county is very proper for long voyages, being preserved by its dryness; but the butter that is made here in great quantities, and sent to all parts in England, is not to be equalled in any part of the kingdom.

It is observed that more Turkeys are bred in this county, and that part of Norfolk which borders upon it, than in all the rest of England; London, and the counties round it, being chiefly supplied with turkies from hence.

Fuel is very plenty in this county; High Suffolk affording wood in great abundance, and Low Suffolk, or that part of the county which runs along the sea-side, being constantly supplied with coals from Newcastle.

The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloth.

This county sends sixteen members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs; Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmund's Bury.

S U R R Y.

THIS county is bounded by the river Thames, which parts it from Middlesex on the north, by the county of Sussex on the south, by Kent on the east, and by Berkshire and Hampshire on the west. Its form is that of a long square or parallelogram; it extends in length from east to west thirty-four miles, from north to south twenty-one miles, and is an hundred and twelve miles in circumference; containing in that space seven hundred and thirty-five square miles, or about five hundred and ninety-two thousand acres. It is divided into thirteen hundreds, in which are an hundred and forty parishes, eleven market towns, four hundred and fifty villages, and about an hundred and seventy-two thousand inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Winchester, and province of Canterbury; and Darking, a market town near the middle of the county, is twenty-four miles south-west of London.

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The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle. The Thames has been already described in the account of Berkshire, and the several other counties which it waters : the tide of this river runs up as far as Richmond, a celebrated village of Surry, twelve miles from London, and about sixty miles from the sea, which is a greater distance than the tide is carried into any other river in Europe. The Mole rises near Okeley, south-west of Dorking, and running eastward for several miles, along the borders of Suffex, forms an angle, and directs its course north-west. At the bottom of a hill, called Box-hill, near Dorking, the stream disappears, and passes under ground in a place called the Swallows, probably from the river being swallowed up there. From this circumstance the river is also sometimes called the Swallow ; and it appears to have derived its name Mole from working its way under ground ; for it is generally believed, that from the bottom of Box-hill, where it is swallowed up, it works a passage for more than two miles to Leatherhead, where it is supposed to spring up anew ; and from whence it continues its course northward, till it falls into the Thames, over-against Hampton-court, in the county of Middlesex. It appears, however, to be the opinion of latter writers, that the stream of the Mole is altogether lost at the Swallows, and is not the same that rises at Leatherhead ; but rather that the waters issue there from a new spring ; and that the river formed by them is another river ; though, from the belief of its being the same river, it obtained the same name.

The Wey rises not far from Alton, a market town of Hampshire, and directing its course eastward, enters this county at Farnham, a market town ; whence it passes on, in the same direction to Godalming, another market town ; and there forming an angle, it runs northward by Guilford, the county town ; from thence to Wasing, a market town, and running north-east, empties itself by a double mouth into the river Thames, about a mile from Chertsey, a large market town of this county. This river is navigable to Godalming, and its navigation is of great benefit to the south-west parts of Surry, by supplying the inhabitants with coals, and many other necessaries, from London.

The Wandle, or Vandale, rises at Carshalton, near Croydon, a market town of this county, and running north, with a small but clear stream, falls into the river Thames at Wandsworth, about four miles from London.

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The air and soil of the middle and extreme parts of this county are very different. Towards the borders of the county, especially on the north side, near the Thames, and on the south side, in and near a vale, called Holmsdale, that stretches for several miles from Darking to the county of Kent, the air is mild and healthy, and the soil fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine mixture of woods and fields; but in the heart of the county the air is bleak; and though there are some delightful spots, the county in general consists of open and sandy ground, and barren heaths. In some places there are long ridges of hills or downs, which afford nothing but warrens for rabbits and hares, and parks for deer; and from this difference in the air and soil, the county has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine list. The air of Cottman Dean, near Darking, has been reputed the best in England. It is observed of the inhabitants of the middle parts of Surry, that they are generally of a pale complexion, resembling the natives of Picardy in France: and that even the cattle here are of a lighter colour than is usually met with in any other part of England, which is attributed to the air and soil. Near Darking there grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is said to be made, not much inferior to French claret: This county produces great quantities of box-wood and walnut-tree; and the downs, particularly Banstead Downs, which stretch thirty miles in length, from Croydon to Farnham, being covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, the mutton here, though small, is remarkably sweet. Near Reygate, a borough town, is dug up great plenty of fullers earth: the county in general is well provided with river fish, and the Wandle is famous for plenty of fine trout.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth, particularly kerseys.

This county sends fourteen members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two members for each of the following boroughs; Gatton, Haslemere, Blechingly, Reygate, Guilford, and Southwark.

S U S S E X.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Surry; on the east and north-east by Kent; on the south by the British Channel, and on the west by Hampshire. It extends in length from east to west sixty-five miles, from north to south twenty-nine miles, and is an hundred and seventy miles in

in circumference; containing in that space one thousand four hundred and sixteen square miles. It is divided into six rapes, and subdivided into sixty-five hundreds; in which are one city, eighteen market towns, three hundred and twelve parishes, an hundred and twenty-three vicarages, one thousand and sixty villages and hamlets, and about twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven houses. It lies in the diocese of Chichester, and province of Canterbury; and Cuckfield, a market town, near the middle of it, is distant forty miles south-west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother. The Arun rises in a forest called St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, a borough town of this county, and running a few miles westward, turns due south, and passing by Arundel, a borough town, falls into the British Channel, about three miles south of it. This river, by an act of parliament passed in 1733, had a new outlet cut for it, in order to improve its navigation, and now it carries ships of about an hundred tons burden, as high as Arundel.

The Adur, which is sometimes called the Beeding, rises also in St. Leonard's Forest, and running almost parallel to the Arun, passes by Stening, a borough town, and Bramber, another borough town, from whence it is likewise called Bramber Water: it discharges itself into the British Channel at New Shoreham, a borough town.

The Ouse is chiefly formed of two branches, one rising in the forest of St. Leonard, near the spring of the Adur, and the other in the forest of Worth, north of Cuckfield; and these two streams uniting not far from Cuckfield, run south by Lewes, a very considerable borough town, and falling into the British Channel, form a harbour called Newhaven, about seven or eight miles south of Lewes.

The Rother rises at Rotherfield, south-east of East Grinstead, a borough town, and running eastward, divides into two streams upon the borders of Kent, and uniting again, forms an island, called Oxney Island, and falls into the British Channel near Rye, one of the cinque ports.

Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and the Aston, all which, as well as the rivers, whose courses have been described, are confined within the limits of Sussex.

It is observable of the rivers of this county, that not one of them will admit a vessel of five hundred tons; and indeed there are very few good ports in the county, for the shore is rocky, and there are many shelves and sand banks, which the
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south-west winds, so common upon this coast in the winter, are continually augmenting.

The air of this county, along the sea-coast, is aguish to strangers, but the inhabitants are, in general, healthy. In the north part of the county, bordering upon Kent and Surry, or in the woody tract of the three counties, called the Weald, or Wild, which is said to be one hundred and twenty miles long, and in some parts thirty broad, the air is foggy, but not unhealthy; and upon the Downs, in the middle of the county, it is exceeding sweet and pure.

In the Weald of Sussex the soil is rich and deep, and produces great abundance of oats and hops: but the roads are the worst in England, for many of the large trees, which are carried through this part of the county in the summer-time, to the river Medway, in Kent, in a carriage called a tug, drawn generally by twenty oxen, are often dropped upon the road, which is, otherwise, frequently choaked up by tugs, and remain there, perhaps, for years. The north of Sussex is, for the most part, covered with woods, which chiefly supply the navy-docks with timber, and the iron works of this county with fuel, and from which vast quantities of charcoal are made.

The middle part of this county is delightfully chequered with meadows, pastures, groves, and corn-fields, that produce wheat and barley; and in the south part, towards the sea, are high hills, called the South Downs, consisting of a fat, chalky soil, very fruitful both in corn and grass, and feeding vast multitudes of sheep, remarkable for very fine wool. In the Weald of Sussex is found the mineral called talc; and in the eastern parts of the county, towards the borders of Kent, is dug great plenty of iron ore; and here are many forges, furnaces, and water-mills, both for cast and wrought iron; and though the iron found in this county is said to be brittle, yet cannons are frequently cast with it.

Sussex is particularly famous for a delicious bird, called the wheat-ear, perhaps from its being most in season about the time that the wheat is ripe: it is about the size of a lark, and very fat. In the river Arun are caught vast quantities of mullets, which in the summer season come up from the sea, as far as Arundel, in great shoals, and feed upon a particular weed here, which gives them a high and luscious taste, that render them a great delicacy; this river is also famous for trout and eel. Near the city of Chichester are found the finest lobsters in England. At Selsey, south-east of Chichester, a sort of cockle is found in great plenty, which is much

much admired; and the mackarel and herrings taken in their seasons at Rye, are reckoned the best of their kind.

The principal manufactures of this county are cast and wrought iron, and the best gunpowder in the world is said to be made at a market-town, called Battel.

This county sends twenty-eight members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Chichester, two burgesses for each of the following boroughs: Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, New Shoreham, Bramber, Stening, East Grinstead, Arundel, and two barons for each of the cinque ports of Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford.

W A R W I C K S H I R E.

WARWICKSHIRE is bounded by Staffordshire and Derbyshire on the north, by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the south, by Worcestershire on the west, and by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire on the east. Its figure inclines to an oval, extending, in length, from north to south thirty-three miles, from east to west twenty-six miles, and it is one hundred and twenty-two miles in circumference; it is divided into five hundreds: in which are one hundred and fifty-eight parishes, eight-seven vicarages, one city, fourteen market-towns, seven hundred and eighty villages, and about twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three houses. It lies partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester, and in the province of Canterbury. The town of Warwick, which is nearly in the middle, stands eighty-eight miles north-west of London.

The most considerable rivers of this county are the Avon and the Tame; the Avon, which is navigable by barges to Warwick, and which runs through this county from north-east to south-west, and divides it into two unequal parts, has been described in the account of Gloucestershire; and the Tame has been mentioned among the rivers of Staffordshire.

Other smaller streams of this county are the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Leam, the Swift, and the Stour.

The air of Warwickshire is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the soil rich. The two parts into which it is separated by the river Avon, are distinguished by the names of the Feldon and the Woodland; the name Feldon signifies a champain country; this division lies south of the Avon, and produces excellent corn and pasture; the Woodland, which

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is the largest of the two divisions, lies north of that river, and produces plenty of timber : but great part of it being now cleared of the woods, it yields also abundance of corn and pasture. The cheese made in Warwickshire is not inferior to any in England.

The city of Coventry, in this county, has a manufacture of tammies and ribbands ; and Birmingham, a market-town, is famous for the manufacture of small iron and steel wares.

This county sends six members to parliament : two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Coventry, and two burgessees for the town of Warwick.

W E S T M O R E L A N D.

THIS county is bounded by Cumberland on the west and north-west, by the bishopric of Durham on the north-east, by Yorkshire on the east, and by Lancashire on the south. It extends, in length, from north to south thirty miles, from west to east twenty-four miles, and is one hundred and twenty miles in circumference ; it is divided into two baronies, and subdivided into four wards : in which are sixty-four parishes, eight market-towns, and about six thousand six hundred houses. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle, and province of York. Orton, a market-town, near the middle of it, is two hundred and thirty-three miles north north-west of London.

This county is well watered with several rivers, and some lakes, or large bodies of water, generally called meres in the north of England. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Eimot, the Loder, the Can, and the Lon ; the Eden is a river of Cumberland, and has been described in the account given of that county ; the Eimot has its origin from a lake called Ulleswater, upon the borders of Cumberland, a few miles south of Penrith ; this lake is supplied by six small streams, four of which are distinguished by the names of Glenkern River, Glenkwidin River, Glenkriden River, and Hawfwater : but the other two have no names ; from Ulleswater the Eimot runs north by Penrith, and falls into the Eden, about two or three miles north of that town ; the Loder is a name supposed to have been derived from Gladdur, a British word, which signifies clear or limpid water : it issues from a lake called Broad-water, south-east of Ulleswater, and running north falls into the Eimot, near Penrith ; the river Can, Ken, or Kent, derives its name and origin from a lake called Kentmere, near Ambleside, a market-town
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of this county, and running south-east passes by Kendal, another market-town, and there forming an angle, runs south-west, and falls into the Irish Sea, a few miles west of a market-town, called Burton; the Lon rises near Orton, but being a river of Lancashire, an account has been given of it in the description of that county.

Other less considerable streams of this county are the Winster, the Lavenet-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, and the Blenhern-Beck.

The principal lake in this county, and indeed the greatest in all England is Winander-Mere, probably so called from its winding banks; it lies south of Ambleside, upon the borders of Cumberland, and is ten miles in length from north to south, and two in breadth: the water is exceeding clear; there are several islands in it, and the bottom, which is one continued rock, is in some places said to be very deep.

The air of this county is sweet, pleasant, and healthy: but in the mountainous parts sharp and piercing.

This county consists of two divisions, the Barony of Westmoreland, sometimes called the Bottom, and the Barony of Kendal; the Barony of Westmoreland, which comprehends the north part of the county, is an open, champain country, twenty miles long, and fourteen broad, consisting of arable land, and producing plenty of corn and grass; the Barony of Kendal, so called from the town of the same name, which comprehends the south part of the county, is very mountainous; the vallies however are fruitful, and even the mountains yield pasture for sheep and cattle. Here are several forests and parks, and both baronies afford great plenty of wood.

This county is well supplied with fish: and the Charre, a delicate sort of trout, mentioned in the account of Cumberland, is peculiar to the river Eden, Winander-Mere, and Ulleswater. The western mountains of this county are supposed to contain vast quantities of copper ore, and some veins of gold; but as the expence of raising the ores, on account of their depth, and some other inconveniences, have been found more than equivalent to the value of what metals could be obtained: the design, therefore, of working these mines has been laid aside.

The chief manufactures of this county are stockings and woollen cloth.

Westmoreland sends four members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgesses for the borough of Appleby.

W I L T S H I R E.

WILTSHIRE is bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershire, on the north-east by Berkshire, on the west by Somersetshire, on the south by Dorsetshire, and on the south-east by Hampshire. It extends, in length, from north to south forty miles; in breadth thirty miles; and is one hundred and forty-two miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds; in which are one city, twenty-three market-towns, three hundred and four parishes, nine hundred and fifty villages, and about twenty-eight thousand houses: it lies in the diocese of Salisbury, and province of Canterbury; and Devizes, a market-town, near the middle of the county, is eighty-nine miles nearly west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nedder, the Willey, the Bourne, and the Kennet; the Thames enters the north part of this county, from Gloucestershire, near its source, and runs eastward by Crikelade, a borough-town, into Berkshire; the Upper Avon rises in the middle of the county, near Devizes, and runs southward, by the city of Salisbury, into Hampshire; the Lower Avon rises in Gloucestershire, and entering this county near Malmesbury, a borough-town, runs south by Chippenham, another borough-town, and turning westward, separates the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, as mentioned in the account of Gloucestershire; the Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word *næddre*, an adder, alluding to its winding stream; it rises not far from Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire, upon the borders of this county, and running north-east, falls into the Willey at Wilton; the Willey rises near Warminster, a market-town, and running south-east, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the west side of Salisbury; the Bourne rises not far from Great Bedwin, a borough-town, and running south, falls into the Upper Avon, on the east-side of Salisbury; the Kennet rises near the spring of the upper Avon, and runs eastward by Marlborough, a borough-town, into Berkshire.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Were, and the Deveril.

The air of Wiltshire is sweet and healthy: it is sharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter.

The northern part of this county, called North Wiltshire, abounds with pleasant risings, and clear streams, forming a variety

variety of delightful prospects; the southern part is very rich and fruitful: and the middle, called Salisbury Plains, from the city of Salisbury in their neighbourhood, consists chiefly of downs, which afford the best pasture for sheep. The soil of the hills and downs, in general, is chalk and clay, but the vallies between them abound with corn-fields and rich meadows: and here are made great quantities of as good cheese as any in England.

In some parts of Wiltshire, particularly about East Lavington, a market-town, is found a sort of herbage, called Knotgrafs, near twenty feet in length, and used in feeding hogs. In the Upper Avon, near Ambresbury, is found a small fish called a loach, which the people of this neighbourhood put into a glass of sack, and swallow it. The north part of the county yields plenty of wood; and in the south parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, a borough-town, are exceeding good quarries, where the stones are very large: some of them are sixty feet in length, and twelve in thickness, without a flaw. As there is no coal in this county, fuel is scarce.

The best sort of English broad cloaths, both white and dyed, are manufactured in this county.

This county sends thirty-four members to parliament: two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Salisbury, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs: Devizes, Marlborough, Chippenham, Calne, Malmesbury, Cricklade, Hindon, Old Sarum, Haresbury, Westbury, Wotton Bassett, Ludgershal, Wilton, Downton, and Great Bedwin.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E .

WORCESTERSHIRE is bounded by Staffordshire on the north, by Gloucestershire on the south, by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the west, and by Warwickshire on the east. It is of a triangular form, and extends in length thirty-six miles, in breadth twenty-eight miles, and is one hundred and thirty miles in circumference: it is divided into seven hundreds; in which are one hundred and fifty-two parishes, one city, besides part of two others, eleven market-towns, five hundred villages, and about twenty-one thousand houses; it lies in the diocese of Worcester, and province of Canterbury. There are several parcels of land detached from the rest of the county: some were once part of Gloucestershire, some of Herefordshire, and others of Oxfordshire,

Oxfordshire, within the general bounds of which counties they lie; and in the opinion of Mr. Camden, were annexed to this county by some of the antient lords, or proprietors of these estates, who presided over the county before the conquest, that their power and authority, as earls or governors of Worcestershire, might extend over their several manors in other counties. The city of Worcester, which stands nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and twelve miles north-west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Teme; the course of the Severn, which runs through this county from north to south, has been described in the account of Gloucestershire; the Avon, which separates Worcestershire from Gloucestershire, has also been described among the rivers of Gloucestershire.

The Stour rises in the northern extremity of Worcestershire, not far from Sturbridge, a market-town, and running south-west, and passing by Kidderminster, another market-town, falls into the Severn, near Bewdley, a borough-town; the Teme, or Temd, is a river of Shropshire, and has been mentioned in the description of that county.

The less considerable rivers of Worcestershire, are the Rea, the Arrow, the Bow, the Salwarp, and the Swiliate.

The air of this county is exceeding sweet and healthy, and the soil is very rich, both in tillage and pasture: the hills being covered with flocks of sheep, and the vallies abounding in corn and rich meadows.

Here is a remarkable rich valley, called the Vale of Eſam, or Evesham, from Evesham, a borough town of this county, situated in the middle of the valley to which it gives its name; the Vale of Evesham runs along the banks of the river Avon, from Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire to Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire; it abounds with the finest corn and pasture for sheep, and is justly reckoned the granary of all these parts. Hops are much cultivated in this county, and it yields great plenty of all sorts of fruit, particularly pears, with which the hedges every where abound, and of which great quantities of excellent perry are made. The rivers here afford great plenty of fish, and the Severn abounds with lampreys.

This county is remarkable for many brine pits and salt springs; and at Droitwich, a borough-town, there are several such springs, from which so much salt is made, that the taxes paid for it to the crown, at the rate of three shillings and six-pence a bushel, are said to amount to no less than fifty thousand pounds a year.

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The chief manufactures of Worcesterſhire are cloth, ſtockings, gloves, and glaſs : in which, together with the ſalt, hops, and other commodities of this county, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade.

This county ſends nine members to parliament : two knights of the ſhire, two members for the city of Worcester, two for the borough of Eveſham, two for Droitwich, and one for Bewdley.

Y O R K S H I R E.

YORKSHIRE is bounded by the counties of Durham and Weſtmoreland on the north, by Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, on the ſouth, by Lancaſhire and Cheſhire on the weſt, and by the German Ocean on the eaſt. It is by much the largeſt county in England, and extends an hundred and fourteen miles in length, eighty miles in breadth, and three hundred and ſixty miles in circumference. It is divided into three ridings, and ſubdivided into twenty-fix hundreds ; in which are five hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes, two hundred and forty-three vicarages, with as many chapels of eaſe ; one city, forty-nine market towns, two thouſand three hundred and thirty villages, and about one hundred and ſix thouſand one hundred and fifty houſes. It lies in the diocēſe and province of York ; and that city, which ſtands nearly in the middle of the county, is an hundred and ninety-two miles north-north-weſt of London.

This county is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure, the Swale, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, the Ribble, and the Tees.

The name of Don, or Dune, is ſuppoſed to be a variation of the Britiſh word Dan, which ſignifies a deep channel, ſuch as this river runs in : it riſes near the borders of Cheſhire, not far from Barnesley, a market town, and running ſouth-eaſt to Sheffield, another market town, it directs its courſe north-eaſt through Rotherham, Doncaſter, and Thorn, all market towns, and falls into the Aire at Snath, another market town in this county.

The Calder riſes in Lancaſhire, and running eaſtward, falls into the Aire about five miles north-eaſt of the market town called Wakefield.

The name of the Aire is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall variation of the Britiſh word *Ara*, which ſignifies flow or gentle, and might well be applied to this river, which ſcarce appears to

have any motion. It rises at the bottom of a high hill, called Pinnigent, near Settle, a market town not far from the borders of Lancashire, and running east by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snarum, three market towns, and being joined by the Don and the Calder, falls into the Ouse not far from Snath.

The Wharfe, or Wherefe, is so called by a variation of the Saxon name *Guerr*, which is derived from the British word *guer*, swift, on account of the rapidity of the stream. It rises in a wild stoney tract, called Craven-hills, north of Pennigent-hill, and running almost parallel to the river Aire, and passing through Wetherby and Tadcaster, two market towns, falls into the river Ouse, south-east of Tadcaster.

The Nidd rises also among the Craven Hills, and running nearly parallel to the Wharfe, and passing by Ripley and Knaresborough, two market towns, falls into the Swale a few miles east of Knaresborough.

The Ure, Eure, Yore, or York, rises in a mountainous tract on the borders of Westmoreland, not far west of Askrig, a market town, and running south-east and passing by Midlam, Masham, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, market towns, joins the Swale near Burrowbridge.

The name of the Swale is said to be antient British or Saxon, and to signify swiftness. It rises near the spring of the Ure, and runs, with a rapid stream, south-east, through a tract of country to which it gives the name of Swaledale, to Richmond, a considerable borough town, near which it falls, with great violence, down some rocks, and forms a cataract: from hence it continues its course south-east, and being joined by the Ure, and other rivers, the united stream is called the Ure, till it arrives at the city of York, where receiving a small stream called the Ouse, it takes that name, and running eastward, falls into the Humber, not far from Howden, a market town.

The Derwent rises not far from Whitby, a market town upon the coast of the German Ocean, and running south by Malton, a borough town, falls into the Ouse near Howden.

The Hull rises in a wild part of the county, called York Wold, near Kilham, a market town, and running south by Beverly, a borough town, falls into the Humber at Kingston upon Hull, another very considerable borough town of this county.

The Humber is supposed to derive its name from the British word *aber*, which signifies the mouth of a river, because all the rivers already mentioned fall into it, together with the Trent, from Lincolnshire. It is indeed an æstuary of many rivers, and the largest in England. It is called Humber from
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the conflux of the Ouse and Trent to its mouth, where it falls into the German Ocean, east of Patrington, a market town. The Humber being properly an arm of the sea, regularly ebbs and flows, and at ebb, in discharging its own waters, together with those of the ocean, it flows with prodigious rapidity, and a roaring noise. This reflux is called the Hygre, and is dangerous to such sailors as are not acquainted with it.

The Ribble rises among the Craven Hills, and running south by Settle, and Gisborn, two market towns, passes into Lancashire, not far south of Gisborn.

The Tees separates this county from the Bishopric of Durham, and has been described among the rivers of the county of Durham.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Washbrook, the Cock, the Rother, the Idle, the Went, the Hebden, the Hyde, the Kebeck, the Dent, the Revel, the Gret, and the Foulness.

As the air, soil, and productions of this large county, are different in different parts, it is necessary to anticipate its general division into three parts, called Ridings. The name of Riding is only a corruption of the original Saxon name *thri-thing*, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the division into Ridings, though now peculiar to Yorkshire, was, before the Conquest common to several other counties in the north of England. The ridings of this county, each of which are as large as most shires, are distinguished by the names of the West Riding, the East Riding, and the North Riding. The West Riding is bounded by the river Ouse on the east, which separates it from the East Riding; and the East and North Ridings are separated by the Derwent.

The air in the West Riding is sharper but healthier than in either of the other two ridings. The soil on the western side of this division is hilly and stoney, and consequently not very fruitful, but the intermediate vallies afford plenty of meadow and pasture ground; and on the side of this riding, next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in such abundance as oats, which are cultivated with success in the most barren parts of this district. The West Riding is famous for fine horses, goats, and other cattle; and there are some trees, natives of this riding, which are seldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the chestnut.

Sherborn, a market town is remarkable for fine cherries; and this riding abounds with parks and chaces; it contains also many mines of pit-coal and jet. At Tadcast-

ter, a market town, there is a lime quarry; and at Sherborne a sort of stone is dug up, which is soft when newly taken out of the ground, but when exposed to the weather, becomes very hard and durable. In part of this riding there are also mines of stone, which being calcined, is, after certain preparations by a peculiar process, made into alum.

The chief manufactures of this riding are cloth and iron wares; and it is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams, like those of Westphalia.

The East Riding is the least of the three, and the air here, on account of the neighbourhood of the German Ocean, and the great æstuary of the Humber, is less pure and healthy; yet on the hilly parts, towards the north-west, in a large tract called York Wolds, the air is but little affected by either of these waters; the soil, however, in general, is dry, sandy, and barren, yet the sea coast and vallies are fruitful, and the Wolds produce some corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horses and sheep; and the wool of the sheep is equal to any in England.

This division yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and alum stones; and the inhabitants are well provided with sea and river fish.

Its principal manufacture is cloth.

The North Riding is the northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is colder and purer than in either of them: the eastern part of this riding, towards the ocean, is called the Blackmoor, and consists of a hilly, rocky, and woody country; and the north-west part, called Richmondshire, from Richmond, a borough town, the capital of the district, consists of a continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vast mountains, the sides of which yield good grass, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large size, and goats; and contain mines of lead, copper, alum stone, and coal, but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swaledale abounds with fine pasture; and Wentefdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and stocked with vast herds of cattle. Towards the sea-coast are found great quantities of jet, and at Egglestone, north-west of Richmond, there is a fine quarry of marble. The sea near this coast swarms with herrings, in the herring season; and large turbot, and great variety of other fish, are also caught here; the rivers abound with all sorts of fresh water fish, and the Ure is remarkable for cray-fish.

The chief manufactures of this riding are cloths, stockings, and alum.

The

The county of York sends thirty members to parliament ; two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of York, and two burgessees for each of the following boroughs : Aldborough, North Allerton, Burrowbridge, Beverly, Hendon, Knaresborough, Malton, Pontefract, Richmond, Rippon, Scarborough, Thriske, and Kingston upon Hull.

C H A P. III.

Of the Principality of WALES ; its Divisions, Rivers, Soil, Produce, &c.

THE principality of Wales was divided by Roderick, king of that county, about the year 870, into three kingdoms or territories, in favour of his three sons, viz. North Wales, Powis-land, and South Wales. Powis-land was soon after swallowed up by the other two, which have continued to the present time.

Wales was incorporated, and united to England by a statute passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, by which all the laws and liberties of England were to take place in this county ; and all the Welsh laws, customs and tenures, not agreeable to those of England, were to be abrogated.

The whole principality of Wales is divided into twelve counties ; viz. Anglesea, Brecknockshire, Caermarthenshire, Caernarvonshire, Cardiganhire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Glamorganshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire.

A N G L E S E A.

THIS county is an island in the Irish sea, and is separated on the south-east from Caernarvonshire and the continent of Britain, by a narrow frith or straits called Menai, or Menen, which in some places is fordable at low water. This island is of an irregular figure, and extends in length from east to west twenty-four miles, from south to north seventeen miles, and is about sixty-seven miles in circumference. It contains about two hundred thousand acres ; is divided into six hundreds, and seventy-four parishes ; in which are two market towns, about one thousand eight hundred and forty houses, and twelve thousand inhabitants. It lies

lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor. Holyhead, a small peninsula, situated on the south-west part of the isle of Anglesea, is reckoned about eighteen miles east of the city of Dublin in Ireland; and Beaumaris, the county town, situated on the south-east side of the island, is distant two hundred and forty-one miles north-west from London.

The principal rivers of this island are the Brant and the Keveny. The Brant rises about three or four miles westward of Beaumaris, and, running south-west, falls into the Menin, east of Newburgh, a market town. The Keveny issues from a high hill, near a village called Coydana, about ten miles north-west of Beaumaris, and running south-west, and being joined by a small river called the Gynt, falls into the Irish sea west of Newburgh.

The less considerable streams of this island are the Alow, the Dudos, and the Geweger.

The air of this island is reckoned healthy, except in Autumn, when it is frequently foggy, and apt to produce agues, and other disorders that arise from a cold vapid air. The soil, though it appears rough, being stoney and mountainous, is so fruitful in corn and cattle, that the Welch, in their language, call it *Mum Gymry*, the Mother or Nurse of Wales. This island abounds with fish and fowl, and in several parts of it are found great plenty of excellent mill-stones and grind-stones.

It does not appear that this island has any manufacture.

This county of Anglesea sends only two members to parliament; one knight of the shire for the county, and one burgess for the borough of Beaumaris.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Radnorshire on the north; by Glamorganshire on the south; by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on the east, and by Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire on the west. It extends in length from north to south thirty-five miles, from east to west thirty-four miles, and is about one hundred and ten miles in circumference. It contains about six hundred and twenty thousand acres; is divided into six hundreds, in which are four market towns, about six thousand houses, and thirty-five thousand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's. Brecknock, the county town, which is nearly in the middle of it, stands at the distance of an hundred and sixty miles west of London.

The

The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Usk, and the Yroon. The Wye has been described in the account of Gloucestershire. The Usk is so called by a small variation of the British word *Wylk*, which signifies water. It rises at the bottom of a hill south-west of Brecknock, on the borders of Caermarthenshire, and running south east through the town of Brecknock, and being joined by several less considerable rivers, passes into Monmouthshire, near the town of Abergavenny. The Yroon, or Iroon, rises among some hills upon the borders of Cardiganshire, north-west of Bealt, a market town, and running south-east, and being joined by several less considerable streams, falls into the river Wye near Bealt.

Other smaller rivers of this county, are the Wheffrey, the Dales, the Hondhy, and the Brane.

The air of this county is remarkably mild every where except on the hills, which is attributed to its being surrounded with high mountains. The soil, particularly on the hills, is very stoney; but as abundance of small rivers issue from the mountains, the vallies which receive these streams are very fruitful both in corn and pasture. Brecknockshire produces not only black cattle, goats, and deer, but great abundance of fowl and fresh-water fish; and on the east side of the town of Brecknock, is a lake about two miles long, and nearly as broad, called Brecknock Mere, which abounds with otters, and such quantities of perch, tench, and eel, that it is commonly said to be two thirds water and one third fish.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and stockings.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burghers for the borough of Brecknock.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE is bounded by Cardiganshire on the north, by the Severn Sea, or St. George's Channel, on the south, by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire on the east, and by Pembrokehire on the west. It extends, in length, from north to south about thirty-five miles, in breadth, from east to west, about twenty miles, and is one hundred and two miles in circumference; it contains about seven hundred thousand acres, is divided into six hundreds, and eighty-seven parishes: in which are eight market-towns, about five thousand four hundred houses, and
seventeen

seventeen thousand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's. Caermarthen, the county-town, which is near the middle of it, is two hundred and twenty-eight miles nearly west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave; the Towy is a fine large river, which rises in Cardiganshire, north-east of Tregaron, a market-town, and running south and south-west through this county, and passing by Llanimdover, Llandilovave, and Caermarthen, three market-towns, falls into St. George's Channel, about eight miles south of Caermarthen; there is a sand bed at the mouth of this river, which renders it navigable only by ships of small burden; the Cothy rises upon the borders of Cardiganshire, south east of Tregaron, and running south-west, falls into the Towy, about five miles east of Caermarthen; the Tave, or Teivy, rises in Cardiganshire, near the spring of the Towy, and running south-west, and separating Cardiganshire from Caermarthenshire and Pembroke-shire, falls into the Irish Sea near Cardigan, the county-town of the shire of that name.

Other rivers of this county are the Dulas, the Brane, the Guendrathvawr, the Cowen, the Towa, the Tave, and the Amond.

The air of this county is reckoned more mild and healthy than that of the neighbouring counties: and the soil, not being so mountainous and rocky as that of other counties in Wales, is more fruitful in corn and grass; this county is pretty well clothed with wood, feeds vast numbers of good cattle, abounds with fowl and fish, particularly salmon, for which the rivers here are famous, and contains many mines of pit-coal.

It has no manufacture.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burghers for the borough of Caermarthen.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

CAERNARVONSHIRE is bounded on the north, south, and west sides by the Irish Sea, on the north-west it is separated from the island of Anglesea, by the straights of Menen, and bounded on the east by the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. It is in the form of a wedge, and extends in length, from north to south about forty miles, from east to west about twenty miles, and is near one hundred miles in circumference;

circumference; it contains about three hundred and seventy thousand acres, is divided into seven hundreds, and sixty-eight parishes: in which are one city, six market-towns, about two thousand seven hundred and seventy houses, and sixteen thousand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor. Caernarvon, the county-town, is distant two hundred and fifty-eight miles north-west from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Conway, and the Sciont; the name of the Conway is supposed to be a variation of Kynwy, which in the ancient British language signified the chief of rivers: it rises in a lake called Llyn Conway, where the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth, and running north, falls into the Irish Sea at Aberconway, a market-town; it is one of the most considerable streams in Europe for its length, which is but twelve miles from its source to the sea: it receives so many small rivers and brooks, that it is navigable for ships of considerable burden within four miles of its spring; the Sciont rises in a lake called Llyn Peris, and running westward a few miles, falls into the straits of Menen, at the town of Caernarvon.

Besides several nameless rivers, there are in this county many lakes, some of which derive their names from the colour of their water, others from the neighbouring villages, and others from some remarkable mountains, or rocks, that hang over them.

The air of Caernarvonshire is rendered cold and piercing, not only by the great number of lakes, but by the very high mountains, which towards the middle of the county swell one above another, so as to have acquired the name of the British Alps; the tops of many of these mountains are eight or nine months in the year covered with snow: and on some of them the snow is perpetual, whence they are called Snowdon-hills, and upon these hills it frequently snows, while it only rains in the vallies.

The extremities of the county, particularly those bordering on the sea, are nevertheless as fruitful and populous as any part of North Wales: they yield great plenty of fine barley, and feed vast herds of cattle and sheep; between the hills are also many pleasant and fruitful vallies, the beauty of which is much heightened by the dreary wastes that surround them: great flocks of sheep and goats feed also upon the mountains. This county yields abundance of wood: the lakes and rivers produce plenty of fresh-water fish, and the coast is well supplied with sea-fish of all sorts; the river Conway is famous for a large black muscle, in which are frequently found

pearls,

pearls, as large, and of as good a colour as any in Britain or Ireland.

It does not appear that this county has any manufacture.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one Burgess for the borough of Caernarvon.

C A R D I G A N S H I R E.

CARDIGANSHIRE is bounded by part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire on the north, by part of Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire on the south, by part of Radnorshire and Brecknockshire on the east, and by the Irish Sea on the west. It extends, in length, from south-west to north-east about forty miles, from east to west eighteen miles, and is about one hundred miles in circumference; it contains about five hundred and twenty thousand acres, is divided into five hundreds, and seventy-seven parishes: in which are thirty-five market-towns, about three thousand one hundred and sixty houses, and thirty-five thousand inhabitants; it lies in the diocese of St. David's, and province of Canterbury. Tregarion, a market-town, nearly in the middle of it, is distant one hundred and seventy-one miles west north-west from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Rydal, and the Iſtwyth; the Teivy, or Tave, is a river of Caermarthenshire, and has been described among the rivers of that county; the Rydal rises on the south-west side of Plyn Lymmon mountain, upon the borders of Montgomeryshire, and running west south-west, falls into the Irish Sea at Aberistwith, a market-town; the Iſtwith rises not far from the spring of the Rydal, and running much the same course, falls with it into the Irish Sea, at Aberistwith.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Kerry, the Dettor, the Ayran, the Arth, the Weray, and the Salek.

The air of this county varies with the soil: for the southern and western parts being more a champain country than the greatest part of the principality, the air is mild and pleasant, and the soil is very fruitful: but the northern and eastern parts being one continued ridge of mountains, are comparatively barren and bleak, yet in the worst parts of the shire there is pasture for vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and this county is so full of cattle, that it has been called the nursery of cattle for all England, south of Trent. It
abounds

abounds with river and sea-fish of all kinds: and Teivy is famous for great plenty of excellent salmon; coals, and other fuel are scarce; but in the north part of the county, particularly about Aberistwyth, are several rich lead mines, the ore of which appears often above ground; these mines were discovered in 1690, and some of them yield silver.

This county does not appear to have any manufacture.

It sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burghers for the borough of Cardigan.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea and part of Flintshire, on the south by Montgomeryshire, on the east by Cheshire and Shropshire, and on the west by Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire. It extends, in length, from north-west to south-east about forty miles, from north to south about twenty miles, and is about one hundred and eighteen miles in circumference; it contains about four hundred and ten thousand acres, is divided into twelve hundreds, and fifty-seven parishes: in which are three market-towns, about six thousand four hundred houses, and thirty-eight thousand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in that of Bangor. Denbigh, the county-town, is two hundred and nine miles north-west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Clwyd, the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway; Clwyd is a name, of which the etymology is unknown: the river rises at the bottom of a hill, south-west of Ruthin, a market-town, and running north-east, and passing by Ruthin, directs its course nearly north-west, by St. Asaph, a city of Flintshire, and falls into the Irish Sea, a few miles north-west of St. Asaph; the etymology of the name Elwy is also unknown: the river rises in the south-west part of the county, and running north and north-east, falls into the Clwyd, near the city of St. Asaph; the Dee rises near Bala, a market-town of Merionethshire, runs north-east through Denbighshire into Cheshire, and has been described among the rivers of Cheshire; the Conway separates Denbighshire from Caernarvonshire, and has been already mentioned in the description of Caernarvonshire.

The less considerable streams of this county are the Alwen, the Aled, the Clawedok, the Neag, and the Gyrow.

The

The air of this county is reckoned very healthy, but it is rendered sharp and piercing by a vast chain of mountains, which almost surrounds the county, and the top of which is for the much greater part of the year covered with snow. The soil is various, and almost in the extremes of good and bad: the west part is healthy, and barren, and but thinly inhabited, except the sea-coast and the bank of the Conway: the hills upon the eastern borders of the county look, at a certain distance, like the battlements or turrets of castles: and this part is as barren as the west, except where it borders on the river Dee: but the middle part of the county, consisting of a flat country, seventeen miles long from north to south, and about five miles broad, is one of the most delightful spots in Europe: it is extremely fruitful, and well inhabited: it is surrounded by high hills, except on the north, where it lies open to the sea, and is called the vale of Clwyd, from its being watered by the river of that name. The inhabitants of this county, in general, are long-lived: but those of the Vale of Clwyd are remarkable for their vivacity.

The hills and heaths of Denbighshire feed vast numbers of goats and sheep, and being manured with turf-ashes, they produce plenty of rye: the vallies abound with black cattle and corn, and the county abounds with fish and fowl, and contains several lead mines, that yield plenty of ore, particularly about Wrexham, a market-town.

There is a considerable manufactory of gloves at Denbigh, and another of flannels at Wrexham.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burgess for the borough of Denbigh.

F L I N T S H I R E.

FLINTSHIRE is bounded by an arm of the Irish Sea, which forms the great æstuary of the river Dee, on the north, by part of Denbighshire on the south, by Cheshire on the east, by Shropshire on the south, and by another part of Denbighshire and the Irish Sea on the west. It is the least of all the counties in Wales: it extends in length about thirty miles, in breadth about eight miles, and is about seventy miles in circumference; it contains about one hundred and sixty thousand acres, is divided into five hundreds, and twenty-eight parishes: in which are one city, two market-towns, about eight thousand houses, and thirty-two thousand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in

in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in that of Chester. Caerwys, a market-town, nearly in the middle of it, is about two hundred miles north-west of London.

The rivers that water this county are the Dee, the Clwyd, the Wheeler, the Sevon, and the Allen; the Dee has been described among the rivers of Cheshire, and the Clwyd among those of Denbighshire; the Wheeler rises not far from Caerwys, and running westward, falls into the Clwyd, almost opposite to Denbigh; the Sevon rises on the north-side of Caerwys, and running also to the westward, falls into the Clwyd, a few miles north-west of the city of St. Asaph; the Allen rises some miles south of Ruthin, in Denbighshire, and running north a few miles, directs its course eastward, and falls into the river Dee, north of Wrexham, in Denbighshire.

The air of this county is cold, but healthy, as appears from the long lives of many of the inhabitants. The soil, as it is not so mountainous as in most of the other counties of Wales, is more fruitful, yielding some wheat, and great plenty of rye, oats, and barley; the vallies afford pasture for black cattle, which though very small, are excellent beef; great quantities of butter and cheese are made in this county, which also produces much honey, from which a liquor is made, called metheglin, frequently drank in this and some other counties in Wales.

Flintshire abounds with all sorts of fish and fowl, but has little or no wood: it has, however, great plenty of pit-coal, and the mountains of this county yield mill-stones and lead ore in great abundance.

This county has no manufacture:

It sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burghers for the borough of Flint.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

GLAMORGANSHIRE is bounded by Brecknockshire on the north, by the Severn Sea, or Bristol Channel on the south, by Monmouthshire on the east, and by Caermarthenshire on the west. It extends, in length, from east to west forty-eight miles, from north to south twenty-seven miles, and is one hundred and sixteen miles in circumference; it contains about five hundred and forty thousand acres, is divided into ten hundreds, and one hundred and eighteen parishes: in which are one city, five market-towns, about ten thousand houses, and fifty-eight thousand inhabitants; it

lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Llandaff, and partly in that of St. David's. Neath, a market-town, near the middle of it, stands at the distance of one hundred and sixty-eight miles west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tavye. The Rhymny, or the Remney, rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and running south-south-east, and separating Glamorganshire from Monmouthshire, falls into the mouth of the Severn east of Cardiff, the county town. The Taff rises in Brecknockshire, south of the town of Brecknock, and running south-south-east, by the city of Llandaff, and the town of Cardiff, falls into the mouth of the Severn about a mile or two south-west of the mouth of the Rhymny.

The Ogmore rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and running south, falls into the Severn sea some miles west of Cowbridge, a market town.

The Avon rises in the north part of the county, not far from the source of the Ogmore, and running south, falls into the Severn Sea at Aberavon, south-east of Neath. The Cledaugh rises also in the north part of this county, and running south, falls into the British Channel south of Neath. The Tavye rises at the foot of the Black Mountain in Brecknockshire, and running south, falls into the same sea at Swansea, a market town.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Elay, the Ewenny, the Neath, the Hepsey, the Melta, the Tranggath, the Duleshe, and the Turch.

In the north part of this county, which is mountainous, the air is cold and piercing, but on the south side, towards the sea, which is more level, it is mild and pleasant: the soil, on the north side, is for the greatest part barren, but between the mountains there are some fruitful vallies, which afford very good pasture, for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces large crops of corn, and remarkably sweet grass; and the county in general abounds with sheep and other cattle, butter and fish. The south part is so fruitful, pleasant, and populous, that it is often called the Garden of Wales: the mountains yield coals and lead ore.

Glamorganshire has no manufacture.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burghers for the borough of Cardiff.

MERIONYTHSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by a part of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire on the east; by Cardiganshire on the south, and by the Irish Sea on the west. It extends in length, from north to south, thirty-five miles, in breadth from east to west twenty-five miles, and is an hundred and eight miles in circumference. It is divided into six hundred and thirty seven parishes; in which are three market towns, about two thousand five hundred and ninety houses, and seventeen thousand inhabitants. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and province of Canterbury; and Dolgelhe, a market town nearly in the middle of it, is distant an hundred and seventeen miles almost north-west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Dyffi, the Avon, the Drwrydh, and the Dee. The Dyffi rises among some very high mountains, which form a chain on the eastern borders of this county, and are called by some writers the Alps of Wales; and running southward into Montgomeryshire, directs its course south-west; and leaving that county at Machynleth, a market town, separates the counties of Merionyth and Cardigan, and falls into the Irish Sea some miles north of Aberistwyth in Cardiganshire. The Avon rises on the east side of a large forest, called Benrose-wood, south-west of Bala, a market town, and running south-west, and passing by Dolgelhe, falls into the Irish Sea some miles west of that town. The Drwrydh issues from a lake in the northern extremity of this county; near the source of the river Conway in Caernarvonshire; and running south-west, falls into an arm of the Irish sea, called Traeth Bycan, about four miles north of Harlech, the county town. The Dee, near its source, runs through a considerable lake on the south side of Bala, called Llyn-Tigid, or Pimble Meer, and, as it is said, without mixing with it, the fish, at least, of both waters seem not to mingle; for though the Dee abounds with salmon; none are ever taken in the lake out of the stream of the river; neither does the Dee carry off the gwiniades, a fish peculiar to this lake, which looks like a whiting, but tastes like a trout. The Dee has been described among the rivers of Cheshire. The waters of Pimble Meer are said to cover an hundred and sixty acres of ground.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Dersunny, the Skethye, the Atro, the Cayne, the Angel, and the Kessilaum.

This being a rocky mountainous county, the air is cold and bleak; it is also reckoned unhealthy, because mixed with the vapours that rise from the Irish Sea, which might be still more noxious, if the sharp winds, which almost continually blow here, did not prevent them from stagnating.

The soil is rocky and mountainous, and perhaps the worst in Wales; it yields but very little corn, and the inhabitants live chiefly on butter, cheese, and other preparations of milk, and yet they are stout and handsome, but reckoned idle and incontinent; they apply themselves almost wholly to grazing of cattle, for which the vallies in this county afford excellent pasture. The number of sheep that feed upon the mountains is incredible: and it is said that Merionethshire feeds more sheep than all the rest of Wales. This county is also well provided with deer, goats, fowl, and all sorts of fish, particularly herrings, which are taken on the coast in great abundance.

The only manufacture of this county is Welch cotton.

Merionethshire sends but one member to parliament, who is knight of the shire for the county.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE is bounded by Denbighshire on the north, by Cardiganshire and Radnorshire on the south, by Shropshire on the east, and by Merionethshire on the west. It extends, in length, from east to west thirty miles, from north to south twenty-five miles, and is ninety-four miles in circumference; it contains about five hundred and sixty thousand acres, is divided into seven hundreds, and forty-seven parishes: in which are five market-towns, about five thousand six hundred houses, and thirty-four thousand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses partly of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford. Montgomery, which is nearly in the middle, stands at the distance of one hundred and fifty-eight miles north-west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Tanat, and the Turch; the Severn, which has been described among the rivers of Gloucestershire, becomes navigable at Welch-pool, a market-town of this county, after having been joined by twelve rivers, in a passage of twenty miles from its source; the Tanat, or Tanot, rises in the north-west part of the county, not very far west of Llanvilling, a market-town, and running eastward, falls into the Severn
near

near the place where it enters the county of Salop; the Turgh rises in the western parts of this county, and running north-east, and being joined by the Warway, falls into the Tanat, north-east of Llanwilling.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Riader, the Vurnwey, the Vine, the Bechan, the Hawes, the Carno, and the Dungum.

The air of this county is sharp and cold on the mountains, but healthy and pleasant in the vallies. The northern and western parts being mountainous, the soil is stony, and consequently sterile, except in the intermediate vallies, which yield corn, and abound in pasture: but the southern and eastern parts, consisting chiefly of a pleasant vale along the banks of the Severn, are exceeding fruitful. The breed of black cattle and horses here is remarkably larger than that in the neighbouring Welch counties, and the horses of Montgomeryshire are much valued all over England. This county abounds also with fish and fowl: and here are some mines of lead and copper, particularly in the neighbourhood of Llanidlos, a market-town.

At Welch-pool is a considerable manufacture of flannel:

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burghers for Montgomery, jointly with the other boroughs.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E.

THIS county is the south-west extremity of Wales, and is bounded by Caermarthenshire on the east, by Cardiganshire on the north-east, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. It extends, in length, from north to south twenty-six miles, from east to west twenty miles, and is about ninety-three miles in circumference; it is divided into seven hundreds, and one hundred and forty-five parishes: in which are one city, seven market-towns, and about four thousand three hundred houses; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's. Haverford West, a considerable borough-town, near the middle of the county, stands at the distance of two hundred and fifty-four miles nearly west of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Clethy, and the Dougledye; the Teivy is a river of Caermarthenshire, and has been described among the rivers of that county; the name of the Clethy is a corruption of the ancient British name Cledheu, a sword: this river rises at

the foot of a hill called Urennyvawr, some miles east of Newport, a market-town, and running south, falls into the mouth of the Dougledye, at its conflux with a bay of the sea near Pembroke, called by the English Milford-Haven, but by the Welch Aber-dau Gledhen, or the Haven of two Swords; the name of the Dougledye is also a corruption of the original British name Dau Gledhen, two swords: it rises some miles north-east of the city of St. David's, and running south-east, and passing by Haverford-West, falls with the river Clethy into Milford-Haven, as mentioned already.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Gwaine and the Nevern.

The air of this county is more healthy than is common to places so much exposed to the sea. The soil is fertile: for here are but few mountains, and these lie chiefly in the north-east part of the county, and yield good pasture for cattle and sheep; towards the sea-coast there is plenty of good corn and rich meadows. The county abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain, and among which are the falcons, called perigrins, the puffins, and the Harry birds; it is well supplied with fish of all kinds: and among the rocks, upon some parts of this coast, is found that sort of sea-weed called laver, mentioned among the natural productions of Somersetshire. Great plenty of pit-coal is found here, and culm.

Pembrokeshire has no manufacture.

This county sends three members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, one burgess for the borough of Pembroke, and another for the borough of Haverford-West.

R A D N O R S H I R E.

IT is bounded by Montgomeryshire on the north, by Brecknockshire on the south; by Cardiganshire on the west; and by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the east. It extends in length, from east to west, twenty four miles; from north to south twenty-two miles, and is about ninety miles in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, and fifty-two parishes; in which are three market towns, and about three thousand two hundred houses. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. David's, and partly in that of Hereford. Radnor the county town, stands at the distance

distance of an hundred and fifty-one miles west-north-west of London. The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Temd, and the Ithon. The Wye has been described among the rivers of Gloucestershire, and the Temd among those of Shropshire. The Ithon, or Ython, rises in a chain of vast mountains on the northern extremity of the county, and running south and south-west, falls into the Wye a few miles north of Bealt in Brecknockshire.

The Iets considerable rivers of this county are the Dulas, the Clowdok, and the Cameram, which are all three discharged into the Ithon.

The air of this county is cold and piercing: the soil in general is but indifferent, the northern and western parts being so rocky and mountainous, that it is fit only to feed cattle and sheep. The eastern and southern parts of this county are however well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn: the mountainous parts are well provided with wood, and watered with rivulets and some standing lakes, and the rivers afford plenty of salmon and other fish.

It does not appear that this county has any manufacture.

This county sends two members to parliament: one knight of the shire for the county, and one burgess for the borough of New Radnor.

The ISLE of MAN.

THE Isle of Man, which has been lately purchased by the crown of Great Britain, and is the see of a bishop, lies about half way between Great Britain and Ireland, directly west of that part of the British continent called Cumberland; and the Bishop's palace, which is in the parish of Kirk-Michael nearly in the middle of the island, is situated in 54 degrees 16 minutes of north latitude. It is about thirty miles long, about fifteen miles broad, in the widest parts of the island, and is no where less than eighty miles in breadth. It is divided into six divisions, called sheadings, and seventeen parishes; in which are four market towns, and twenty thousand inhabitants. It is a diocese of itself, and lies in the province of York.

There are a few inconsiderable streams in the Isle of Man, which can scarcely be called rivers, and are not distinguished by any particular names or descriptions, in any account of the island. In some maps, however, we meet with the Neb, which rises in the southern part of the island, runs north-west, and falls into the sea at Peel, one of the principal towns; and

the Clanmey, a small stream, which runs nearly parallel to the Neb.

The air of the Isle of Man is cold and piercing, especially in winter : but it is reckoned very healthy, no contagious distemper having ever been known in the island, and the inhabitants living generally to a great age. This island being very rocky and mountainous, the soil is generally barren ; oats and potatoes being the chief produce of the lands, which the inhabitants manure by lime and sea wreck. The black cattle of this island are generally less than those of England ; here are, however, some good draught and saddle horses ; in the mountains is a breed of small horses little more than three feet high ; also of small swine, called parrs, and another of sheep, which run wild upon the mountains : the wild sheep are accounted excellent meat, and several of them, distinguished by the name Loughton, are remarkable for very fine wool of a buff colour. Here is an airy of eagles, and two or three of hawks, remarkable for their mottled colour. The Isle of Man is well supplied with fish, particularly herrings, which are the staple commodity of the island, and of which there is such a considerable fishery, that more than twenty thousand barrels have frequently been exported in one year to France and other countries. No coal mines have yet been discovered upon this island ; but here is plenty of peat for fuel, good quarries of black marble, and other stones for building ; and mines of lead, copper, and iron, which, though now neglected, have been formerly worked to great advantage.

The principal manufactures of this island are linen and woollen cloths, in which a considerable foreign trade is carried on ; other articles of trade are black cattle, wool, hides, skins, honey, and tallow : but particularly herrings.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Constitution of ENGLAND.

THE political writers of antiquity, will not allow more than three regular forms of government. The first, when the sovereign power is lodged in an aggregate assembly, consisting of all the members of the community, which is called a Democracy. The second, when it is lodged in a council, composed of select members, and then it is stiled an Aristocracy. The last, when it is intrusted in the hands of a single

single person, and then it takes the name of a monarchy. All other species of government, they say, are either corruptions of, or reducible to these three.

By the sovereign power is meant the making of laws: for wherever that power resides, all others must conform to, and be directed by it, whatever appearance the outward form and administration of the government may put on; for it is at any time in the option of the legislator to alter that form and administration, by a new edict, or rule, and to put the execution of the law into whatever hands it pleases: and all the other powers of the state must obey the legislative power in the execution of their several functions, or else the constitution is at an end.

In a democracy, where the right of making laws resides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodness of intention, is more likely to be found in either of the other qualities of government. Popular assemblies are frequently foolish in their contrivance, and weak in their execution, but generally mean to do the thing that is right and just, and have always a degree of patriotism, or public spirit. In aristocracies there is more wisdom to be found than in the other forms of government, being composed, or intended to be composed of the most experienced citizens: but there is less honesty than in a republic, and less strength than in a monarchy. A monarchy is indeed the most powerful of any, all the sinews of government being knit together, and united in the hand of the prince: but then there is imminent danger of his employing that strength to improvident or oppressive purposes.

Thus these three species of government have all of them their several perfections and imperfections; Democracies are usually the best calculated to direct the end of a law; Aristocracies to invent the means by which that end shall be obtained, and Monarchies to carry those means into execution. And the ancients, as was observed, had in general no idea of any other permanent form of government but these three: for though Cicero declares himself of opinion that the best constitution is when the monarchical government is blended with that of the republican: yet Tacitus treats this notion of a mixed government, formed out of them all, and partaking of the advantages of each, as a visionary whim, and one that, if effected, would never be lasting or secure.

But happily for us of this island the British constitution has long remained, and we trust will continue, a standing exception to the truth of this observation; for, as with us, the executive power of the law is lodged in a single person, they have all the advantages of strength and dispatch that are
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to be found in the most absolute monarchy; and as the legislature of the kingdom is intrusted to three distinct powers, intirely independent of each other: first the king, secondly the lords spiritual and temporal, which is an aristocratial assembly of persons, selected for their piety, their birth, their wisdom, their valour, or their property, and thirdly the house of commons, freely chosen by the people, from among themselves, which makes it a kind of democracy; as this aggregate body, actuated by different interests, composes the British parliament, and has the supreme disposal of every thing, there can no inconvenience be attempted by either of the three branches, but will be withstood by one of the other two, each branch being armed by a negative power, sufficient to repel any innovation, which it shall think inexpedient or dangerous. Here then is lodged the sovereignty of the British constitution, and lodged as beneficially as is possible for society: for in no other shape could we be so certain of finding the three great qualities of government so well, and so happily united. If the supreme power were lodged in any one of the three branches separately, we must be exposed to the inconveniences of either absolute Monarchy, Aristocracy, or Democracy, and so want two of the three principal ingredients of good policy, either virtue, wisdom, or power. If it were lodged in any two of the branches: for instance, in the king and house of lords, our laws might be providently made, and well executed, but they might not always have the good of the people in view; if lodged in the king and commons, we should want that circumspection and mediatory caution, which the wisdom of the peers is to afford; if the supreme right of legislature were lodged in the two houses only, and the king had no negative on their proceedings, they might be tempted to encroach upon the royal prerogative, or, perhaps, to abolish the kingly office, and thereby weaken, if not totally destroy the strength of the executive power. But the constitutional government of this island is so admirably tempered and compounded, that nothing can endanger or hurt it, but by destroying the equilibrium of power between one branch of the legislature and the rest. For if ever it should happen that the independence of any one of the three should be lost, or that it should become subservient to the views of either of the other two, there would soon be an end of our constitution: the legislature would be estranged from that which was originally set up by the general consent, and fundamental act of the society: and such a change, however effected, is, according to Mr. Locke, at once a dissolution of the bands of government,

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and the people would be reduced to a state of anarchy, with liberty to constitute to themselves a new legislative power.

There are traces of this constitution from almost the earliest times, but it would carry us too far to trace it through the Saxon times: it will be sufficient for us to observe that the prerogative of the crown was always circumscribed by the rights and privileges of the people.

William the Norman, and some, who immediately succeeded him, being ambitious to become absolute, they struggled against the balance of the government, and the nation being divided among the Normans, they met with some little opposition at first. While the Normans were foreign plants they had no security against the natives, but as they grew up with the natives, and became rooted in their vast dominions, then they contracted the national interest of the baronage, and grew as fierce in vindication of the ancient rights, and privileges of their baronies, as if they had been always natives. From the violence of the kings on one side, in pursuit of arbitrary power, and the lords obstinacy on the other, in defence of their liberties, arose those civil wars, called the barons wars, which broke out about the middle of king John's reign.

The predecessors of this king summoned those lords only to parliament, who were barons by their estates, or tenures: but king John seeing the effects of their dominion, called barons to parliament by writ, who were otherwise no barons, by which means, in striving to avoid the consequence of the balance, he threw the government into disorder; for at length the barons having vindicated their ancient authority, restored the parliament with all its rights and privileges.

The kings now, however, began to find out a way of opposing the powerful lords, by creatures of their own, who had no support but their favour. But these Barons by writ being pro tempore, and depending on the king's will, Richard II. created barons by letters patent, who were hereditary peers, and conferred honorary pensions on them and their heirs, for the maintenance of their dignities.

These lords having no considerable estates or tenures, by which they might influence their tenants and inferior dependants, consequently proved of little or no support to the throne: for the present, however, they did not hurt that so much as they did the king, the throne being as yet supported by the old barons; they resenting Richard the second's prodigality to such creatures, deposed him, and never ceased dethroning their kings, according to their various interests; and the factions of the white and red roses, till Henry the seventh

seventh was advanced to the crown, more by their interest than his own right.

This politic prince, probably, was sensible that a throne, supported by a nobility, was not so hard to be ascended as to be well established: his secret jealousy, therefore, left the nobility, who brought him in, should likewise turn him out, spirited his endeavours to abate their power: this he effected by means of the statute for population, those against retainers, and that for alienations, which, unavoidably, threw the balance of power into the hands of the people, who soon after overthrew, not only the king, but the throne itself.

By the statute of population, all houses of husbandry that were used with twenty acres of ground and upwards, were to be maintained and kept up for ever, with a competent portion of land laid to them, which was, on no account, to be severed; this law for keeping up the houses necessarily enforced dwellers, and the proportion of land to be tilled and kept up, did of necessity oblige the dweller to be a man of some substance: this act greatly affected the military and civil strength of the kingdom, for it threw a great part of the lands into the possession of the yeomanry, or middle people, who became unlinked, and free from dependance on the lords, and soon turned out to be excellent infantry, but such an one, over which the lords had so little power, that from this time they may be properly said to have been disarmed. As the lords lost their infantry by these means, so by the statute of retainers, they lost their cavalry and officers. Before this statute, it was the custom of the nobility to retain younger brothers of good families in their service, who were men of spirit, and well skilled in arms: but now they were not permitted to harbour such a dangerous train, under heavy penalties.

The nobility being thus stripped of their power and grandeur, by the loss of their retainers, soon grew tired of the country, and repaired to town, where of princes they became courtiers. Their immense estates, which were more than sufficient for the purposes of country hospitality, were soon found to be too narrow for the more refined pleasures of the town, and the expences of court attendance: this put them upon the miserable expedient of racking their tenants, and at length forced them to make sale of their lands; they were enabled to part with their estates the easier, by means of the statute of alienations; for before that time men could not sell, or mortgage their lands, without paying a heavy fine for alienation. And from hence we may date the fall of the old barons, by tenure. But this act, which proved so pernicious to the nobility at that time, and to their posterity
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after them, has been of infinite service to the commons of England, who by these means purchased, and do now enjoy many estates, anciently belonging to the chief nobility, which has tended greatly to the enlargement of trade and commerce. The power of the peerage being thus weakened, vassalage was taken off, and Henry the Seventh's title, which lay chiefly in the people, was greatly strengthened.

His successor Henry the eighth considerably encreased the power of the people, by the dissolution of the abbeys and other religious houses; for by these means such a vast accession of property accrued to the commons, that the balance of the nation was apparently in the popular party.

The wise ministry who directed the councils of queen Elizabeth, quickly discovered which way the bias inclined, and they put her in the right method to correct it. For during her reign, instead of endeavouring to strengthen herself against the commons, by fostering favourites among the nobility, she prudently paid her court to the people, and ruled absolutely in the hearts of her subjects.

By these degrees the house of commons rose to that head that they became formidable to their princes, who began to look pale on that assembly. James the first soon experienced the inconvenience of the popular influence, and tortured his invention to restrain it. He practised every artifice to screw up the prerogative: and when his parliaments did not please him, he instantly dissolved them at pleasure; but notwithstanding he boasted of his king-craft, his policy served to no other end than to lay the foundation of discontent between the crown and the kingdom.

Nothing now was wanting to the destruction of the throne, but that the people who do not readily see their own strength, should be put to feel it: and an occasion soon offered in the reign of his son and successor Charles the first.

This unhappy king being as stiff in opinion as the nerve of monarchy was grown slack, was encouraged by his clergy to his ruin: for trusting more to their logic than the rough arguments of his parliament, it came to an irreparable breach. The power which the nobility formerly had over their numerous dependants, by reason of their vast tenures, being now gone, they sunk between the king and the commons, and the throne fell with them. A nobility never strikes at the throne, without which they cannot subsist, but at some king whom they do not like: whereas popular power strikes through the king, at the throne, with which it is incompatible.

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It is the nature of mankind to strain from one extreme to another; and, accordingly, at the restoration of Charles the Second, the people were disposed to submit to any encroachments. Under his reign the prerogative was stretched beyond its due bounds, and the exercise of arbitrary power met with little or no opposition, as we may judge from the proceedings, with regard to the city of London, and other corporations. The horrors of the late civil wars were fresh in remembrance, and the people were forward to express their subjection. By the large concessions they made to the crown, particularly by the act which vested the militia solely in the king, he certainly had it in his power to have enslaved the kingdom, had not his love of ease and pleasure been happily greater than his ambition. The freedom of our constitution was nevertheless essentially violated, and the patience of the people encouraged his successor to attempt further usurpations.

The bigotry and pride of James the Second spirited his endeavours to set himself above the laws. But the people begun to recover from the lethargy they were in, during his brother's reign, and would not passively submit to those hasty strides, which he so openly made towards popery and tyranny. The struggle between him and his people gave birth to the glorious revolution, which may, in one sense, be deemed the æra of the British constitution.

Changes of government generally give birth to good laws; which are well administered, while the causes which produced them are fresh in memory: but when men are relieved from the apprehensions of returning danger, or when a generation succeeds, who have but faint ideas of the oppression, which roused their ancestors, it then becomes easy for an artful monarch, or a designing minister, to seduce some leading men, who may influence the unthinking many to subvert those bulwarks, which their predecessors toiled to erect.

At the time of the revolution most excellent regulations were formed by the bill of rights, and the act of settlement, which prescribed the limits of prerogative, and ascertained the rights and liberties of the subject. Till then our government, which politicians have commended as a masterpiece of modern policy, was nothing more than a successive scene of contention between the king and the people, about prerogative and privilege.

If the king gained the nobility to countenance his designs, he trampled on the liberties of the subject; if the nobility sided with the popular party, they overthrew the king. But

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at the revolution this fruitful theme of civil discord was removed, and our constitution became a written compact between the king and his people.

Many salutary laws, however, which were made at that time, were afterwards repealed, or rendered ineffectual, by the shameful acquiescence of a pliant and corrupt posterity. The clause of the act of settlement in particular, which provided for the independance of the representative body, by excluding all persons who held any places of profit, or pensions under the crown.—This clause, which gave life and spirit to the rest, and which was no doubt intended as a lasting support of our claim to liberty, was in effect abrogated in the reign of queen Anne.

As the best remedies may be made the instrument of destruction, when skill and integrity does not direct their application; so the revolution, which was intended, and indeed wisely calculated to secure the freedom, and promote the welfare of the nation, has in many instances perverted and made to produce effects quite contrary to the apparent intention of that glorious establishment.

We were by that indeed relieved from the dreadful apprehensions of losing all that is valuable in society by the violent invasions of prerogative; but, by departing from the original plan, we may endanger our being spoiled of all by the rapacious hand of venality; and corruption may work that ruin which force would never accomplish.

The revolution was made a plea for establishing the funded system: a system which has already debauched one half of the kingdom, and if not prevented, will inevitably beggar the rest. The lazy stockholders, conscious to themselves that they subsist only by a kind of artificial property, are zealous to patronize every kind of ministerial fraud, in hopes to make the delusion last for their time. They servilely adopt Pope's maxims, that whatever is, is right; which, however just it may be in ethics, is, in politics, equally false and dangerous. Careless of posterity, they live in indolence and luxury, on the annual interest of an ideal capital, which, perhaps, at their children's grasp, may burst like a South Sea bubble.

Our paper wealth has inspired us with a dangerous confidence and presumption. Because a few opulent individuals can raise millions in a short time, we have foolishly imagined the nation to be rich and prosperous; but their exorbitant accumulations are, on the contrary, so many incontestable proofs of the poverty of a kingdom.

It is the proportionable diffusion of wealth, that alone can make a nation rich and powerful. What does it avail that
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a few wealthy stockholders have amassed princely treasures, while our taxes have oppressed industry, even to a degree of despondency; and while the common provisions of life are so dearly purchased, that hunger compels the poor to snatch a sustenance at the peril of a halter?

Such a set of men are every way a detriment to the kingdom; they are the ready instruments to supply ministers with the mammon of corruption, and enable them to gratify rapacious dependants. The nation is taxed at their pleasure, and too great a degree, for their benefit: for it is fatally known, that no scheme of supplies, however beneficial to the public, will find acceptance, unless patronized by them.

But these are not the only mischiefs which we have lately laboured under. Ministers perceiving the balance of power to be in the people, have endeavoured to correct it by injudicious or perfidious expedients. Under a pretext of supporting the crown, they have pursued measures equally destructive to king and kingdom.

They have pretended to strengthen the hands of royalty by splitting of offices and encreasing the number of placemen, which our miserable taxes have enabled them to multiply to an uncommon degree. But such shallow men are to learn, that these numerous dependants have so many hands in the king's purse, but no shoulders to support his throne. Real property alone can command that power, which, in time of danger, is necessary to defend the throne. The bulk of the people will be influenced by their landlords, men of fixed property among them. And we might as well think of propping St. Paul's with a thread-paper, as of supporting the crown by placemen.

C H A P. V.

Of the King of England, his Title, Council, Duties, Prerogatives, and Revenues.

THE crown of England, is, by common law and constitutional custom, hereditary, in a manner peculiar to itself; but the right of inheritance may, from time to time be changed or limited by act of parliament; under which limitation the crown continues to be hereditary.

All regal governments must be either hereditary or elective; but as there is no instance in which the crown of England has been bestowed by election, it must of consequence be hereditary. An elective monarchy, seems indeed to be the most obvious,

obvious, and best suited to all the rational principles of government, as well as to the freedom of human nature; and accordingly we find from history, that in the infancy and first rudiments of almost every state, the leader, chief magistrate, or prince, hath usually been elective. And if the individuals that compose that state could always continue true to first principles, uninfluenced by passion, or prejudice, unassailed by corruption, and unawed by violence, elective succession were as much to be desired in a kingdom, as in other inferior communities. The best, the wisest, and the bravest man would then be sure of receiving that crown, which his endowments have merited; and the sense of an unbiassed majority would be dutifully acquiesced in by the few who were of different opinions. But history and observation will sufficiently inform us, that, in the present state of human nature, elections of every kind are too frequently brought about by influence, partiality and artifice: and, even where the case is otherwise, these practices will be often suspected, and as constantly charged upon the successful, by a disappointed minority. This is an evil to which all societies are liable; as well those of a private and domestic kind, as the great community of the public, which regulates and includes the rest. But in the former there is this advantage; that such suspicions, if false, proceed no farther than jealousies and murmurs, which time will effectually suppress; and, if true, the injustice may be remedied by legal means, by an appeal to those tribunals to which every member of society has virtually engaged to submit. Whereas in the great and independent society, which every nation composes, there is no superior to resort to but the law of nature; no method to redress the infringement of that law, but the actual exertion of private force. As, therefore, between two nations complaining of mutual injuries, the quarrel can only be decided by the law of arms; so in one and the same nation, when the fundamental principles of their common union are supposed to be invaded, and more especially when the appointment of their chief magistrate is alledged to be unduely made, the only tribunal to which the complainants can appeal, is that of the God of battles; the only process by which the appeal can be carried on is that of a civil and intestine war. An hereditary succession to the crown is therefore now established, in this and in most other countries, in order to prevent that periodical bloodshed and misery, which the history of antient imperial Rome, and the more modern experience of Poland and Germany may shew us what are the consequences of elective kingdoms.

But though in the particular mode of inheritance in the crown corresponds, in general, with the feudal path of de-

scents, chalked out by the common law in the succession to landed estates; yet there are one or two material exceptions. Like them, the crown will descend lineally to the issue of the reigning monarch; as it did from king John to Richard the Second, through a regular pedigree of six lineal generations. As in them the preference of males, to females, and the right of primogeniture among the males, are strictly adhered to. Thus Edward the Fifth succeeded to the crown, in preference to Richard his younger brother, and Elizabeth his elder sister. Like them, on failure of the male line, it descends to the female issue. Thus Mary the First succeeded to Edward the Sixth; and the line of Margaret queen of Scots, the daughter of Henry the Seventh, succeeded on the failure of the line of Henry the Eighth, his son. But, among the females, the crown descends by right of primogeniture to the eldest daughter only, and her issue; and not, as in common inheritances to all the daughters at once; the evident necessity of a sole succession to the throne having occasioned the royal law of descents to depart from the common law in this respect: and therefore queen Mary, on the death of her brother succeeded to the crown alone, and not in partnership with her sister Elizabeth. Again; the doctrine of representation prevails in the descent of the crown, as it does in other inheritances; whereby the lineal descendants of any person deceased stand in the same place as their ancestor, if living, would have done. Thus Richard the Second, succeeded his grandfather Edward the Third, in right of his father the black prince: to the exclusion of all his uncles, his grandfather's younger children. Lastly, on failure of lineal descendants, the crown goes to the next collateral relation of the late king; provided they are lineally descended from the blood royal, that is, from that royal stock which originally acquired the crown. Thus Henry the first succeeded to William the Second, John to Richard the First, and James the First to Elizabeth; being all derived from the conqueror, who was then the only regal stock. But herein there is no objection, as in the case of common descents to the succession of a brother, an uncle, or other collateral relation of the half blood: that is where the relationship proceeds not from the same pair of ancestors, but from a single ancestor only: as when two persons are derived from the same father, and not from the same mother, or the contrary, provided only, that the one ancestor from whom both are descended, be that from whose veins the blood royal is communicated to each. Thus Mary the first inherited to Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth inherited to Mary; all born of the same father Henry the Eighth, but all by different mothers.

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But though the crown of England be hereditary; yet the succession may be set aside by the authority of the supreme legislative authority of this kingdom, the king and both houses of parliament. By this authority the immediate heir may be excluded, and the inheritance vested in another. The crown will, however, retain its descendible quality, and become hereditary in the wearer of it. And hence in our law the king is said never to die, in his political capacity; though in common with other men, he is subject to mortality in his natural; because, upon the natural death of the wearer, the king rises in his successor.

But though the crown of England be hereditary, it is subject to the limitation of parliament; and upon this principle the famous bill of exclusion, which raised such a ferment in the latter end of king Charles the Second, was founded. The bill however miscarried, king James the second succeeded to the throne of his ancestors; and might have enjoyed it during the remainder of his life, had not his infatuated conduct brought on the revolution in 1688: when the crown was settled, first upon king William and queen Mary, king James's eldest daughter for their joint lives; then upon the survivor of them; and then upon the issue of queen Mary; upon failure of such issue, it was limited to the princess Anne, king James's second daughter, and her issue; on failure of that to the issue of king William, who was grandson to Charles the first. But upon the impending extinction of all the Protestant posterity, the parliament settled the succession on the princess Sophia, youngest daughter of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, daughter to James the First; and the heirs of her body, being protestants. The princess Sophia, dying before queen Anne, the crown descended on her son and heir George the first, in whose descendants it still continues.

The councils belonging to the king, are, First, The high court of parliament. Second, The peers of the realm. Third, The judges of the courts of law, for law matters. And, Fourth, The privy council, generally called, "The council," by way of eminence.

The king's will is the sole constituent of a privy counsellor; and this also regulates their number. They are made by the king's nomination without either patent or grant; and, on taking the necessary oaths, they become immediately privy counsellors during the life of the king who chuses them, but subject to removal at his discretion.

The duty of a privy counsellor appears from the oath of office, and consists of seven articles: First, To advise the king

according to the best of his knowledge and discretion. Second, To advise for the king's honour and the good of the public, without partiality through affection, love, doubt, or dread. Third, To keep the king's counsel secret. Fourth, To avoid corruption. Fifth, To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved. Sixth, To withstand all persons, who would attempt the contrary. And, Seventh, To observe, keep and do all that a true counsellor ought to do to his sovereign lord.

The power of the privy council is to enquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders to safe custody, in order to take their trial in some of the courts of law. But their jurisdiction herein is only to enquire, not to punish: and the persons committed by them are entitled to their *habeas corpus* as much as if committed by an ordinary justice of the peace.

Any natural born subject of England is capable of being a member of the privy council, after taking the proper oaths for the security of the government, and the test for the security of the church. But, in order to prevent any persons under foreign attachments from insinuating themselves into this important trust, no person born out of the dominions of the crown of England, unless born of English parents, even tho' naturalized by parliament is capable of being one of the privy council.

The principal duty of the king is, to govern his people according to law; to execute justice, in mercy, and to maintain the established religion.

The prerogatives of the crown are of two kinds, direct and incidental. The direct are such positive substantial parts of the royal character, as are rooted in, and spring from the king's political person, considered merely by itself, without reference to any other intrinsic circumstance; as the right of sending ambassadors, of creating peers, of dissolving the parliament, and of making war and peace. But such prerogatives as are incidental, bear always a relation to something else, distinct from the king's person; and are indeed the only exceptions in favour of the crown, to those general rules which are established for the rest of the community: such as, that no costs shall be recovered against the king; that the king can never be a joint tenant, and that his debt shall be preferred before a debt to any of his subjects.

The revenue of the king is either ordinary, or extraordinary. The ordinary revenue is such, as has either subsisted time out of mind in the crown; or else, has been granted by parliament

liament; by way of purchase or exchange for such of the king's inherent hereditary revenues, as were found inconvenient to the subject.

1. The first of the king's ordinary revenues, is of an ecclesiastical kind, and consists in the custody of the temporalities of prelates; or, all the lay revenues, lands and tenements, belonging to an archbishop's or bishop's see: these, upon the vacancy of the bishoprick, being immediately the right of the king, in consequence of his prerogative in church-matters. This revenue, which was formerly very considerable, is now, by a customary indulgence reduced almost to nothing: for, at present, as soon as the new bishop is consecrated and confirmed, he usually receives the restitution of his temporalities, quite entire, and untouched, from the king.

2. The next branch of the royal revenue consists in the first-fruits and tenths, of all spiritual preferments in the kingdom. But this branch of the revenue queen Anne restored to the church: not by remitting the tenths and first fruits entirely; but by applying these superfluities of the larger benefices to make up the deficiencies of the smaller. Accordingly she vested all the revenue of the first fruits and tenths in trustees for ever, in order to raise a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings. This is usually called queen Anne's bounty.

3. The next branch of the king's ordinary revenue, consists in the rents and profits of the demesne lands of the crown. These demesne lands were antiently very extensive; comprizing divers manors, honours, and lordships; the tenants of which had very peculiar privileges. At present they are contracted within a very narrow compass, having been almost entirely granted away to private persons. This has occasioned the parliament frequently to interpose; and, particularly after king William the third had greatly impoverished the crown, an act passed, whereby all future grants or leases from the crown for any longer term than thirty one years, or three lives, are declared to be void; except with regard to houses which may be granted for fifty years. And no reversionary lease can be made, so as to exceed, together with the estate in being, the same term of three lives, or thirty one years: that is where there is a subsisting lease, of which there are twenty years still to come, the king cannot grant a future interest, to commence after the expiration of the former for any longer term than eleven years. The tenant is also by this act rendered liable to punishment for committing waste.

4. Another branch of the king's ordinary revenue is generally purposed to consist in the profits arising from his forests; but this is now very inconsiderable.

5. The profits arising from the king's ordinary courts of justice form another branch of his revenue; but these have, in process of time, been almost all granted out to private persons, or else appropriated to certain particular uses: so that, though our law proceedings are still loaded with their payment, very little of them is now returned into the king's exchequer, as a part of whose royal maintenance they were originally intended.

6. Another branch of the king's ordinary revenue consists in forfeitures of lands and goods for offences. The laws of England have, for every atrocious crime, exacted a total confiscation of the moveables, or personal estate; and in some cases, a temporary, and in others a perpetual loss of the offender's immoveables, or landed property; and have vested them both in the king, who is the person supposed to be offended, being the one visible magistrate in whom the majesty of the people resides.

Such are the principal sources of the king's ordinary revenues, or the proper patrimony of the crown; which were formerly very large; but are now by a series of mismanagement, sunk almost to nothing: and the casual profits, arising from the other branches of royal prerogative are likewise almost all of them alienated from the crown. In order therefore to supply these deficiencies, we are now obliged to have recourse to new methods for raising money unknown to our ancestors; which methods constitute the king's extraordinary revenue.

These extraordinary grants are usually called by the synonymous names of aids, subsidies and supplies; and are granted by the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled.

The taxes which are raised upon the subject are either annual or perpetual. The usual annual taxes are those upon land and malt.

1. The land-tax was regulated in the year 1692 by a new assessment or valuation of estates made at that time throughout the kingdom; which, though by no means a perfect one, had this effect, that a supply of 500000 *l.* was equal to 1*s.* in the pound, of the value of the estates given in. And according to this enhanced valuation, from the year 1693, to the present, the land-tax has continued an annual charge upon the subject; above half the time at 4*s.* in the pound, sometimes at 3*s.* sometimes at 2*s.* and twice, viz. in the years 1732, and 1733, at 1*s.* but without any total intermission.

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2. The other annual tax is the malt tax; which is a sum of 750000 *l.* raised every year by parliament, ever since the year 1697, by a duty of 6*d.* per bushel on malt, and a proportional sum on certain liquors, such as cyder and perry, which might otherwise prevent the consumption of malt. In the year 1760, an additional duty of 3*d.* per bushel was laid on malt; and in 1763 a proportional excise was laid upon cyder and perry; but new-modelled in 1766.

The perpetual taxes are,

1. The customs; or the duties, toll, tribute, or tariff, payable upon merchandize exported and imported. The customs are a tax immediately paid by the merchant, though ultimately by the consumer. And yet these are the duties felt least by the people; and, if prudently managed, the people would hardly consider that they paid them at all. For the merchant is easy, being sensible he does not pay them for himself; and the consumer, who really pays them, confounds them with the price of the commodity.

2. The excise. Its original establishment was in 1643, and its progress gradual; being at first laid upon those persons and commodities, where it was supposed the hardship would be least perceivable, *viz.* the makers and venders of beer, ale, cyder, and perry. But the parliament soon after imposed it on wine, tobacco, sugar, and such a multitude of other commodities, that it may almost have been denominated general. Its very name has however, from its first original to the present time, been odious to the people of England; though it has been gradually extended in the reign of every succeeding prince to support the enormous expences occasioned by our wars on the continent. Thus brandies and other spirits are now excised at the distiller's; printed silks and linens, at the printer's; starch and hair-powder, at the maker's; gold and silver wire, at the wire-drawer's; all plate whatsoever, first in the hands of the vender, who pays yearly for a licence to sell it, and afterwards in the hands of the occupier, who also pays an annual duty for having it in his custody: and coaches and other wheel carriages, for which the occupier is excised. To these we may add coffee and tea, chocolate, and cocoa paste, for which the duty is paid by the retailer; all artificial wines, commonly called sweets; paper and paste board, first when made, and again, if stained or painted; malt, as already mentioned; vinegars, and the manufacture of glass; for all which the duty is paid by the manufacturer; hops, for which the person who gathers them is answerable; candles and soap, which are paid for at the maker's; malt liquors brewed for sale, which are excised in the brewery; cyder and

perry, at the vender's; and leather and skins, at the tanner's. A list, which no friend to his country, would wish to see further increased.

3. The duty upon salt. It consists of an excise of three shilling per bushel, imposed upon all kinds of salt.

4. The post office, or duty for the carriage of letters. It is perhaps impossible to devise a more eligible method than this of raising money upon the subject: for here both the government and the people find a mutual benefit. The government acquires a large revenue, and the people do their business with greater ease, expedition, and cheapness, than they would be able to do, if no such tax existed.

5. The stamp-duties; a tax imposed upon all parchment and paper, whereon any legal proceedings, public or private, of almost any nature whatsoever are written; and also upon all licences for retailing wines of all demoninations; upon all almanacks, news-papers, advertisements, cards, dice, and pamphlets, containing less than six sheets of paper. The first institution of the stamp duties was in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of William and Mary, and have since, in many instances, been increased to five times their original value.

6. The duty upon houses and windows. This tax was first laid in the seventh year of the reign of William III. and has been varied from time to time, since the original institution.

7. The duty arising from licences to Hackney-coaches and chairs in London, and the parts adjacent. There are now eight hundred licenced coaches, and four hundred chairs.

8. The eighth and last branch of the king's extraordinary and perpetual revenue, is the duty upon offices and pensions, consisting in the payment of one shilling in the pound, out of all salaries, fees, and perquisites of offices and pensions, payable by the crown.

Such are the revenues both ordinary and extraordinary of the kings of England; but since the revolution the parliament have taken into their own hands the annual support of the forces both maritime and military; a civil list revenue has been settled: in the reign of William III. it amounted to seven hundred thousand pounds per annum, and the same was continued to queen Anne and king George I. That of king George II. was nominally augmented to eight hundred thousand pound, and in fact was considerably more; but that of his present majesty is expressly limited to that sum.

The expences defrayed by the civil list are those which in any shape relate to civil government: as the expences of the household, all salaries to officers of state, to the judges, and all

all the king's servants: the appointments to foreign ambassadors, the maintenance of the queen and royal family, the king's private expences, or privy-purse, and other very numerous out-goings, as secret service-money, pensions, and other bounties.

The civil list is indeed properly the whole of the king's revenue in his own distinct capacity, the rest being rather the revenue of the public, or its creditors, though collected and distributed again in the name, and by the officers of the crown.

C H A P. VI.

Of the King's Royal Family.

THE first and most considerable branch of the king's royal family, regarded by the laws of England, is the queen.

The queen of England is either queen regent, queen consort, or queen dowager. The queen regent is one who holds the crown in her own right, and enjoys the same power and prerogative as if she had been a king. The queen consort is wife of the reigning king: and she, by virtue of her marriage, is participant of divers prerogatives above other women. And, first, she is a public person, exempt and distinct from the king: and not, like other married women, so closely connected, as to have lost all legal or separate existence, so long as the marriage continues. For the queen can purchase lands, convey them, make leases, grant copyholds, and do other acts of ownership, without the concurrence of her lord, which no other woman can do. She is also capable of taking a grant from the king, which no other wife can do from her husband. The queen of England hath separate courts, and officers distinct from the king's, not only in matters of ceremony, but even of law; and her attorney and solicitor general are entitled to a place within the bar of his majesty's courts, together with the king's council. She may likewise sue and be sued alone, without joining her husband. She may also have a separate property in goods as well as lands, and has a right to dispose of them by will. In short, she is in all legal proceedings, looked upon as a single, not as a married woman.

The queen has also many exemptions, and minute prerogatives: she pays no toll, nor is she liable to any amercement in any court. But in general, unless where the law has expressly

precisely declared her exempted, she is upon the same footing with other subjects, being to all intents and purposes the king's subject, and not his equal.

But though the queen is in all respects a subject, yet in point of the security of her life and person, she is on the same footing with the king, and it is equally treason to attempt the life of the queen, as of the king himself: and to violate, or defile the queen consort, amounts to the same high crime, as well in the person committing the fact, as in the queen herself, if consenting.

If the queen is accused of any species of treason, she is, whether consort or dowager, tried by the house of peers.

The husband of a queen regnant, as prince George of Denmark was to queen Anne, is her subject, and may be guilty of high treason against her; but in the instance of conjugal fidelity, he is not subjected to the same penal restriction.

A queen dowager is the widow of the king, and as such enjoys most of the privileges belonging to her as queen consort; but it is not high treason to conspire her death. No man can marry a queen dowager without special licence from the king, on pain of forfeiting his lands and goods. A queen dowager when married again to a subject, does not lose her regal dignity, as dowager peeresses do their peerage, when they marry commoners.

The prince of Wales, or heir apparent to the crown, and also his royal consort, and the princess royal, or eldest daughter of the king, are likewise peculiarly regarded by the laws. The eldest daughter of the king is heiress to the crown, in failure of issue male.

The heir apparent to the crown, is usually made prince of Wales and earl of Chester, by special creation, and investiture; but as the eldest son of the king, he is by inheritance duke of Cornwall, without any new creation.

The younger sons and daughters of the king, who are not in the immediate line of succession, are little further regarded by the laws, than to give them precedence before all peers and public officers, as well ecclesiastical as temporal.

CHAP. VII.

Of the King's Court.

HIS majesty's court consists of three orders, civil, military, and ecclesiastic. The civil list amounts to between six and seven hundred servants, under five principal officers, *viz.* The lord steward, and lord chamberlain of the household, groom of the stole, master of the great wardrobe, and master of the horse.

1. Lord steward of his majesty's household. The lord steward has under his charge all the officers and servants below stairs.

There is a counting-house appointed in the palace, where the lord steward, and officers under him, take account of all daily expences of the household; here they also make provision, and payments for the same, and issue orders for well governing the king's servants.

There is also a board of justice held in the palace, composed of the lord steward, and the officers under him, who sit daily. To this court is committed the charge of his majesty's household in affairs of justice and government, with full powers to punish all offenders, and to maintain the peace in the jurisdiction of the court royal, commonly called the Verge of the Court; and extends about two hundred yards from the last gate of the palace where the king resides. This court is called the board of green cloth. Without a warrant first obtained from this court, none of the king's servants can be arrested for debt.

There is a second court held by the same officers, with the steward of the marshalsea, called the Court of Verge; where they hear and determine all crimes committed within the royal palace, by verdict of the king's household. For the king's court is exempted from all jurisdiction of any court of judicature, civil or ecclesiastic, but depends on the lord steward only, and, in his absence, on the officers already mentioned.

It is the lord steward's office to attend the king's person at the first sitting of parliament, and administer the oaths to the members of the house of commons; and at the end of the parliament to adjust the expences. At the death of the sovereign, he breaks his white staff, the badge of his office, over the coffin, thereby discharging all the king's servants under his authority. The treasurer, and the comptroller of the household,

household, are privy counsellors and white staff-officers. The first, in the absence of the lord steward, with the other officers of the green cloth, and the steward of the marshal's sea, may hear and determine all offences committed in the king's palace.

The cofferer of the household pays the wages of most of the king's servants; and bills for provisions, for which he is allowed two clerks. He is a white staff-officer, and one of the privy council.

The master of the household surveys the accounts of the house. The clerks of the green cloth sum up the bills of comptrolment, and the clerks comptrollers allow them.

2. Lord chamberlain of his majesty's household. The lord chamberlain is a white staff-officer, he has the command of all the king's officers and servants above stairs, except those of his majesty's bed-chamber. They are all sworn either by him, or the gentlemen-ushers by his warrant. He has the charge of coronations, marriages, entries, &c. of all furniture in parliament, and in the rooms of address to the king. His office is also to lead the queen when she goes abroad. At the royal palaces he has the inspection of bedding, tents, comedies, music, hunting, workmen, and artizans. The oversight of the serjeant at arms, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, barbers, &c. and lastly, of the king's chaplains. He wears a gold key, tied with a blue ribbon on his coat pocket, as the mark of his office.

Next to him is the vice chamberlain, who is an assistant or deputy to the lord chamberlain, and is likewise of the privy council.

Officers in the Privy Chamber.

There are, under the lord chamberlain, forty-eight gentlemen of the privy chamber, who serve the king at their own charge, and are preferred as occasion offers. Twelve wait quarterly; two of them lie every night in the privy chamber.

No person, not privileged by his immediate attendance, except privy counsellors, can come near the king's person without permission, which is usually obtained by application made to these gentlemen.

In the absence of the chamberlain, or vice chamberlain, the gentlemen of the privy chamber represent them.

When they execute the king's commands, their persons are a sufficient warrant, without any written order. They have always a place at publick solemnities, interviews, and cavalcades. Their place is next to the privy counsellors, who are

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not peers, and in the house of lords two of them kneel upon the second step of the throne.

At the coronation, two of them personate the dukes of Aquitain, and Normandy : and six are always appointed by the lord chamberlain, with a nobleman and a master of the ceremonies, to attend all ambassadors, from crowned heads, in their public entries, and to their audience.

3. The groom of the stole, so called from the Latin word *stola*, a robe of state, is his majesty's first lord of the bed-chamber, of which he has the intire direction. His office is to present the king's first garment every morning.

There are ten lords of the bed-chamber, exclusive of the groom of the stole, who wait weekly by turns ; they attend on his majesty when he eats in private ; and officiate for the groom of the stole in his absence.

The King's great Wardrobe.

To this office belong several tradesmen, artificers, &c. to the number of sixty at least. Their business is to furnish and make provision for coronations, marriages, and funerals of the royal family ; to supply the court with beds, hangings, &c. to furnish houses for ambassadors at their first arrival ; presents for foreign princes and ministers ; clothes of state, and other furniture for the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and all his majesty's ambassadors abroad. To provide robes for the lord president of Wales, and all knights of the garter, and robes, with other furniture, for the officers of the garter. Coats for king's heralds, and pursuivants at arms, robes for the lord treasurer, under-treasurer, and chancellor of the exchequer, and liveries for all his majesty's servants.

They furnish all coaches, chariots, harnesses, saddles, bits, bridles, &c. Furniture for all the royal yachts, and barges ; also for courts on arraignment of peers ; with many other services.

4. *Master of the Horse to his Majesty.*

This officer has the power of ordering and disposing of all affairs belonging to the king's stables. The equeuries, pages, riders of the managed horses, coachmen, footmen, grooms, farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all the other officers and tradesmen, employed in the king's stables, are under his command. His coaches, horses, and attendance, are his majesty's, and have the king's arms and livery ; a privilege he enjoys beyond any other servant of the crown. He has
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the care of all lands and revenues appropriated for the charge of the stables. At any public cavalcade he rides next behind the sovereign, and leads a horse of state.

The gentleman of the horse is always the first equerry, and is next to the master of the horse. He has equeries under him; their office is to break and manage the king's saddle-horses, preparing them for his riding, and to hold his majesty's stirrup when he mounts.

5. *Of his Majesty's Household Guards.*

The military list of the court consists of three different bodies, *viz.* The band of gentlemen pensioners, the yeomen of the guard, and the troops of the household.

The band of gentlemen pensioners was first instituted by Henry the Seventh. Their office is to attend his majesty to and from chapel, and to receive him in the presence-chamber, or coming out of his privy lodgings. They likewise attend at all great solemnities. Half of them are in waiting at a time, quarterly, but on holidays, coronations, and other extraordinary occasions, they are obliged to give their attendance under penalty of the check. They are each obliged, by their constitution, to keep three horses, and a servant, who is, as well as themselves, to be armed, so that they are properly a troop of guards, under a captain, who is always a nobleman, a lieutenant, a standard-bearer, and a clerk of the check, a secretary, paymaster, and harbinger.

Their arms are gilt battle axes, swords, and pistols.

The yeomen of the guard consist of one hundred and seventy men, one hundred are in daily waiting, forty of whom are warders of the Tower of London, and seventy are not in waiting, but when any one of the hundred die, the vacancy is filled out of the seventy. Eight of those in waiting are called ushers, who have each 10*l.* per annum more than the other yeomen. Their office is to wait on the sovereign, at home and abroad; forty of them by day, and twenty by night. They are under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, and four exempts. They are armed with partizans, or halberds, in their hands, and swords by their sides.

The troops of the household consist of horse and foot guards, in all six thousand four hundred and thirty six men, officers included.

The horse-guards, called also life guards, from having the guard of the king's body, consist of four troops, each troop of one hundred and eighty-one men, officers included, well armed

armed and mounted. The first troop is called the king's troop, three bear the name of their respective captains, and the fourth is called the scots troop.

Each troop is divided into four squadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal officer, two brigadiers, and two sub-brigadiers, with two trumpets mount the guard, and are relieved in their turns.

When the king goes any where near home a party of guards attend his person, but if out of town his majesty is attended by a detachment out of the several troops.

There are also belonging to the horse guards two troops of horse grenadiers, each consisting of one hundred and seventy six gentlemen, a division of which mounts guard with a squadron of the troop to which they belong. The guards perform centry-duty on horseback, the grenadiers on foot.

Each troop is commanded by a captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, one guidon, four exemps, four brigadiers, or corporals, and four sub-brigadiers.

The foot guards consist of three regiments; the first the king's, the second the cold stream regiment; and the third the scots regiment, in all five thousand two hundred and eighty five men, officers included.

6. *Of the ecclesiastical part of the Court.*

The ecclesiastic part of the court consists of a lord high almoner, a sub-almoner, a dean, a sub-dean, a confessor of the household, a clerk of the closet, four deputy clerks; a keeper of the closet, forty-eight chaplains in ordinary, ten priests in ordinary, sixteen gentlemen of the chapel royal, one gentlemen extraordinary, two organists and composers, a serjeant, a yeoman, and a groom of the Vestry, and ten children choristers.

In the king's chapel are prayers three times a day, sermons on Sundays and holy days; the communion is every first Sunday of the month, and on all great festivals: every thing is here conducted with the greatest order and decency.

C H A P. VIII.

Of his Majesty's Treasury, or Exchequer.

THE treasury is managed by lords commissioners, one of whom is chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, the king's remembrancer, the auditor of the exchequer, four tellers, the clerk of the pells, two chamberlains of the exchequer, and a number of clerks.

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The chancellor has the custody of the exchequer seal, and superintends the rolls.

The king's remembrancer enters the state of all accounts in his majesty's revenue, for custom, excise, subsidies, and all aids granted to the king in parliament, &c.

The auditor of the exchequer files the tellers bills, by which they charge themselves with all monies received, and by warrant from the lords commissioners, he draws all orders to be signed by them, for issuing all monies, by virtue of the privy seal which are recorded in the clerk of the pells office, entered and lodged in the auditor's office. He also by warrant of the treasury, makes debentures to such as have fees, annuities, or pensions by letters patent from the king, out of the exchequer, and directs them to the tellers for payment. He daily receives the state of the account from each teller, and weekly certifies the whole to the chancellor, who presents the balance to his majesty.

The four tellers of the exchequer receive all monies due to the crown.

The office of the clerk of the pells is to enter the tellers accounts on a parchment skin, and all receipts, and payments for the king, whatever.

The chamberlains have in their custody many ancient records, the standards of monies, weights and measures, and the black book of the exchequer; which contains an account of ancient taxes. It was first called the Winchester-Roll, and afterwards Doomsday Book.

No other acquittances are used in the exchequer upon paying any money but tallies. A tally is a stick written on both sides, expressing what the money received is for. Which tally being split asunder, the stock is delivered to the party who paid the money, and the counter stock remains with them to be kept till called for and joined with the stock.

There are commissioners, or agents for taxes appointed as assistants to the treasury: For the accounts relating to the taxes are remitted to them from all parts for their examination, and they make their reports to the lords of the treasury.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Courts of judicature.

THE courts of justice sit four times a year in Westminster-Hall, which are called terms, and distinguished by Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms.

Easter

Easter term begins the 17th day after Easter, and holds twenty seven days: Trinity term the 5th day after Trinity Sunday, and holds twenty days; Michaelmas term the 23d of October, and continues thirty-seven days: Hilary term the 23d of January, and holds 22 days. Thus the four terms take up one-hundred and sixty-six days, Sundays and holy days excepted, on which the courts do not sit.

The several courts are the court of chancery, the King's Bench, the common Pleas, The Exchequer, and the Duchy of Lancaster. The two last are courts concerning the king's revenue. The principal of these are the high court of chancery, and the court of King's Bench. The first is a court of mercy, in which causes are tried, not according to the rigour of the law, but by the rules of equity, the last is a court of justice wherein causes are tried by the strict letter of the laws.

As the King's Bench is a court in which the pleas are between King and subject, so in the court of common Pleas are determined the pleas between subject and subject.

The Court of Chancery.

This is a very high and antient court, it properly consists of two courts in one; the first according to the statutes and customs of the land, and the second according to equity: being so instituted to relieve the subject, against cheats, breaches of trust, and unfortunate accidents; to temper the rigour of the law and rescue men from oppression. The form of pleading in this court is much after the manner of the civil law, by bill, examination of witnesses, and a subpœna; by which the defendant is summoned to appear and answer the complainant's bill, upon neglect whereof, an attachment is issued out to compel him, this not being obeyed, a second attachment goes out with a proclamation, and if the defendant is still contumacious, the court awards a proclamation of rebellion, against him, upon which he is sent prisoner to the Fleet.

In this court all patents, most sorts of commissions, deeds between parties relative to lands and estates, treaties with foreign princes, &c. are sealed, and inrolled. Out of it are issued charters, proclamations, and writs to convene the parliament or convocation. The lord high chancellor of Great Britain is the first magistrate, and the first lay subject in the kingdom, he holds his office only during the king's pleasure.

The lord chancellor is the sole judge in this court, whereas in other courts they have four judges to each. The other courts only sit in term time, and have no power to act as

courts of justice out of term, whereas the chancery is always open. So that if any man is wrongfully imprisoned in vacation time, the lord chancellor may grant his writ of habeas corpus, and do him justice according to law. He may also grant prohibitions then as well as in term time.

The lord chancellor has twelve assistants called masters, and whose business it is to take affidavits, depositions, or any other matter to which an oath is required by the rules of the court. The chancellor also refers to them the examination of accounts, depending in this court, of which they make their report in writing. In term three of them sit in court with the lord chancellor, and two out of term when he hears causes at his own house.

Beside these, there are a great number of masters extraordinary, appointed over the kingdom to take affidavits.

The first of these twelve masters in chancery, is called master of the rolls. All charters, deeds, patents, commissions and recognizances, are in his custody, which being made on rolls of parchment gave rise to the name, and the repository for which is called the rolls office, where are kept all the rolls of a late date, those of a former being kept in the Tower of London.

The master of the rolls can hear causes in the absence of the lord chancellor, but he cannot make a decree. He keeps a court at the rolls with two assistant masters of chancery, where he hears and determines causes: but his decrees there are appealable to the court of chancery.

His place is in the king's gift, either for life, or during his majesty's pleasure. He has a secretary, two registers, and an usher. The six clerks are next in degree to the masters, it is their business to enroll all patents, commissions, licences, pardons, and other instruments which pass the great seal. They have under them near a hundred clerks who have seats in the office.

Next is the clerk of the crown, who by himself, or deputy, is always to attend the lord chancellor, in special matters of state. He makes all writs to elect members of parliament; commissions for distributing justice, general and special pardons.

There is also an officer called a Prothonotary, his office is chiefly to expedite commissions for embassies.

A register, whose office is executed by deputies, who give constant attendance in court, and take short notes, commonly called minutes, which they afterwards draw out at length into order, containing the opinion of the court in matters there-

therein debated. It is also their business to engross, fill and keep the decrees, orders, and injunctions issued out of this court.

Two examiners, who examine witnesses upon oath, according to interrogatories delivered to them to examine the parties, and put their answers and depositions into writing. There likewise belong to this court a clerk and a comptroller of the hanaper. The clerk's office is to receive all money due to the king, for seals of charters, patents, commissions and writs. He attends daily in term, and at all times of sealing, with leather bags, in which are put all sealed charters, patents, &c. And then those bags are delivered to the comptroller of the hanaper.

Three clerks of the petty bag, under the master of the rolls, whose office is to make all patents for customers; all commissions for assessing of taxes; and writs for nominations of collectors and election of bishops.

Two masters of the subpœna office, who make out all subpœnas; a master of the affidavit office, who files all affidavits, sworn before a master in chancery; and clerk of the patents, who prepares, ingrosses, and exemplifies all patents, or grants from the king, for any new invention or discovery.

Twenty four persons called the corporation of cursitors, who make out original writs. Each of them have certain counties allotted, for which he makes out such writs as are wanted.

The alienation office where fines are set and monies received upon writs of covenant alienating any estate in the kingdom, as due to the king for his licence or consent, is likewise a branch of this court: to which office there belong three commissioners, a master in chancery, a receiver, a clerk of the inrollments, and a clerk of the entries.

And lastly, the warden of the Fleet, who receives all prisoners sent there by this court.

Court of King's Bench.

This is the highest court in England at common law, and the king in person formerly sat in this court. Here the pleas are handled between king and subject; all treasons, felonies, breach of peace, oppression, &c. being commonly brought on in this court. It has also power to examine and correct errors in fact, and in law, of all the judges and justices of England in their judgments and proceedings; not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, personal, and mixed, pleas in the Exchequer only excepted.

There are four judges belonging to it, who hold their office by writ, not patent ; and none can be judge of this court, except a serjeant at law.

The first is called chief justice of the King's Bench, or of England, because his jurisdiction extends over all England, and his warrant can fetch a criminal from any part of the kingdom.

Court of Common Pleas.

In this court the pleas are between subject and subject, according to the strictness of the law. None but serjeants at law can plead in this court.

Here all civil causes are usually tried ; and real actions are pleadable in no other court. Nor are fines levied or recoveries suffered, but only in this court, at a judge's chamber, at the assizes, or by special commission out of Chancery.

This court has four judges, who hold their places by patent. The chief officers belonging to this court are the *custos brevium*, three prothonotaries, and a chirographer. These officers are sworn, and enjoy their places for life, as a freehold.

The *custos brevium* is the first clerk of this court, whose office is to receive and keep all writs returnable here, and all records of *nisi prius*, called *Posteas*.

The prothonotaries are to enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, assizes, judgments, and actions ; and to make out judicial writs for all counties, but Monmouth. In their office all the attornies of this court enter their causes. They have each a secondary, who draws up the rules of the court.

The chirographer is to engross fines acknowledged. He has six clerks under him, who have their several counties allotted them, for which they are to engross the fines levied on lands in their respective divisions.

Here is also the register of the fine-office, and a clerk of the proclamations : in this place all fines are entered, they not being perfect till they are brought here and recorded.

A clerk of the treasury who keeps the records, and makes out all records of *nisi prius*, &c. A clerk of the inrolments of fines and recoveries. A clerk of the outlawries, who after the party is outlawed, makes out the writ of *capias ut legatum*, in the name of the king's attorney, whose deputy he is *pro tempore*. These three officers are unsworn, and hold their places only during pleasure. There is likewise a clerk of the king's silver, to whom every fine, or final agreement, upon sale of land is brought from the *custos brevium*, and who makes

makes an entry of what money is to be paid for the king's use. A clerk of the warrant, who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff or defendant, and inrols all deeds acknowledged before any judge of this court. A clerk of the habeas corpus, who makes writs for appearance of the jury in this court, or at the assizes in the country. Clerk of the essoiners, or excuses, for lawful cause of absence. A clerk of the errors, and a clerk of the superseatas. There are also in this court fourteen filazers, and four exigenters. The filazers are to make out all process upon original writs, &c. &c. for the several counties allotted them. The last of them is prothonotary, filazer and exigenter, for the county of Monmouth, by patent. The rest hold also for life.

The exigenters make all writs called Exigents, and proclamations, in actions of outlawry. The exigenters, like the filazers, hold their places for life.

Court of Exchequer.

There are two courts held in the Exchequer, one for trial of causes according to law, and the other according to equity. The court of equity is held before the chancellor of the Exchequer, and the barons : but the proceedings, are held only before the barons.

Here are tried all causes relative to the king's revenue, such as public accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines. For which there are four judges called Barons. The first of them is stiled Chief Baron, he is principal judge of this court, the barristers direct their speeches to him, and he answers at the bar.

There is also a cursitor baron belonging to this court, he is no judge, and his office is only to swear the sheriffs, undersheriffs, bailiffs, searchers, surveyors, and other officers in the customs.

The king's remembrancer, he has under him eight attornies or sworn clerks, the two chief are called secondaries. In this office is entered the state of all accounts relative to the king's revenue : all securities for the fidelity of officers ; and all proceedings thereupon.

The lord treasurer's remembrancer, whose office is to make process against all sheriffs and receivers, for their accounts, and many other things of consequence. Here are six attornies or sworn clerks, the two first of which are called Secondaries.

The clerk of the pipe, into whose office all accounts which pass the remembrance office are brought. All accounts of

Sheriffs and bailiffs are made up to him, and he gives them their *quietus est*, when their accounts are even. It is the clerk of the pipe who makes leases of the king's lands, and extended lands, by warrant from the treasury. He has eight attornies, or sworn clerks, whereof the two first are secondaries.

Comptroller of the pipe, who writes in his roll all that is drawn from the remembrance office into the great roll of the pipe, and makes process for the recovery of any debt due to the crown, by a writ called, the summons of the pipe.

Master of the office of the pleas; where all the officers of the Exchequer, and other privileged persons, such as debtors to the king, &c. have the privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all matters at common law. The reason for this privilege to the officers is, that they should not be drawn out of their own court, where their attendance is required. Here are four sworn attornies, eight scribe clerks, and a foreign opposer.

There is also a clerk of the estreats, who receives every term the estreats, or extracts, from the remembrance office, and writes them out to be levied for the king. He likewise makes schedules for sums which are discharged. There are two other officers, the surveyor of the green wax, and the clerk of the nichils.

Two auditors of the imprest, they audit the great accounts of his majesty's monies imprest, mint, customs, wardrobe, first-fruits, and tenths, naval and military expences, &c.

Four auditors of the revenue, who audit all accounts of the revenue, and subsidies granted by parliament.

A remembrancer of the first fruits, who takes all compositions for first fruits and tenths, and makes process against such as pay not the same. He has a deputy, a treasurer, a comptroller, secretary, solicitor, a receiver of the first fruits, and a receiver of the tenths.

And lastly, the chief usher, who has under him four ushers, and six messengers; there is also a proclamator of the court of common pleas, and his office, hereditary.

Court of the Duchy of Lancaster.

This court is held at Westminster, and takes cognizance of all causes that are relative to the revenue of this duchy, which has been annexed to the crown ever since the reign of Henry the Fourth.

The chief judge of this court is the chancellor of the duchy, who is assisted by the attorney thereof. There is a court

court held for the duchy at Preston in Lancashire, and another in the Savoy liberty.

C H A P. X.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

FOR the civil government of all counties, the king appoints justices of the peace, who are men of property, and reside in the county. These, by commission under the great seal, are empowered to keep the peace of the county; some of them are stiled Justices of the Quorum, and no business of extraordinary importance can be transacted without the presence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal justices of peace and quorum is by the king made custos rotulorum; he has the custody of the rolls, or records of the sessions, and is to bring them to each quarter sessions.

Their office is to examine and commit to prison all who, by any means whatever, are guilty of a breach of the peace, and to see them brought forth, in due time, to trial. They are also empowered to act in a judicial capacity, as in cases relating to the poor; the repairs of highways; the punishment of vagrants, and other disorderly persons.

Every quarter the justices meet alternately at the shire, and other chief towns in their respective counties; and there the grand jury of the county is summoned to appear, who upon oath are to enquire after all traitors, heretics, thieves, murderers, money-coiners, rioters, &c. Those who appear to be guilty are by the justices committed to prison to be tried at the next assizes, when the judges go their circuit.

For the execution of laws in every county, except Westmoreland and Cumberland, his majesty nominates for each county a sheriff. All sheriffs are thus appointed by the sovereign. The judges nominate six fit men of each county, who are commonly gentlemen of good estates; a list of them is given to the king, out of which he chooses whom he thinks proper, by pricking their names with a pin. Formerly a sheriff served many years together, but now it is a yearly office; except Westmoreland and Cumberland, which is hereditary by charter from king John.

It is the office of the sheriff to execute such writs as are directed to him from his majesty's courts, to impanel juries, bring causes and criminals to trial, and to see sentence executed; to return knights of the shire, and to suppress all pub-

lic tumults and disorders. He is to collect all public fines, distresses, and amerciaments, and to bring them either into the Exchequer, or such other office as his majesty shall please to direct, and to make such payment thereout as the king shall order or appoint. He is obliged to attend and guard the itinerant judges during their residence in the county. In order to the better executing of his office, the sheriff hath as attendants his under sheriff, divers clerks, stewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, constables, goalers, and serjeants. No suit begins, and no process is served but by him, no execution of the law but by him, and he is the chief conservator of peace in the whole county.

The county court is held by the sheriff himself, or his under sheriff, in which he hears and determines civil causes of the county under forty shillings.

All bailiffs are appointed by the sheriff to serve writs, distrain goods, and to summon the county sessions and assizes.

A mayor is the chief magistrate of a corporation be it city or town. He is his majesty's lieutenant chosen out of the body of aldermen, for one year only. In some places he is called a bailiff, but his power is as extensive as that of a mayor.

High constables are officers appointed to disperse warrants and orders of the justices of the peace to each petty constable.

There are also in every county two officers called coroners, whose office is to enquire by a jury of neighbours, how, and by whom, any person came by a violent death, and to enter the same upon record, which is a criminal matter, and a plea of the crown, and thence they derive the name of crowners, or coroners. Every county hath also a clerk of the market whose office it is to keep an exact standard of all weights and measures, agreeing with the king's standard kept in the exchequer, to seal all weights and measures made by the standard in his custody, and to burn such as are otherwise.

The petty constables are very useful officers. They are appointed to keep the peace in case of quarrels, to search any house for robbers, murderers, or others that have any way broken the peace: to raise the hue and cry after robbers fled away; to secure them till they can be brought before some justice of peace to whom the constables are subservient upon all occasions.

Courts leet, and courts baron belong to lords of manors, who appoint stewards to hold them in their name.

To the first court all are called to swear fidelity to the king, who live within the homage; here inquiry is made of riots, bloodshed, and privy conspiracies; to which the oversight of
measures

measures has been added, and what offences are found especially great ones, ought to be certified to the justice of the next assize. This court is kept twice a year, the word *leet* signifies a law day. But all manors have not the credit of this court. A court baron is incident to every manor, and is so called from the lord of the manor, who was antiently called baron.

All the tenants belonging to the manor are summoned to this court, where some are sworn for a jury, which is called the homage. Here the steward sits as judge, and directs the jury to enquire principally after copyholders and freeholders deceased since the last court and bring in their next heirs; also of any intrusions or encroachments of a tenant. There they make orders and laws among themselves, and enjoin a strict penalty on transgressors, payable to the lord of the manor. Courts of conscience, of which there are many settled by act of parliament in several parts of England, are for the relief of poor people who cannot spare money to go to law with their debtors, or to pay their creditors in the strictness of the law. Here they may recover their debts, and pay their own, upon easy terms, according to their circumstances, but the debt must be under forty shillings.

As the aforesaid courts are mostly guided by the common law so the court of admiralty or maritime affairs is ruled by the civil law, whose judge is therefore a doctor of the civil law.

The writs and decrees of this court run in the name of the lord high admiral who has here his advocate and proctor by whom all others are presented, and admitted by the judge, all the places and offices belonging to this court are in the gift of the high admiral or commissioners.

Here is a register and a marshal. The marshal attends the court, carrying a silver oar before the judge on which are the king's arms and the high admiral's. This court is held in the afternoon in the common hall at Doctors commons.

The court of the earl marshal, or court of honour, judges of any suit concerning the arms of nobility and gentry. The earl marshal of England, or his deputy, is the proper judge thereof. This court is kept in the hall of the heralds, and sometimes in the court of requests, where any nobleman or gentleman abused in point of honour, or arms may find relief.

The forest courts are of ancient establishment for keeping the king's forests, and preventing all abuses therein. There are three courts held for this purpose, *viz.* The justice of eyres seat; the swainmote, and the court of attachment.

The

The first should be held every three years by the justice of eyre of the forest, in his circuit for that purpose.

By the charters of the forests, the swainmote is held twice a year, before the verdurers of the forests as judges.

In the court of attachment, the verdurers have only a power to receive the attachment of offenders against vert and venison, and to inroll them, in order to be presented and punished at the next justice seat.

C H A P. XI.

Of Assizes and Sessions: Juries, and the manner of trying Malefactors.

IN every county of England there are courts held twice a year, called assizes. They are divided into Lent, and Summer assizes, and usually held at the county towns, for the more convenient distribution of justice to the people, the twelve judges being commissioned by the king for that purpose; and this is commonly called going the circuit. In these courts they judge both civil and criminal causes.

When the judges are coming into a county, the sheriff thereof is bound to attend in person, or send one in his place approved by the judges, attended by his under officers, &c. on horseback.

The justices of peace in that county are also to attend, and if either the sheriff or they fail therein, they may be fined at the discretion of the judges.

In every tryal by assize, whether the action be civil or criminal; public or private, real or personal, it is not determined by the sole arbitrement of the judges, but is referred to a jury of twelve men, to find the fact, and as they find it, so it passes in the judgment of the court. The jury is chosen by the sheriff of the county, and only directed in point of law by the judges.

By a commission of oyer and terminer, directed to the judges and others of the best account in their circuits, they are impowered to judge of treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanors, and by a commission of jail delivery, directed only to themselves and the clerk of the assize associate, they try every prisoner for the offence he stands committed for.

The commitment is commonly made by some justice of the peace, who, if the evidence clearly proves the fact against the malefactor, by mittimus sends him to the county jail, where he is kept prisoner, till the next quarter sessions, or referred

ferred to the assizes. The usual manner of trying our malefactors is this, the prisoner being brought to the bar, the clerk commands him to hold up his hand, he then charges him with his crime, to which he must plead either guilty, or not guilty, if guilty his tryal is over, and sentence pronounced against him. But the usual method is to answer not guilty, and though the prisoner's crime be ever so apparent, yet unless the witnesses, who are all upon oath, are very clear in their evidence, the jury will acquit him.

When the evidence is over, if the case is plain, the jury agree upon the verdict without leaving the court, and the foreman of the jury, in the name of them all, brings in the prisoner guilty. But if the case require a debate, they retire, with a copy of the indictment, into a room where they are locked in without the least sustenance till they are all agreed on the verdict.

If the verdict be guilty, the judge passes sentence of death, or some other punishment according to the crime the prisoner stands accused with. But if the verdict is not guilty, the prisoner is acquitted and discharged on paying his fees.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Parliament of Great Britain.

THIS august body consists of the house of lords, or peers, and the house of commons. By the union there is an accession of sixteen peers of Scotland to the former, and forty five commoners to the latter.

The house of lords is constituted to support the rights of the crown. The house of commons to preserve the liberty of the subject.

The design therefore of parliaments is to keep up the constitution, to support the honour of the crown, and maintain the privileges of the people: to raise such subsidies as occasion may require, make necessary laws, and redress all public grievances.

The power of calling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving a parliament is entirely lodged in the sovereign.

The sitting of parliament is appointed by royal proclamation, with the advice of the privy council, about forty days after the date of such proclamation: upon which writs are issued by the lord chancellor to each spiritual and temporal lord,

lord, to appear at the time and place appointed. Likewise to all the sheriffs, ordering them to summon the people to elect as many knights, citizens, and burgesses in their respective counties as are to sit in the house of commons. A writ is also directed to the privy council of Scotland, for electing the sixteen peers, and forty five commoners, by whom Scotland is represented in the British parliament.

As it sometimes happens that a burgess is chosen for two boroughs; he is obliged to declare to the house for which he will serve, which done, a writ is issued out for electing a new member for the other place.

A knight of the shire must be worth 600*l.* a year in land, and all other members 300*l.* As the time for the parliament's sitting is at the sovereign's pleasure, so is the place of meeting; which is usually at Westminster, the lords in a large room by themselves, and the commons in a larger with a communication between.

At the opening of parliament the king comes to the house of lords in his royal robes, which are put on in an adjacent room, with the crown on his head, and the sword of state borne before him. His majesty is seated under a canopy in a chair of state raised on a throne. The temporal lords are in their scarlet robes of state, every one according to his degree; and the spiritual lords in their episcopal habits.

At the wall, on the king's right hand, the two archbishops set by themselves on a form. Below them, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester; all other bishops take their seats according to the priority of their consecration.

On the king's left hand, the lord treasurer, and president, and lord privy seal, sit upon forms, above all dukes except the royal blood. Then the dukes, marquisses, and earls, according to their creation.

Cross the room are the woolpacks, continued from an ancient custom: and the chancellor or lord keeper, who is always speaker of the house of lords, sits on the first woolpack, before the throne, with the great seal and mace lying by him. Below which are forms across the room; first for the viscounts, and next for the barons, they sit in order according to their creation; except those who take place higher, by law.

The judges, masters in chancery, and king's council, when called to give their advice in point of law, sit on the other woolpacks. But they all stand till the king orders them to be seated. In his majesty's absence the judges may sit, though not covered, till the speaker signifies to them the leave of the lords. The masters in chancery and the king's council always sit uncovered.

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The lowest woolpack is for the clerk of the crown, and the clerk of the parliament: the first concerned in all parliamentary writs and pardons, the last in keeping the records of all things passed in parliament. He has two under clerks, who kneeling behind the woolpack, write upon it.

When the king comes to parliament, the usher of the black rod is commanded to call the house of commons to attend his majesty immediately in the house of peers. He is the king's first gentleman usher, and carries a black rod in his hand. He sits without the bar of the house, and such peers as the house think proper to commit for any trespass, are left to his custody. He has a deputy, a yeoman-usher, that waits at the door within, and a crier without.

The commons being come, stand without the bar: and the king commands them, by the lord chancellor, to chuse one of their members for their speaker, and to present him in a day or two. But this is done sometimes by the lord chancellor, so authorised by his majesty. The commons being returned to their house chuse a speaker, who ought to be a person of great abilities and experience, especially in parliamentary affairs: for the speaker is the mouth of the house, and so necessary, that the commons are properly no house, that is, can enter on no affairs of consequence, without him.

The choice being made, by the majority of votes, it is a custom for the party chosen modestly to decline the office. But he is commonly answered with a full consent upon his name; and two of the principal members lead him to the speaker's chair; where being seated, they return to their places.

On the day appointed for his presentation to the king, his majesty being come to the house of lords, the commons are called in, the new speaker is introduced between two of their members; at the bar he is presented to the king, where he again makes a modest refusal of that high office, urging his incapacity &c. which not being allowed of by the king he makes a short speech to his majesty, and generally concludes with petitioning, that the commons may, during their sitting, have free access to his majesty, that they may have freedom of speech in the house, and be free from arrests. These requests being granted, the king makes a speech to both houses of parliament concerning such matters as he thinks necessary to lay before them: after which he leaves both houses to their private debates, and the commons return to their own house, the mace being carried, as usual, before the speaker. After this, his majesty never comes to the parliament in state, but to lay new affairs of importance before them; give his royal assent to bills past in both houses, or to close the session:
when

when there are extraordinary debates in the house of lords, he is sometimes there incog. to hear them, and every peer sits and speaks with the same freedom as if the king was absent.

The full number of the house of commons is five hundred fifty-eight; but if three hundred are met, it is called a full house; and forty members, with the speaker, is a sufficient number to make a house. They sit promiscuously upon forms, except the speaker, who sits in the middle of the room upon a chair, with a table before him, the clerk sitting near him at the table. None but the speaker wears a robe; except the members of London, who at their first meeting appear in scarlet gowns, and sit on the speaker's right hand. Their time of sitting is in the forenoon: but upon urgent occasions they sit very late, and sometimes all night. Before the parliament enters upon any business, the members of both houses must take the oaths appointed by act of parliament. They are solemnly to declare and subscribe against the doctrine of transubstantiation, the invocation, and adoration of saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, by which declaration all papists are incapacitated to sit in parliament. They are also to abjure the Pretender.

To bring a bill into the house, if the relief sought by it is of a private nature, it is first necessary to prefer a petition; which must be presented by a member; and usually particularizes the grievance desired to be remedied. The petition, if founded on facts that may, from their nature be disputed, is referred to a committee of members, who examine the matter alledged, and accordingly report it to the house, and then leave is given to bring in the bill. In public affairs, the bill is brought in upon a motion being made, without any petition at all. Formerly all bills were drawn in the form of petitions, which were entered on the parliament rolls, with the king's answer thereto subjoined; not in any settled form of words, but as the circumstances of the case required: and at the end of each session the judges drew them into the form of a statute, which was entered upon the statute-rolls. In the reign of Henry V. the statutes, to prevent mistakes and abuses, were drawn up by the judges before the end of the parliament; and in the reign of Henry VI. bills in the form of acts, according to the modern custom, were first introduced.

The persons directed to bring in the bill, present it in a very competent time to the house, drawn out on paper, with a multitude of blanks, or void spaces, where any thing occurs that is dubious, or necessary to be settled by the parliament itself; being hardly any thing more than the skeleton of a bill. When a bill begins in the house of lords, it is, when
of

of a private nature, referred to two of the judges, to examine and report the state of the facts alledged, to see that all necessary parties consent, and to settle all points of technical propriety. This draught of the bill is read a first time, and at a convenient distance a second time; and after each reading, the speaker opens to the house the substance of the bill, and puts the question, whether it shall proceed any farther. The introduction of the bill may be originally opposed, as the bill itself may at either of the readings; and, if the opposition succeeds, the bill must be dropped for that session; as it must also, if opposed, with success, in any of the subsequent stages.

After the second reading it is committed: that is, referred to a committee; which is either selected by the house in matters of small importance, or else upon a bill of consequence, the house resolves itself into a committee of the whole house. A committee of the whole house is composed of every member; and, to form it, the speaker quits the chair, another member being appointed chairman, and may sit and debate as a private member. In these committees, the bill is debated clause by clause, amendments made, the blanks filled up, and sometimes the bill entirely new modelled. After it has gone through the committee, the chairman reports it to the house with such amendments as the committee has made; and then the house reconsider the whole bill again, and the question is repeatedly put upon every clause and amendment. When the house have agreed or disagreed to the amendments of the committee, and sometimes added new amendments of their own, the bill is then ordered to be ingrossed, or written in a strong gross hand, on one or more long rolls of parchment sewed together. When this is finished, it is read a third time, and amendments are sometimes then made to it; and if a new clause be added, it is done by tacking a separate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a rider. The speaker then again opens the contents; and holding it up in his hands, puts the question, whether the bill shall pass. If this is agreed to, the title to it is then settled, which used to be a general one for all the acts passed in the session, till in the fifth year of Henry VIII. distinct titles were introduced for each chapter. After this, one of the members is directed to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence; who attended by several more, carries it to the bar of the house of peers and there delivers it to their speaker, who comes down from his woolpack to receive it.

It there passes through the same forms as in the other house, and, if rejected, no notice is taken, to prevent unbecoming altercations.

altercations. But if it is agreed to, the lords send a message by two masters in chancery, or two of the judges, that they have agreed to it. But if any amendments are made, such amendments are sent down with the bill to receive the concurrence of the commons. If the commons disagree to the amendments, a conference usually follows between members deputed from each house; who for the most part settle and adjust the difference: but, if both houses remain inflexible, the bill is dropped. If the commons agree to the amendments, the bill is sent back by one of their members, with a message to acquaint them therewith. The same forms are observed when the bill begins in the house of lords. But when an act of grace or pardon is passed, it is first signed by his majesty, and then read once only in each of the houses, without any new engrossing or amendment. And when both houses have done with any bill, it is always deposited in the house of peers, to wait the royal assent; except in the case of a money bill, which, after receiving the concurrence of the lords is sent back to the house of commons.

The royal assent may be given two ways: 1. In person; when the king comes to the house of peers, in his crown and royal robes, and sending for the commons to the bar, the title of all the bills that have passed both houses are read; and the king's answer is declared by the clerk of the parliament in Norman French; a badge, it must be owned, of conquest; and which we could therefore wish to see fall into total oblivion. 2. The king may also give his assent by letters patent under his great seal, signed with his hand, and notified, in his absence, to both houses assembled together in the upper house. And when the bill has received the royal assent by either of these methods, it is then, and not before, a statute or act of parliament.

An act thus made, is the exercise of the highest authority that this kingdom acknowledges upon earth. It hath power to bind every subject in the land, and the dominions thereunto belonging; nay, even the king himself, if particularly named therein. And it cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended or repealed, but in the same forms, and by the same authority of parliament; for it is a maxim in law, that it requires the same strength to dissolve, as to create an obligation. It was indeed formerly held that the king might in many cases dispense with penal statutes: but by an act passed in the reign of William and Mary, it is declared, that the suspending or dispensing with laws by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Laws and Customs relating to Parliament.

THE parliament hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making, confirming, enlarging, restraining, abrogating, repealing, and expounding of laws, concerning matters of all possible denominations, ecclesiastical, or temporal, civil, military, maritime, or criminal: this being the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.

All mischiefs and grievances, operations and remedies, transcending the ordinary course of laws, are within the reach of this extraordinary tribunal; and whatever is done by the parliament, no other power on earth can undo. It is therefore a matter of the most essential consequence to the liberties of this kingdom, that such members only be delegated to this important trust, as are most eminent for their probity, their fortitude, and their knowledge; for it was a known apothegm of the great lord treasurer Burleigh, "That England could never be ruined but by a parliament."

The privilege of parliament is also very extensive, and was at first established principally with a view to protect its members, not only from being molested by their fellow subjects, but also from being oppressed by the power of the crown. If therefore all the privileges of parliament were to be once ascertained, and no privilege allowed but what was so determined, it would be easy for the executive power to devise some new case, not within the line of privilege, and under that pretence to harass any refractory member, and violate the freedom of parliament. The dignity and independence of the two houses are therefore in a great measure preserved by keeping up their privileges indefinite. Some however of the most conspicuous privileges of the members of either house are, privilege of speech, of person, of their domestics, and of their lands and goods. As to the first, it is declared by statute, as one of the liberties of the people, "That the freedom of speech, and debates, and proceedings in parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." And this freedom of speech is particularly demanded of the king in person, by the speaker of the house of commons, at the opening of every new parliament. So likewise are the other privileges of per-

son, servants, lands, and goods; which are immunities as ancient as the time of Edward the Confessor, whose laws include not only privilege from illegal violence, but also from illegal arrests, and seizures by process from the courts of law. To assault by violence a member of either house, or his menial servants, is a high contempt of parliament, and there punished with the utmost severity. It has also peculiar penalties annexed to it, in the courts of law, by several statutes. Neither can any member of either house be arrested and taken into custody, nor served with any process of the courts of law; nor can his menial servants be arrested; nor can any entry be made on his lands; nor can his goods be distrained or seized; without a breach of the privilege of parliament.

These privileges however, which derogate from the common law, being only indulged to prevent the members being diverted from the public business, continue no longer than the session of parliament, except with regard to the freedom of his person: which in a peer is for ever sacred and inviolable; and in a commoner for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next appointed meeting; which is now, in effect, as long as the parliament subsists, it being seldom prorogued for more than fourscore days at a time. But with regard to all other privileges, which obstruct the ordinary course of justice they cease immediately after the prorogation of the parliament, or adjournment of the house for above a fortnight; and during these recesses, a peer, or member of the house of commons may be sued like an ordinary subject, and in consequence of such suits may be dispossessed of his lands and goods. A member also may be sued, even during the sitting of parliament for any misdemeanor, or breach of trust in a public office. It is likewise provided by statute, for the benefit of commerce, that any trader, having privilege of parliament, may be served with legal process for any just debt, provided it amounts to one hundred pounds; and unless he makes satisfaction within two months, it shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy; and that commissions of bankrupt may be issued against such privileged traders, in like manner as against any other.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the English Coins, Weights, and Measures, in regard to Trade.

THE current coin of England consists of two metals, *viz.* Gold and silver. The former is either a guinea, which goes for twenty-one shillings, half a guinea for ten shillings and six-pence, or a quarter-guinea for five shillings and three-pence. These pieces are so called from a country in Africa of that denomination, from whence the greatest part of the gold was brought, whereof this coin was at that time made.

The silver coin now current is called sterling, whereof there were several kinds formerly, but now reduced to four, *viz.* Crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences. The English have great plenty likewise of copper half-pence and farthings; which are allowed by the government to be coined for the convenience of small change, and the benefit of the poor: but notwithstanding their currency, a creditor or a landlord may refuse to accept above a stipulated number in discharge of a debt or rent in arrear, if they think proper.

A noble is 6s. 8d. an angel 10s. a mark 13s. 4d. and a pound 20s. By the latter we reckon all great sums, but none of them are made in specie.

According to the best calculation that can be made, there are ten millions of coined gold, and eight of silver.

The Mint-office, where all our specie is coined, is kept in the Tower of London; but soon after the hammered money was called in to be milled, five other mints were erected in different parts of the kingdom, *viz.* At Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York; not only for the quicker dispatch of business, but for the conveniency of those who had bullion in the country, to carry it to that mint which was nearest.

This general reformation of our coin was owing to the shameful abuse of it by clipping; which was made high treason by act of parliament: and though great numbers not long after suffered death for the offence, yet near two millions of money was lost before a stop could be put to this pernicious custom. The English, besides this general calamity, which they laboured under, had the misfortune at the same time to be engaged in an expensive war with France: but in a short time the nation was supplied, to the great disappointment of their enemies, with a fine and more beautiful coin, than all Europe could boast. "When you were under those distractions on account of your coin, said a French plenipo-

tentiary to one of ours, at the peace of Reswick, we expected no less than a convulsion in the state; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame such difficulties, as were thought insuperable at so critical a conjuncture, we stood astonished, and concluded there was nothing too difficult for England to accomplish." Thus by a happy reformation of our hammered money into that which was milled, not only the clippers, but false coiners, were totally demolished; it requiring much more art and ingenuity to counterfeit the new coin than the old.

The grand project for recoining the English money, and another for issuing out Exchequer bills to supply the want of specie, which were happily accomplished in the year 1696, were principally owing to the excellent conduct and contrivance of one Charles Montague, who was first commissioner of the Treasury; for which important service to the nation in general, the house of commons honoured him so far as in their votes to declare him justly entitled to his majesty's favour and protection. And accordingly he was soon after created lord Hallifax, with that vote in the preamble to his patent. As to the weights and measures, they are exactly the same all over the kingdom, all being according to the standard kept in the Exchequer.

Of the former there are two sorts, *viz.* Troy weight, so called from Troyes, a city of Campaigne in France; and Averdupois weight, so called from the French *avoir du pois*, to have full weight, the first containing only twelve ounces in the pound, and the latter sixteen. The Averdupois ounce, however, is lighter than the other by near one twelfth part; for fifty-one ounces of Troy is equal to fifty-six of Averdupois: the Averdupois pound, it is true, is more than that of Troy; fourteen pounds of the former being equal to seventeen of the latter.

All valuable goods, such as jewels, gold, silver, &c. are weighed by the Troy. All drugs, grocery wares, wool, metals, cheese, butter, meat, tallow, &c. by Averdupois; whereof one hundred and twelve pounds are reckoned to the hundred weight.

In Troy weight twenty-four grains make a penny-weight sterling, twenty penny-weights one ounce, and twelve ounces one pound.

As to English measures, they are either applicative or receptive; of the former kind is, first, the yard which consists of three feet, and each foot of twelve inches. Secondly, an ell, which contains one yard and a quarter. They have likewise a geometrical pace, which is computed at five feet; a fathom at six; and a rod, pole, or perch, at sixteen feet and

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an half : a furlong is forty rods, and eight furlongs make a mile.

An acre of land in England consists of forty rods in length, and four in breadth. A yard-land is reckoned generally thirty acres, and an hide an hundred.

The receptive measure is either for liquids or things that are dry. Of the first sort is a pint, two of which make a quart, two quarts a pottle, and two pottles a gallon. A firkin of ale is but eight gallons, but a firkin of beer contains nine. Two firkins are a kilderkin, and two kilderkins a barrel. A barrel and an half of beer, which should contain fifty-four gallons, make a hoghead, two hogheads a butt, and two butts one tun.

Wine measures are considerably shorter than those of ale or beer; four gallons of the latter making five of the former. A rundlet of wine holds eighteen gallons, a tierce forty-two, a hoghead sixty-tree, a puncheon eighty-four, a pipe or butt an hundred twenty-six, and a tun two hundred fifty-two.

The gallon is of a size between the wine and beer gallon, with which they measure dry things, such as corn, peas, beans, &c. Two such gallons make a peck, four pecks a bushel, four bushels a comb, two combs a quarter, ten quarters a last, or otherwise called a Weigh.

C H A P. XV.

Of the English Trade both at Home and Abroad.

THE home trade is carried on both by land and water. By land; all provisions, and divers kinds of other commodities are conveyed either in waggons or upon pack-horses.

By water; either by sea, or on such rivers as are navigable.

This prodigious transport of all sorts of goods, as well as provisions, employs abundance of hands.

London is the center, in a manner, of all trade: from whence arises that vast concourse of carts and waggons by land, as well as of ships and barges by water.

There are an hundred and fifty inns at least in London for the reception of such commodities and provisions as are brought thither by land in waggons out of the country. Those waggons go back, a stated times, with London commodities, into the country by which means a great number

of hands are employed to load and unload, and carry parcels to the respective places where directed.

In regard to the conveyance of goods by water, any one may form a judgment of the prodigious number of ships, mariners, and watermen, who are employed in England, by the trade that is carried on in sea-coal only, which requires annually a thousand large vessels, at least between London and Newcastle, whose sailors are looked upon to be some of the best in England. This trade therefore is carefully kept up, notwithstanding the distance, for the encouragement of navigation, and for the preservation of a sufficient supply of able mariners for the public service.

And if the carriage only is full employment for such a number of persons, how great must the number of hands be that are employed in manufactures, as well here in town, as in the country. The cities of London and Westminster abound with them, and there are towns in the country, almost beyond number, full of manufactures of one kind or another.

The difference between the Home-trade and that Abroad, consists principally in this; that money circulates by means of the former, whereas the latter is chiefly carried on by way of barter, or exchange.

Notwithstanding the trade, thus carried on at home, be so prodigious, and of so great benefit and advantage to the nation, yet we may very justly conclude that the foreign trade is still of much greater importance.

England, it is true, as it is plentifully provided with all the conveniences of life, could subsist without the aid or assistance of any other country whatsoever. As foreign trade, however, is very advantageous, employs abundance of artists, as well as a great number of poor, and is a manifest improvement to all manufactures in general; so 'tis the surest and most effectual means not only to enrich the nation, but to strengthen the state, and render it a terror to her enemies; and 'tis for this reason, that England trades in almost every part of the habitable world; nor does any nation, besides herself, carry on such an extensive commerce with her own productions. This makes her abound in ships, multiplies the number of her sailors, is a great addition to her riches, and supplies her with every thing the whole world can afford either to strike the eye or please the taste. 'Tis by foreign trade, in short, that England is enabled not only to support her friends, but oppose her foes. And whereas the trade of Holland principally lies in transportation of foreign commodities from one country to another; for the Dutch have little
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of their own growth for trade, and for that reason are reduced to the necessity of seeking abroad for subsistence at home; that of England, on the other hand, chiefly consists in the exportation of her own commodities, not only all over Europe, but to all the remotest parts of the habitable world. And notwithstanding the English make a much greater consumption of foreign commodities, than any other nation under the sun; yet by the quality, as well as quantity of their own productions, they not only keep the balance of trade even, but become very considerable gainers by their transportation of such commodities to other countries, as they cannot consume themselves. In former times, indeed, our trade with France was very detrimental to the nation, when even in times of peace, she laid exorbitant customs upon our commodities, and we, on the other hand, with an excess of complaisance, let in hers upon very easy terms: insomuch that, by a fair computation, we annually imported goods from France to the value of about two millions and a half, whilst the commodities we exported thither were not worth above one million. Thus we remained annually in debt to France about a million and an half for such things as we had but very little occasion for, and which only tended to corrupt and debauch us. The case, however, at present is much altered.

The principal commodities which the English export of their own growth, in the first place, is their wool, which is manufactured into cloths both broad and narrow, stuffs, serges, bays, kerseys, frize, flannel, &c. To the annual amount of two millions sterling at least. Then their tin, lead, copper, and coal, amount to half a million more. The household stuff, cloathing, and other things, which are annually carried from hence to the West Indies only, are computed at two hundred thousand pounds. The English likewise export great quantities of iron manufactured into great guns, bombs, carcasses, &c. to a considerable value; as also abundance of corn, and a prodigious number of herrings, pilchards, and salmon, which are caught upon our coast. They export, moreover, abundance of leather, hops, beer, and ale, allom, saffron, &c. all their own growth. They also export vast quantities of sattins, damasks, velvets, plushes, and a vast variety of other manufactures to a very great value. And as the English no ways fall short of other trading nations, but rather surpass most of them in useful inventions and improvements, so they reap no inconsiderable advantage from them. Clocks and watches; as also locks, barometers, thermometers, telescopes, microscopes, and a great variety

of all sorts of mathematical instruments, are made to the utmost perfection here in England. The art of making and polishing of glass likewise is so greatly improved here, that the Venetians themselves are at a loss how to excel the English : and as to their earthen ware, it falls but very little short at present of that made at Holland. The English have likewise found out the art of weighing up such ships as are sunk to the bottom of the sea, and of polishing the insides of great iron guns. In short, they have within these few years found out such a number of other useful inventions as would be too tedious here to enumerate. Our trade with Ireland, by the transportation of its wool, beef, hides, tallow, butter, and fish, is of considerable advantage to both kingdoms, and has been computed at half a million at least per annum. The cod-fish trade likewise from Newfoundland is very advantageous to us.

Besides the prodigious consumption which the English make of the productions of all their American plantations, consisting principally of sugar, indigo, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, &c. They have as much to spare for other parts of Europe, as amount to half a million per annum.

Though Holland, as we have already hinted, has the advantage of England in regard to transportations ; yet, as the country is but small and narrow, and very full of water, her merchants find no great encouragement to settle there, and but very little land to purchase with the returns of their trade : they are under a sort of necessity therefore of making still farther improvements of their stock, by sending back those treasures upon the seas, which they cannot fix upon the land. As our English merchants, on the other hand, have all the opportunities in the world of enjoying the fruits of their labours in a fine, plentiful, and spacious country, they are apt to indulge themselves in indolence and ease, to purchase estates for themselves and families, decline the hurry and fatigue of trade, and rest themselves contented with their rural amusements. The foreign commerce of the English is regulated for the most part at London by divers societies, or companies of merchants, who are impowered, by their respective charters granted from the crown, to make such regulations from time to time for the improvement of their respective trades, as to them, upon mature deliberation, seem most meet and convenient. By these several societies a great number of poor are employed, several vessels are built, and a multitude of mariners are constantly set to work.

The East-India company is looked upon as the first, and most considerable ; their stock consisting of several millions of

of money. Their trade is prodigiously extensive. They have one factory at Iipahan, and another at Gambroon in Persia. They have several likewise in India, particularly at Fort St. George and Fort St. David; in the island of Sumatra, Forts York and Achim; on the coasts of Coromandel, Rhajama in Malabar, and the island of Bombay, &c. Callicut, Surat, and Pettipolee; and Amoy, Canton and Tonquin in China.

The Levant or Turkey Company, who were first incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and to whose privileges king James I. granted several additional acts of indulgence, are at present, by virtue of a late act of parliament, free and open traders.

The society of merchants-adventurers for the exportation of wool, was the most antient, and founded by King Edward I. Their privileges, however, have been since decreased; and at present they are indulged only in the exportation of cloths ready made.

The Russia company were first established in the reign of king Edward VI. the English having about that time discovered a passage to Archangel in the Northern Ocean, which some years before was looked upon as altogether impracticable. As this happy discovery proved very beneficial to the Czar John and his dominions, he granted several very considerable privileges to this society; but in process of time, they giving some disgust to Czar Alexis, their privileges were in a great measure abolished, and the English were set on the same footing with other nations as to customs. Since that time, however, it has been prodigiously encouraged, is in a very flourishing state and condition, and has at present the liberty of the Persian trade throughout all Russia.

There is another society, under the denomination of the East-Land Company, whose trade principally lies in Denmark, Sweden, and Poland.

King Charles II. founded the Royal African Company, and gave them full power and authority to trade all over the western parts of Africa, from Sally in Barbary, as far as the Cape of Good Hope, prohibiting all his other subjects, on pain of his displeasure, to interfere in that trade on any pretence, how plausible soever.

Though this company have built several forts upon that coast, in order to secure their trade, yet at present it must be allowed, they are in no very thriving condition, notwithstanding the government still looks upon them as proper objects for their care and concern. Besides the several bodies corporate above-mentioned, there are the Hamburg, Greenland, and the

the Hudson's-Bay Companies; the last of which carry on a very considerable trade, are in a flourishing way, and have had the privileges formerly granted them but very lately confirmed.

In order still further to promote the English trade, and improve his majesty's plantations in America, and in divers other parts, there is a council of commerce, that sits at Whitehall, commonly called the Board of Trade.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Capital of England, its Situation, Government, &c.

SECT. I. *Situation, &c. of the Capital.*

LONDON and Westminster, though distinct cities with regard to their jurisdictions, and formerly, indeed, with regard to their situations, are now united to the suburbs of both cities, so as to form one vast metropolis. The borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, which is also united to London by three bridges over the Thames, is only a member or suburb of the city of London, and was erected, during the reign of Edward VI. into a new ward, by the name of Bridge-ward Without. But the power granted by the charter not proving sufficient to exclude the justices of peace for the county of Surry from interfering in its government, it is now only a nominal ward. It is, however, represented by a senior alderman, called the Father of the City. The cities of London, Westminster, and borough of Southwark, are indiscriminately comprehended by the general name of London, notwithstanding each differs in the manner of its government, and each, as a distinct corporation, sends members to parliament.

The name London has scarcely suffered any variation since the time of the Romans; for it is called Londinium and Longidinium by Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Antonius; and flourished so much under the Romans, that they changed this name to that of Augusta, as appears from Ammionus Marcellinus, who lived in the time of the emperor Valentinian. The name of Augusta was thought the most honourable and auspicious that could be conferred, and was never given without the consent of the Roman emperors: but whether it had the name Augusta from Hellena Augusta, the mother of Constantine the Great, or from the Legio Secunda Augusta, that resided for some Time in this city, does not appear. It

is only known, that this city, some time afterwards, lost the name Augusta, and recovered its ancient name, London, by which it is called at this day.

London is situated in fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; and being the metropolis of the British dominions, is the meridian from which all British geographers compute the measures of longitude.

London is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to every other city upon earth, for the numbers and wealth of its inhabitants, its extensive commerce, its admirable policy, its many establishments to promote literature, manufactures and trade, and its numerous foundations of charity to support the indigent, and relieve every species of distress. It was a Roman city; and very early under the Romans was celebrated for the multitude of its merchants, and the vast extent of its trade. During the Saxon heptarchy, it was the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Saxons, and was always the chief residence of the kings of England. Its first charter from William the Conqueror, dated in the year 1067, is still preserved in the city archives. But as the most succinct history that could be drawn up of this great and ancient city, would much exceed the utmost bounds that can be allotted to the whole article in this work, it is necessary to proceed to a description of its present state.

London is situated to great advantage, on the north side of the Thames, on a gentle rise from that river, and on a gravelly and loamy soil, which conduces very much to the health of its inhabitants. The country round it consists of gardeners grounds, delightful plains, and beautiful elevations, adorned with a great number of magnificent country-houses, belonging to citizens.

For twenty miles round London, the roads leading to it are the finest that can be imagined; being kept in constant repair by a toll collected at turnpikes; and the distances from London, in all the great roads to it throughout Britain, are marked on stone-posts, called Mile-stones, set up, one at the end of every measured mile.

No city is better lighted in the night than London, the allowance for the public lamps being more than ten thousand pounds a year, exclusive of many thousand lamps belonging to public houses and others, which are lighted at the private expence of particular citizens.

The cities of London and Westminster are better supplied with water than perhaps any other in the world: almost every house is furnished with pipes, which bring it in great plenty from the Thames, the New River head, or from some ponds

ponds at Hampstead, a village in the neighbourhood. The city also abounds with fine springs, some of which are medicinal.

London and Westminster are reckoned to extend seven miles and an half in length, from Blackwall in the east, to Tothill-fields, or to the fields beyond Grosvenor and Cavendish squares, in the west; and six miles three quarters along the Thames, from Poplar to Peterborough-house, beyond Westminster horse-ferry. The breadth, from Newington Butts, on the south side of the borough of Southwark in Surry, to Jeffery's alms-houses in Kingsland-road in Middlesex, is three miles thirty-one poles; though in other places, as from Peterborough-house to the British Museum, it is but two miles; and in others, as in Wapping, not half a mile: and the circumference is judged to be at least eighteen miles.

In the year 1739, it was computed, that in the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster, there were five thousand and ninety-nine streets, lanes and alleys; ninety-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight houses, and about seven hundred and twenty-six thousand inhabitants. But since this computation, many new streets have been built.

SECT. II. *Of the Government of London.*

THE civil government of the city of London, as distinct from Westminster, is vested in a mayor, who has the title of Lord, twenty-six aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, two hundred and thirty-six common-councilmen, and other officers.

The lord-mayor is elected annually at Guildhall, on Michaelmas day, when the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, are put in nomination, out of whom the liverymen, who are chosen from among the freemen of each company, and are about eight thousand in number, return two to the court of aldermen, who usually chuse the senior alderman. Upon the eighth of November, he is sworn into his office at Guildhall, and the next day he is inaugurated at Westminster. For this purpose, he is met in the morning by the aldermen and sheriffs at Guildhall, from whence they ride, with great state, in their coaches, to the stairs on the Thames side, called the Three Cranes, where they take water in the lord-mayor's barge, being attended by the barges of the twelve principal companies, and others, in their furred gowns, with their music, colours, and streamers; and saluted from the shore and water by great guns.

guns. After landing at Palace-yard, Westminster, the companies march in order to Westminster-hall, followed by the lord-mayor and aldermen. Having entered the hall, they walk round it with the city sword and mace carried before them, to salute the courts sitting there; and then walk up to the court of exchequer, where the new lord-mayor is sworn before the barons. His lordship then walks round the hall again, and invites the judges to dinner at Guildhall; after which, he returns with the citizens by water to Blackfriars; from whence they ride in their coaches, preceded by the artillery company, being a band of infantry, constituting part of the city militia, in buff coats; and attended by the city companies, with their flags and music, to Guildhall, where they generally meet the lord chancellor, the judges, several of the nobility, the ministers of state, and foreign ambassadors, who are invited to a magnificent entertainment; which is also sometimes honoured with the presence of the king, queen, and princes of the blood.

The lord-mayor's jurisdiction extends, in some cases, a great way beyond the city; not only over a part of the suburbs, but upon the river Thames, east as far as its conflux with the Medway, and west to the river Colne: and he keeps courts annually for the conservation of the river Thames, in the counties it flows through, within the limits already mentioned. He always appears abroad in a state coach; he is robed in scarlet or purple, richly furred, with a hood of black velvet, a great gold chain, or collar of SS, and a rich jewel hanging to it; and his officers walk before, or on each side of his coach. He usually goes on Sunday morning, attended by some of the aldermen, to St. Paul's cathedral, where, on the first Sunday in term-time, all or most of the twelve judges are present, whom, after divine service, he invites to dinner. If a lord-mayor elect refuses to serve, he is liable to be fined.

The city is divided into twenty-six wards; over each of these wards there is an alderman; and on the death of any of the twenty-six aldermen, the wardmote, which is a court kept in every ward of the city, upon a precept immediately issued by the lord-mayor, meet and return the names of two substantial citizens to his lordship, and his brethren the aldermen, who chuse one of them, and he that is chose must serve, or pay a fine of five hundred pounds. All the aldermen are justices of the peace in the city by charter.

The two sheriffs of this city, which is a county of itself, are also sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, and are chosen at Guildhall on Midsummer-day, by the liverymen, but not sworn till Michaelmas-eve, when they enter on their office; and

and two days after, are presented in the Exchequer-court in Westminster-hall, to the lord chancellor, by the lord-mayor and aldermen. Each sheriff has an under-sheriff, six clerks, thirty-six serjeants; and every serjeant a yeoman, who belongs to either of the prisons, called Woodstreet Compter, or the Poultry Compter. If the person chosen sheriff does not chuse to serve, he is fined four hundred pounds to the city, and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence to the ministers of the city prisons, unless he swears himself not worth ten thousand pounds; and if he serves, he is obliged to give bond to the corporation.

After the sheriffs are elected, the livery chuse the chamberlain of the city, and other officers, called the Bridge-masters, auditors of the city and bridge-house accounts, and the ale-conners. The recorder is appointed by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen: his place is for life.

The common-council, constables, and other officers, are chosen by the house-keepers of the ward, on St. Thomas's day, at a wardmote then held by the alderman.

The court of common-council, which is the name given to the assembly of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, make bye-laws for the city, and, upon occasion, grant freedoms to strangers. It is called and adjourned by the lord-mayor; and out of it are formed several committees for letting the city lands, and other services.

The lord-mayor and court of aldermen are a court of record, in which all leases and instruments are executed that pass under the city seal. They fix the price of bread, determine all differences relating to lights, water-courses, and party-walls; suspend or punish offending officers, and annually elect the rulers of the watermen's company. They also appoint most of the city-officers, as the four common pleaders, the comptroller of the chamber, the two secondaries, the remembrancer, the city solicitor, the sword-bearer, the common hunt, the water-baliff, four attornies of the lord-mayor's court, the clerk of the chamber, the three serjeant carvers, three serjeants of the chamber, the serjeants of the channel, the two marshals, the hall-keeper, the yeomen of the chamber, four yeomen of the water-side, the yeomen of the channel, the under water-bailiff, two meal-weighers, two fruit-meters, the foreign-taker, the clerk of the city works, six young men, two clerks of the papers, eight attornies of the sheriffs-court, eight clerk-sitters, two prothotaries, the clerk of the bridge-house, the clerk of the court of requests, the headle of the court of requests, thirty-six serjeants at mace, thirty-six yeomen, the gauger, the sealer
and

and searchers of leather, the keeper of the green-yard, two keepers of the two compters, of Newgate and of Ludgate, the measurer, the steward of Southwark, the bailiff of the hundred of Ossulston, and the city artificers: but the rent-gatherer is put in by Mr. Chamberlain, and the high bailiff of Southwark by the common-council.

The court of Hustings, thus called from the Danish Husting, (i. e. a house of judgment) is reckoned the most ancient tribunal in the city, and was established for the preservation of its laws, franchises, and customs. It is held at Guildhall, before the lord-mayor and sheriffs, and the recorder, who, in civil causes, sits there as judge. Here deeds are inrolled, recoveries passed, wills proved, and outlawries sued out; and writs of right, waste, partition, dower, and replevins, determined. Here also the four representatives of this city in parliament are elected by the liverymen of the city, who, out of eight candidates that are usually set up, make choice of four.

The lord-mayor's court is likewise a court of record and of equity, held in the chamber of Guildhall every Tuesday, where the recorder also sits as judge, and the lord-mayor and aldermen may, if they please, sit with him. Actions of debt, trespass, and others, arising within the city and liberties, of any value, may be entered and tried in this as in other courts; and an action may be removed hither from the sheriff's courts, before the jury is sworn.

The sheriffs have two courts, which are also courts of record, for the trial of actions of debt, case, trespass, account, covenant, attachments, and sequestrations.

The chamberlain has a court or office, which is held at the chamber in Guildhall. He receives and pays all the city cash, keeps the securities taken for it by the court of aldermen, and annually accounts to the auditors appointed for that purpose. He attends every morning at Guildhall, to enroll, or turn over apprentices, or make them free of the city; and hears and determines differences between them and their masters.

SECT. III. *Of the Bridges of the Capital.*

LONDON-BRIDGE was originally built of wood, and appears to have been first built between the years 993 and 1016; but being burnt down about the year 1136, it was rebuilt of wood in 1163. The expences, however, of maintaining and repairing it, became so burdensome to the inhabitants of the city, that it was resolved to build a stone bridge
a little

a little westward of the wooden one. This building was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. It consisted of twenty arches, was nine hundred and fifteen feet long, forty-four feet high, and seventy-three feet wide; but houses being build on each side, the street or interval between them was only twenty-three feet broad. The narrowness of this passage having occasioned the loss of many lives, from the number of carriages continually passing and repassing; and the straitness of the arches, and the enormous size of the sterlings, which took up one fourth part of the water-way, and rendered the fall at low water no less than five feet, having also occasioned frequent and fatal accidents, the magistrates of London, in 1756, obtained an act of parliament, for improving, widening and enlarging the passage over and through this bridge; which granted them a toll for every carriage and horse passing over it, and for every barge or vessel with goods passing through it: but these tolls being found insufficient, were abolished by an act, which passed in 1758, for explaining, amending, and rendering the former act more effectual, and for granting the city of London money towards carrying on that work. In consequence of these acts of parliament, a temporary wooden bridge was built, and the houses on the old bridge were taken down. Instead of a narrow street, twenty-three feet wide, there is now a passage of thirty-one feet for carriages, with a handsome raised pavement of stone on each side, seven feet broad, for the use of foot passengers. The sides are secured and adorned by fine stone balustrades, enlightened in the night with lamps. The passage through the bridge is enlarged, by throwing the two middle arches into one, and by several other alterations and improvements. But still the passage is very dangerous, and large banks of sand are thrown up, both above and below the bridge, by the violence of the current.

Under the first, second, and fourth arches, from the north side of the bridge, there are engines, worked by the flux and reflux of the river; the water of which they raise to such a height, as to supply many parts of the city. These engines were contrived, in 1582, by one Peter Morice, a Dutchman, and called London-bridge Water-works. The works under the fourth arch will be taken away as soon as an engine under the second arch on the Surry side can be finished, which is now in great forwardness.

2. Westminster-bridge, the first stone of which was laid on the 29th of January 1739, is esteemed one of the finest structures of this kind in the world. It is built over the Thames from a place formerly called the Wool-staple, near
New-

New-Palace-yard, to the opposite shore. It is adorned and secured on each side by a very lofty and noble balustrade, there are recesses over every pier, which is a semioctagon. Twelve of them are covered with half domes, viz. four at each end, and four in the middle. Between these in the middle are pedestals, on which was intended a group of figures; this would greatly add to the magnificence, by making the centre more principal, (which it ought to be) and giving it an air of magnificence and grandeur suitable to the city to which it belongs. A great number of lamps are so agreeably disposed on the top of the recesses, as at once to contribute to the purposes of use and beauty. This magnificent structure is one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet in length, and above three hundred feet longer than London-bridge. The ascent at the top is extremely well managed, and the room allowed for passengers, consists of a commodious foot-way, seven feet broad on each side, paved with broad moor-stone, and raised above the road allowed for carriages. This last is thirty feet wide, and is sufficient to admit the passage of three carriages and two horses on a breast, without the least danger.

The construction and distance of the piers from each other are so managed, that the vacancies under the arches allowed for the water-way, are four times as much as at London-bridge; and in consequence of this, there is no fall, nor can the least danger arise to boats in passing through the arches. The piers, which are fourteen, have thirteen large and two small arches, all semicircular. These, with two abutments, constitute the bridge, whose strength is not inferior to its elegance.

The length of every pier is seventy-feet, and each end is terminated with a saliant angle against either stream. The breadth of the two middle piers is seventeen feet at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of solid stone; and the others on each side, regularly decrease one foot in breadth, so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen feet, and so on to the two least next the sides, which are no more than twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches.

The centre arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the others decrease in width four feet on each side, so that the two next to the centre arch are seventy-two feet wide, and so on to the least of the large arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide, and the two small ones in the abutments close to the shore, are about twenty feet in width.

The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at the top, eighty feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth.

The materials are much superior to those commonly used on such occasions: the inside is usually filled up with chalk; small stones, or rubbish; but here all the piers are the same on the inside as without, of solid blocks of Portland stone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none less than a ton, except the closers, or smaller ones, intended for fastening the others, one of which has its place between every four of the large ones. These vast blocks are perfectly well wrought for uniting; they are laid in Dutch terrace, and also fastened together with iron cramps run in with lead. All this iron-work is, however, entirely concealed, and so placed, that none of them can be affected by the water.

It is also worthy of remark, that the soffit of every arch is turned and built quite through with blocks of Portland stone, over which is built and bonded in with it, another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; and by this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio, and the whole weight so happily adjusted, that each arch can stand single, without affecting, or being affected by the other arches. In short, between every two arches a drain is contrived to carry off the water and filth that might in time penetrate and accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the arches.

3. Black-Friars Bridge, is built from the end of Fleet-ditch to the opposite shore, and the first stone was laid on the 30th of October 1760. This bridge has a free passage through the arches of seven hundred and fifty feet, within the banks of the river. The arches are elliptical, and make a very elegant appearance. The ascent and descent to this bridge is extremely easy, the passage both for foot-passengers and carriages the same with that of Westminster, and a sufficient number of glass lamps are properly disposed for rendering the passage over it in the night safe and agreeable. But none of the recesses are covered like that of Westminster; so that there is no shelter in bad weather for foot-passengers, from one end of the bridge to the other.

SECT. IV. *Of the Tower of London.*

THE Tower of London was originally a royal palace; but now the chief fortress of the city. It stands near the Thames, and is supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror, about the year 1076, when it consisted of that part

part only called the White Tower, which was new built in 1637 and 1638.

The White Tower itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with saltpetre. It is covered on the top with flat leads, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

In the first story are two noble rooms, one of which is a small armoury for the sea-service, it having various sorts of arms very curiously laid up, for above ten thousand seamen. In the other rooms are many closets and presses, all filled with warlike engines and instruments of death. Over this are two other floors, one principally filled with arms, the other with arms and other warlike instruments, as spades, shovels, pick-axes, and chevaux de frize. In the upper story are kept match, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c. and in a little room, called Julius Cæsar's Chapel, are deposited some records, containing perhaps the ancient usages and customs of the place. In this building are also preserved models of the new invented engines of destruction that have from time to time been presented to the government.

On the top of one of the towers is a large cistern or reservoir for supplying the whole garrison with water: it is about seven feet deep, nine broad, and about sixty in length, and is filled from the Thames by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived for that purpose.

Near the south-west angle of the White Tower is the Spanish armoury, in which are deposited the spoils of what was vainly called the Invincible Armada, in order to perpetuate to latestt posterity the memory of that signal victory obtained by the English over the whole naval power of Spain in the reign of Philip II. which will ever render the glorious name of queen Elizabeth dear to Britons: for of one hundred and thirty-two ships that arrived in the British Channel, scarce seventy of them returned home; and of thirty thousand men on board, upwards of twenty thousand were either killed, drowned, or made prisoners in England. Such was the fate of this vain-glorious enterprize!

The grand store-house is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower. It extends two hundred and forty-five feet in length, and sixty in breadth. It was begun by king James II. who built it to the first floor; but it was finished by king William III. who erected that magnificent room called the New, or Small Armoury, in which that prince, with queen Mary his consort, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in

white gloves and aprons, the usual badges of the order of masonry.

This structure is of brick and stone; and on the north side is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns, with their entablature and triangular pediment of the Doric order; and under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of trophy-work.

On entering the armoury, you see what they call a wilderness of arms, so artfully disposed, that at one view you behold arms for near eighty thousand men, all bright, and fit for service at a moment's warning: a sight which it is impossible to behold without astonishment; and besides those exposed to view, there were, before the late war, sixteen chests set up, each chest holding about twelve hundred muskets. Of the disposition of the arms no adequate idea can be formed by description; but the following account may enable the spectator to view them to greater advantage, and help him to retain what he sees.

The arms were originally disposed in this manner by Mr. Harris, who contrived to place them in this beautiful order, both here and in the guard-chamber of Hampton-Court. He was a common gun-smith, but after he had performed this work, which is the admiration of people of all nations, he was allowed a pension from the crown for his ingenuity.

The north and south walls are each adorned with eight pilasters, formed of pikes sixteen feet long, with capitals of the Corinthian order composed of pistols.

At the west end, on the left hand, as you enter, are two curious pyramids of pistols, standing upon crowns, globes, and sceptres, finely carved, and placed upon pedestals five feet high.

At the east, or farther end, in the opposite corner, are two suits of armour, one made for that warlike prince, Henry V. and the other for his son, Henry VI. over each of which is a semicircle of pistols: between these is represented an organ, the large pipes composed of brass blunderbusses, the small of pistols. On one side of the organ is the representation of a fiery serpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of pistols winding round in the form of a snake; and on the other an hydra, whose seven heads are artfully combined by links of pistols.

Upon the ground floor under the small armoury, is a large room of equal dimensions with that, supported by twenty pillars, all hung round with implements of war. This room, which is twenty-four feet high, has a passage in the middle sixteen feet wide.

At

At the sight of such a variety of the most dreadful engines of destruction, before whose thunder the most superb edifices, the noblest works of art, and numbers of the human species, fall together in one common undistinguished ruin, one cannot help wishing, that these horrible inventions had still lain, like a false conception, in the womb of nature, never to have been ripened into birth. But when, on the other hand, we consider, that with us they are not used to answer the purposes of ambition; but for self-defence, and in the protection of our just rights, our terror subsides, and we view these engines of devastation with a kind of solemn complacency, as the means providence has put into our hands for our preservation.

The Horse Armoury is a plain brick building a little to the eastward of the White Tower; and is an edifice rather convenient than elegant, where the spectator is entertained with a representation of several kings and heroes of our own nation: some of them equipped and sitting on horseback, in the same bright and shining armour they were used to wear when they performed those glorious actions that give them a distinguished place in the British annals.

The mint is an office kept in the Tower for coining money. Before the Norman conquest the kings of England set apart certain monasteries for Mints; presuming that the coinage would in those places be best secured from frauds and corruption. Edward I. however ordered a mint of thirty furnaces to be erected in the Tower of London, and others in Canterbury, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol, and Exeter. From that time the mint was kept sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another, according to the will and pleasure of the prince, who, for a sum of money, was frequently prevailed upon to grant the privilege of coining to some nobleman, bishop, or corporation; which being attended with many inconveniencies to the public, queen Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign, endeavoured to rectify those abuses, by confining the Mint to the Tower of London, which has ever since been appropriated to the coinage of money, except when king Charles I. by the confusion of the times, was obliged to erect new Mints at Oxford, York, and Newark upon Trent, where being with his army, he was reduced to the necessity of coining money to supply his present wants: and when king William III. having called in all the base and clipped money, for the sake of expedition, and for the service of distant parts of the nation, was obliged to erect Mints at Bristol, Exeter, York, and Winchester,

The Mint Office is on the left hand on entering into the Tower, and at a small distance from the gate. There is no possibility of describing the particular processes that the different metals undergo before they receive the impression.

The manner of stamping is all that is shewn to strangers, and this is done with surprizing expedition, by means of an engine, worked sometimes by three, and sometimes by four men. The manner of making the impression on gold, silver, and copper, is exactly the same, only a little more care is necessary in the one, than the other, to prevent waste.

The engine which makes the impression on both sides of a piece of money, in the same moment, works by a worm-screw terminating in a spindle; just in the same manner as the letter-press for printing books. To the point of this spindle the head of the die is fastened by a small screw, and in a little sort of cup directly underneath it is placed the reverse. Between these the piece of metal already cut round, or cast to the size, and if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle with a jerk, is completely stamped. The whole process is performed with amazing dexterity; for as fast as the men who work the engine can turn the spindle, so fast does another twitch out with his middle finger that which was stamped, while with his finger and thumb he places another that is unstamped. The silver and gold thus stamped, are delivered to be milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is a secret never shewn to any body.

The Mint is managed by several officers formed into a corporation. These are a warden, a master and worker, a comptroller, the king's assay-master, the chief engraver, the surveyor of the meltings, a clerk of the irons, a weigher and teller, a provost, melters, blanchers, moneyers, &c.

The Jewel Office in the Tower, is a dark strong stone room, about twenty yards to the eastward of the grand storehouse or new armoury, in which the crown jewels are deposited. It is not certain whether they were always kept here, though they have been deposited in the Tower from very ancient times, and we have sufficient proof of their being in that fortress so early as the reign of king Henry III.

This office is governed by a master, who has four hundred and fifty pounds a year patent fees; two yeomen, who have one hundred and six pounds fifteen shillings *per annum* each; a groom, who has one hundred and five pounds, eight shillings and four-pence a year, and a clerk.

The principal officers of the Tower are, a constable, a lieutenant, and a deputy-lieutenant.

SECT.

SECT. V. *Of the Custom-House.*

THE Custom-house, erected for the receipt of his majesty's customs on goods imported and exported, is a large, handsome, and commodious building, situated on the bank of the Thames. In ancient times the business of the Custom-house was transacted in a more irregular manner at Billingsgate: but in the reign of queen Elizabeth a building was erected here for this purpose; for in the year 1559, an act being passed that goods should be no where landed, but in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue, this was the spot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London, and here a Custom-house was ordered to be erected; it was however destroyed by fire with the rest of the city in 1666, and was rebuilt with additions two years after by king Charles II. in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of ten thousand pounds, but that being also destroyed in the same manner in 1718, the present structure was erected in its place.

This edifice is built with brick and stone, and is calculated to stand for ages. It has underneath and on each side, large warehouses for the reception of goods on the public account, and that side of the Thames for a great extent is filled with wharfs, keys, and cranes for landing them. The Custom-house is one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length: the centre is twenty-seven feet deep, and the wings considerably more. The center stands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is judiciously and handsomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuscan order, and the upper story is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It consists of two floors, in the uppermost of which is a magnificent room fifteen feet high, that runs almost the whole length of the building: This is called the Long-room, and here sit the commissioners of the customs, with their officers and clerks. The inner part is well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are so well contrived, as to answer the purposes of convenience.

It is observable that in the year 1590, the customs and subsidies in the port of London inwards, were let to farm to Mr. Thomas Smith, for twenty thousand pounds *per annum*, when it was discovered that they amounted annually to thirty thousand three hundred and nine pounds, so that queen Elizabeth lost every year ten thousand three hundred and nine

pounds; but by the vast increase of commerce since that time, they at present bring in above an hundred times as much, the customs now annually amounting to above two millions; and yet this immense business is transacted with as much order and regularity, as the common affairs of a merchant's counting house.

The government of the Custom-house is under the care of nine commissioners, who are entrusted with the whole management of all his majesty's customs in all the ports of England, the petty farms excepted, and also the oversight of all the officers belonging to them. Each of these commissioners has a salary of one thousand pounds a year; and both they, and several of the principal officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king. The other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treasury.

SECT. VI. *Of the Companies of London.*

THE companies of the city of London, or the several incorporations of its citizens, in their respective arts and mysteries, are in number ninety-one, besides several other companies or incorporated societies of merchants. Of these ninety-one companies, fifty-two have each a hall for transacting the business of the corporation, which consists of a master, or prime warden, a court of assistants, and livery. Every youth that serves an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman of the city, becomes entitled to his freedom at the expiration of that time; and his name is then inrolled, not only at Guildhall, as a citizen, but in the books of the company to which his master belonged, as free of that particular corporation; and he becomes liable to pay a small sum quarterly for its use: he is then a yeoman of the company; and if he becomes considerable in business, he is chosen by the corporation a member of their body, and on public occasions is distinguished by a particular dress, a long black gown, faced with fur: this is the livery of the company, and he is hence called a Liveryman. From the livery are chosen the master, wardens, and court of assistants; also the clerk, beadle, and other officers. The sums of money yearly distributed in charity, by only twenty-three of the ninety-one, amount to twenty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty-five pounds, and the number of the liverymen belonging to all the companies are reckoned at eight thousand two hundred and seventeen.

Of these companies there are twelve which are superior to the rest, both in antiquity and wealth; and of one of these twelve,

twelve, the lord-mayors have generally made themselves free at their election; if they were not so before. These twelve companies are the Mercers, the Grocers, the Drapers, the Fish-mongers, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Merchant Taylors, the Haberdashers, the Salters, the Iron-mongers, the Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

I. The Mercers company was incorporated by letters patent, granted by king Richard II. in 1393: it pays in charitable uses about three thousand pounds a year, and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and forty assistants, with two hundred and thirty-two liverymen, each of which pays a fine only of two pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence upon his admission into the livery. Their hall is in Cheapside.

II. The Grocers company was anciently called Pepperers; but assuming the name of Grocers, it was incorporated under that denomination, by the letters patent of Edward III. which were confirmed by Henry VI. in 1429. These grants were confirmed by a new charter of Charles I. in 1640, with an additional power of searching and inspecting the goods and weights of all grocers within the city and suburbs of London, and three miles round. This corporation consists of a prime and three other wardens, fifty-two assistants, and one hundred and twenty-seven liverymen, whose fine, upon admission, is twenty pounds each. Their hall is in Grocers-alley, in the Poultry; and they have a great estate, out of which they pay to the poor about seven hundred pounds a year.

III. The company of Drapers was incorporated by Henry VI. in 1439, by the title of 'The master, wardens, brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers of the city of London.' This company is governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty assistants; and the number of members upon the livery are one hundred and forty, each of which, when admitted, pays a fine of twenty-five pounds. Their hall is in Throgmorton-street, and they pay to charitable uses about four thousand pounds a year.

IV. The Fish-mongers, as well as the other victuallers of this city, were anciently under the immediate direction of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, and consisted of two communities, the salt-fish and stock-fishmongers. The salt-fishmongers were incorporated by Henry VI. in 1433, and the stock-fishmongers by Henry VIII. in 1509; but this division proving hurtful to the profession in general, they united, and were incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. in 1536, by the name and title of the Wardens and

and Commonalty of the mystery of fishmongers of the city of London. This corporation consists of a prime and five other wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and one hundred and forty liverymen, who, when admitted, pay each a fine of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence. Their hall is in Thames-street, and they pay to charitable uses about eight hundred pounds *per annum*.

V. The company of Goldsmiths appears to be of great antiquity; for in 1180, the twenty-sixth of Henry II. it was, among other guilds, amerced for setting up without the king's special licence. King Edward III. in consideration of the sum of ten marks, incorporated this company in 1327, with a privilege of purchasing in mortmain an estate of twenty pounds *per annum*. This grant was confirmed by Richard II. in 1394; and Edward IV. in 1462, invested the corporation with a privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom, with a power to punish all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold or silver, and a privilege of making bye-laws for their better government. This company is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and ninety-eight assistants, with one hundred and ninety-eight liverymen, each of which pays twenty pounds for admission. Their hall is in Foster-lane; and they have a very great estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uses above one thousand pounds.

VI. The company of Skinners was incorporated by letters patent of the first of Edward III. in 1327, by the name of 'The master and warden of the guild or fraternity of the body of Christ, of the skinners of London.' This company consists of a master, four wardens, sixty assistants, and one hundred and thirty-seven liverymen, who pay each, upon being admitted, a fine of fifteen pounds. Their hall is on Dowgate-Hill; and they have a very large estate, out of which they pay annually to charitable uses about seven hundred pounds.

VII. The society of Merchant Taylors was anciently denominated Taylors and Linnen-armourers, and incorporated by letters patent of the fifth year of Edward IV. in 1466; but many of the members of the company being great merchants, and Henry VII. a member of it, that prince, in 1503, the eighteenth year of his reign, incorporated the company a second time, by the name of 'The master and wardens of the merchant-taylors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London.' This company is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty-eight assistants, and three hundred

hundred and ninety-four liverymen, each of which pays twenty pounds upon admission. Their hall is in Thread-needle-street; and they pay to charitable uses about two thousand pounds a year.

VIII. The company of Haberdashers were incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-sixth of Henry VI. in 1407, by the stile of 'The fraternity of St. Catherine the Virgin, of the haberdashers of the city of London.' This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, ninety-three assistants, and three hundred and forty-two liverymen, who, upon their admission, pay each a fine of twenty-five pounds. Their hall is in Maiden-lane; and they have a large estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about three thousand five hundred pounds a year.

IX. The company of Salters appears to be of considerable antiquity, by a grant of a livery from Richard II. in 1394; but the fraternity was first incorporated by Elizabeth, in 1558, the first year of her reign. The company is governed by a master, two wardens, twenty-seven assistants, and one hundred and ninety liverymen, whose fine, upon admission, is twenty pounds each. Their hall is in Swithins-lane; and they have a very considerable estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about five hundred pounds *per annum*.

X. The Iron-mongers company was incorporated in 1464, the third of Edward IV. and is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighty-four liverymen, who are all assistants, and pay each, upon admission, a fine of fifteen pounds. Their hall is in Fenchurch-street; and they have a large estate, out of which is paid to charitable uses about one thousand eight hundred pounds a year. Mr. Betton, a Turkey merchant, in 1724, left twenty-six thousand pounds to this company in trust, to employ one moiety of the profits for ever in the ransom of British captives from Barbary, and the other moiety in relieving the poor of the company, and supporting the charity-schools in the city and liberties.

XI. The company of Vintners was anciently denominated Merchant Wine-tunners of Gascoyne, and consisted of two kinds of dealers, the Veneatrii, who were the merchants or importers; and the Tabernarii, who were the retailers, and kept either taverns or cellars. This company was incorporated by letters patent the fifteenth of Henry VI. in 1437, and is governed by a master, three wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and one hundred and ninety-four liverymen; each of which, upon their admission, pays a fine of thirty-one pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence. Their hall is in pounds,

Thames-street; and they have a very considerable estate, out of which they pay yearly to charitable uses about six hundred pounds.

XII. The company of Cloth-workers was first incorporated by Edward IV. in 1482, by the name of 'The fraternity of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, of the sheermen of London;' but it was incorporated a second time by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the freemen of the art and mystery of cloth-workers of the city of London: Elizabeth's charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty-three assistants, and one hundred and fifty-four liverymen; each of whom, upon their admission, pays a fine of twenty pounds. Their hall is in Mincing-lane; and they have a very large estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uses about one thousand four hundred pounds.

SECT. VII. *Of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.*

THE church of St. Paul is said to have been originally founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert, a Saxon king, on or near the place where a temple, dedicated to Diana, stood in the time of the Romans. It often suffered greatly by fire and lightning; but in the conflagration of 1666, it was totally destroyed. Soon after, Sir Christopher Wren was ordered to prepare a model for erecting a new structure; and a model was accordingly produced by that great artist, conformable to the best stile of the Greek and Roman architecture: but this having no similitude to the cathedral form, he was ordered to alter it. He did so, and produced the model from which the present structure was built, under his direction, and the first stone laid by himself on the twenty-first of June, 1675.

It is built of fine Portland stone in the form of a cross, and nearly in the manner of St. Peter's church at Rome. The walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled pilasters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, and the upper Composite. The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are those above.

The west front is graced with a most magnificent portico, a noble pediment, and two stately turrets; and when one advances towards the church from Ludgate, the elegant construction

struction of this front, the fine turrets over each corner, and the vast dome behind, fill the mind with a pleasing astonishment.

At this end, there is a noble flight of steps of black marble, that extend the whole length of the portico, which consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above; these are all coupled and fluted. The upper series supports a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria. In this pediment is a very elegant representation in bas relief, of the conversion of St. Paul, which was executed by Mr. Bird, an artist, who, by this piece, has deserved to have his name transmitted to posterity. Nothing could have been conceived more difficult to represent in bas relief than this conversion; the most striking object being naturally the irradiation of light, but even this is well expressed, and the figures are excellently performed. The magnificent figure of St. Paul, also on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left, have a fine effect. The four Evangelists, with their proper emblems on the front of the towers, are also very judiciously disposed, and well executed: St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel: St. Mark, by a lion; St. Luke, by an ox; and St. John, by an eagle.

To the north portico, there is an ascent by twelve circular steps of black marble; and its dome is supported by six large Corinthian columns, forty-eight inches in diameter. Upon the dome is a large and well proportioned urn, finely ornamented with festoons; and over this is a pediment supported by pilasters in the wall, in the face of which is the royal arms, with the regalia, supported by angels. And lest this view of the cathedral should appear void of sufficient ornament, the statutes, of five of the apostles are placed on the top at proper distances.

The south portico answers to the north, and is placed directly opposite to it. This, like the other, is a dome supported by six noble Corinthian columns: but as the ground is considerable lower on this, than on the other side of the church, the ascent is by a flight of twenty-five steps. This portico has also a pediment above, in which is a phoenix rising out of the flames with the motto RESURGAM underneath it, as an emblem of the rebuilding the church after the fire. This device had perhaps its origin from an incident, which happened at the beginning of the work, and was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. When Sir Christopher himself had set out upon the place the dimensions of the building, and fixed upon the centre of the
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great dome, a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, the first he found among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons; the stone which the fellow brought for this purpose, happened to be a piece of a grave-stone with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single word in large capitals, RESURGAM; a circumstance which he never forgot. On this side of the building are likewise five statues, which take their situation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the last-mentioned pediment.

At the east end of the church is a sweep or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with the orders, and with sculpture, particularly a noble piece in honour of his majesty king William III.

The dome, which rises in the centre of the whole, appears extremely grand. Twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly against others within. These are terminated by their entablature, which supports a handsome gallery adorned with a balustrade. Above these columns is a range of pilasters, with windows between; and from the entablature of these the diameter decreases very considerably; and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external sweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at fifty-two feet above. On the summit of the dome is an elegant balcony; and from its centre rises the lanthorn adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, from which rises a cross, both elegantly gilt. These parts, which appear from below of a very moderate size, are extremely large.

This vast and noble fabric, which is two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet in circumference, and three hundred and forty feet in height to the top of the cross, is surrounded at a proper distance by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed the most magnificent balustrade of cast iron perhaps in the universe, of about five feet six inches in height, exclusive of the wall. In this stately enclosure are seven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the banisters, in number about two thousand five hundred, weigh two hundred tons and eighty-one pounds, which having cost sixpence per pound, the whole, with other charges, amounted to eleven thousand two hundred and two pounds and sixpence.

In the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of queen Anne, formed of white marble, with proper decorations. The figures on the base represent Britannia with her spear; Gallia, with a crown in her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America, with her bow. These, and the colossal statues with which the church

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is adorned, were all done by the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in the decorations.

The north east part of the church-yard is conferred by the dean and chapter upon the inhabitants of St. Faith's parish, which is united to St. Austin's, for the interment of their dead; as is also the south-east part of the cemetery, with a vault therein, granted to St. Gregory's parish for the same use.

On ascending the steps at the west end, we find three doors ornamented on the top with bas relief; the middle door which is by far the largest, is cased with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of basso relievo, in which St. Paul is represented preaching to the Bereans. On entering this door, on the inside of which hang the colours taken from the French at Louisbourg in 1758, the mind is struck by the nobleness of the vista; an arcade supported by lofty and massy pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two isles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir. The above pillars are adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches of the roof enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets, and other ornaments.

In the isle on one hand is the consistory, and opposite to it on the other is the morning prayer chapel, where divine service is performed every morning early, Sunday excepted: each of these have a very beautiful screen of carved wainscot, that is admired by the best judges, and each are adorned with twelve columns, arched pediments, and the royal arms finely decorated.

On proceeding forward, you come to the large cross isle between the north and south porticos; over which is the cupola. Here you have a view of the whispering gallery, of the paintings above it, and the concave, which fills the mind with surprize and pleasure.

As Sir Christopher was sensible, that paintings, though ever so excellent, are liable to decay, he intended to have beautified the inside of the cupola with mosaic work, which strikes the eye of the beholder with amazing lustre, and without the least decay of colours, is as durable as the building itself; but in this he was unhappily overruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the most eminent artists in that profession from Italy; this part is however richly decorated and painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has represented the principal passages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments, viz. his conversion; his punishing Elymas, the sorcerer, with blindness; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the reverence paid him there
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by the priests of Jupiter as a God; his conversion of the jailor; his preaching at Ephesus, and the burning of the magic books, in consequence of the miracles he wrought there; his trial before Agrippa; his shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta, with the miracle of the viper. These paintings are all seen to advantage by means of a circular opening, through which the light is transmitted, with admirable effect, from the lanthorn above.

The highest or last stone on the top of the lanthorn, was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of this great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, begun and compleated in the space of thirty-five years by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only structure that can come in competition with it, continued an hundred and fifty-five years in building, under twelve successive architects; assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see; attended by the best artists of the world in sculpture, statuary, painting, and mosaic work; and facilitated by the ready acquisition of marble from the neighbouring quarries of Tivoli.

Besides very large contributions for carrying on this building, the parliament granted a duty upon sea-coal, which, at a medium, produced five thousand pounds *per annum*; and the whole expence in executing it is said to have amounted to seven hundred and thirty six thousand, seven hundred and fifty two pounds, two shillings and three pence.

SECT. VIII. *Of the Inns of Court, and Chancery.*

THE inns of court and chancery or colleges of the law, are thirteen in number of which four are called principal, *viz.* the Middle and Inner temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn. The others are Serjeant's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Thav's Inn, Bernard's Inn, Staple's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Clement's Inn, New Inn, and Lyon's Inn.

The Temple was so called from its having been originally founded by the Knights Templars, who settled here in 1185. It was at first called the New Temple, by way of distinction from the Old Temple, or the first house of the Knights Templars, which stood in Holborn, over against Chancery-lane, and from which, on it becoming too small for them, they removed hither.

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The original building was divided into three parts, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outward Temple: the Inner and the Outer Temple were so called, because one was within and one without the Bar, and the Middle Temple derived its name from its situation between them. After the dissolution of the order of Knights Templars, the New Temple fell to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who granted a lease of it to the students of the common law, and converted that part it called the Inner and Middle Temple, into two inns of court, for the study and practice of the common law; the Outer Temple became a house for the earl of Essex; and on the site of that house a street has been since built, called Essex-street.

The buildings of the Temple escaped the fire in 1666, but were most of them destroyed by subsequent fires, and are now beautifully rebuilt of brick. The two Temples are each divided into several courts, and have a very pleasant garden on the bank of the Thames: they are appropriated to separate societies, and have separate halls, where the societies dine in common during term time. The Inner Temple hall is said to have been built in the reign of king Edward III. and the Middle Temple hall, which is a large magnificent edifice, was rebuilt in 1572, in form of a college-hall. The gate of the Middle Temple is remarkable for its noble front. Each society has a good library, adorned with paintings, and well furnished with books. An assembly, called a Parliament, in which the affairs of the society of the Inner Temple are managed, is held twice every term. Both Temples have one church, first founded in 1185, by the Knights Templars; but the present edifice is thought to have been built in 1240. It is one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England, and is supported by neat slender pillars of Sussex marble. In this church are many ancient monuments, particularly of nine Knights Templars, cut in marble, in full proportion, some of them seven feet and a half long; six are cross-legged, and therefore supposed to have been engaged in one of those expeditions against the Turks, called Crusades. The minister of this church, who is usually called the Master of the Temple, is appointed by the benchers, or senior members of both societies, and presented by a patent from the crown.

Gray's Inn took its name from a noble and ancient family of the name of Gray, which formerly resided here; and in the reign of Edward III. demised it to some students of the law; but it is said to have been afterwards conveyed to the monks of Shene, near Richmond in Surry, a few miles south-west of London, who leased it to the society of the inn, by which

tenure they held it, till the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. granted it to them in fee farm, for the same rent which has been paid to the crown ever since.

This inn consists chiefly of two very handsome quadrangles, one of which is called Coney Court, and was built in 1687, and one side of it contains a hall, a chapel, and a library. The hall is a fine old structure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a Gothic building, lately beautified and repaired. The library is well furnished with books in various faculties and languages, for the use of the students. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is a spacious garden, consisting of gravel walks, between lofty trees, of grass-plats, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. The terrace is ascended by a handsome flight of steps.

Lincoln's Inn, was originally the palace of Ralph Nevill, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor of England, about the year 1226.

This palace came afterwards into the possession of Henry earl of Lincoln, who converted it into a court for the students of the law, about the year 1310. From him it was called Lincoln's Inn, and consisted only of what is now called the Old Square, which is entered from Chancery Lane. This square has since received several additional buildings; and now contains, besides buildings for the students, a large hall, where the lord chancellor hears causes in the sittings after term, and a chapel, built in the Gothic stile, upon pillars, by Inigo Jones, in the year 1623. The windows are painted with the figures of many persons mentioned in the sacred writings, at full length, and the arms of several members of the society; and under it there is an ambulatory, or walk, paved with broad stones. In this square is also a good library.

The New Square contains three rows of spacious and elegant buildings; one on the south, one on the east, and one on the west side: the north side is open to a large garden, which has a terrace, commanding Lincoln's Inn Fields, of which it makes one complete side: the south and west sides are in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, and the east side is in the liberty of the Rolls.

In the middle of this square is a fluted Corinthian column, which stands in the centre of a small basin, surrounded with iron palisades: at the four corners of the base are four boys, through which the water of the basin used to rise, and fall back in a fountain of four jets; and on the top of the column is a sun-dial, with four sides. The square is separated from the

the gardens by iron palisades ; and the greatest part of the west side is taken up by the offices belonging to the stamp duty.

Serjeants Inn is a small inn in Chancery-lane, where the judges and serjeants have chambers, but not houses, as they had in another inn of this name in Fleet-street, which they abandoned in 1730 ; but there is a hall and a chapel in each of them.

Clifford's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple. It was a house granted originally by king Edward II. to the family of the Cliffords, from which it derives its name : it was afterwards leased to the students of the law ; and in the reign of king Edward III. sold to the principal and fellows of this society.

Thavy's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn : it stands near St. Andrew's church in Holborn, and was the house of Mr. John Thavy in the reign of Edward III. and by him, from whom it took its name, let out to the students of the law, who lived here before they had the Temple. It came afterwards to Mr. Gregory Nichols, a citizen and mercer of London, who sold it, in 1549, to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and their successors demised it to the principal and fellows of this house. This inn was lately rebuilt in a very handsome manner.

Barnard's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Gray's Inn, another inn of court : it is situated also in Holborn, and was the house of John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, who gave it to the professors of the law.

Staple's Inn belongs also to Gray's Inn, and stands in Holborn : it was once a hall for the merchants of the staple for wool, whence it had its name ; but it was bought by the benchers of Gray's Inn, and has been an inn of chancery ever since the year 1415.

Furnival's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn, and was once the house of the family of Furnivals, from which it derived its name. This family let it out to the professors of the law. It is a large handsome old building, and has a hall and a pleasant garden.

Clement's Inn is so called from its situation in the neighbourhood of St. Clement's church ; it belongs to the Inner Temple, and consists of a hall and three courts, where the students of the law have had lodgings ever since the year 1478.

New Inn was so called in contradistinction to an old inn which belonged to this society, in Sea-coal Lane, near Fleet-ditch. It is situated in Wych-street, and joins to Clement's

Inn. It is spacious and airy, consisting only of one well-built court, with a handsome hall, and small garden. This inn belongs to the Middle Temple, and is governed by a treasurer and twelve ancients.

Lyon's Inn is opposite to New Inn, and is said to have been in possession of the students and practitioners of the law ever since the year 1420. It belongs to the Inner Temple.

SECT. IX. *Of the British Museum.*

THIS is one of the greatest collections of natural history, antiquities, books, &c. in the world. It is deposited in a large structure formerly belonging to the duke of Montague. The edifice was built in 1677, and in 1753 the parliament having passed an act for purchasing the museum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, and the collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford, called the Harleian Library, for the use of the public, twenty-six trustees were appointed and incorporated, in order to provide a repository for these and some other collections, which repository was to be called the British Museum. These trustees elected fifteen other trustees, and having bought Montague house, repaired and fitted it up for the reception of these collections. They also appointed proper officers to superintend the museum; and having ordained certain statutes with respect to the use of the collection contained in it, the public were admitted to view it in 1757.

The British Museum is a large and magnificent building, and has a garden of near eight acres behind it. The collection of Sir Hans Sloane consists of a very great number of natural and artificial curiosities, valuable remains of antiquity, and a large library, which, together, cost the proprietor fifty thousand pounds. It was purchased by parliament for twenty thousand pounds; ten thousand pounds were paid for lord Oxford's manuscripts, ten thousand pounds more were laid out for the purchase of Montague house, fifteen thousand pounds were spent in repairs, alterations, and conveniences; and thirty thousand pounds were vested in the public funds, for supplying salaries for officers, and other necessary expences.

As this noble collection of curiosities, and these excellent libraries, are now chiefly designed for the use of learned and studious men, both natives and foreigners, in their researches into the several parts of knowledge, the trustees have thought fit to ordain the following statutes, with respect to the use of the Museum.

I. That

I. That the Museum be kept open every day in the week, except Saturday and Sunday in each week; and likewise except Christmas-day, and one week after; one week after Easter-day and Whitsunday respectively; Good Friday, and all days which shall hereafter be appointed for thanksgivings and fasts by public authority.

II. That at all other times the Museum be set open in the manner following: that is, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, from Monday to Friday, between the months of September and April inclusive; and also at the same hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in May, June, July, and August; but on Monday and Friday, only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during those four months.

III. That such studious and curious persons, who are desirous to see the Museum, be admitted by printed tickets, to be delivered by the porter upon their application in writing; which writing shall contain their names, condition, and places of abode; as also the day and hour at which they desire to be admitted: and that the said names be inserted in the tickets, and, together with their respective additions, entered in a register to be kept by the porter. And the porter is to lay such register every night before the principal librarian; or, in his absence, before the under librarian, who shall officiate as secretary for the time being; or, in his absence, before one of the under librarians; to the end that the principal or under librarian may be informed, whether the persons so applying be proper to be admitted according to the regulations made, or to be made by the trustees for that purpose. And if he shall judge them proper, he shall direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, according to their request, on their applying a second time for the said tickets.

IV. That no more than ten tickets be delivered out for each hour of admittance; which tickets, when brought by the respective persons therein named, are to be shewn to the porter, who is thereupon to direct them to a proper room appointed for their reception, till their hour of seeing the Museum be come, at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper officer of the first department: and that five of the persons producing such tickets be attended by the under librarian, and the other five by the assistant in each department.

V. That the said number of tickets be delivered for the admission of company at the hours of nine, ten, eleven, and twelve respectively in the morning; and for the hours of four and five in the afternoon of those days in which the Museum

is to be open at that time : and that if application be made for a greater number of tickets, the persons last applying be desired to name some other day and hour, which will be most convenient to them.

VI. That if the number of persons producing tickets for any particular hour does not exceed five, they be desired to join in one company; which may be attended either by the under librarian, or assistant, as shall be agreed on between them.

VII. That if any persons, having obtained tickets, be prevented from making use of them, they be desired to send them back to the porter in time, that other persons wanting to see the Museum may not be excluded.

VIII. That the spectators may view the whole Museum in a regular order, they are first to be conducted through the apartment of manuscripts and medals; then the department of natural and artificial productions; and afterwards the department, of printed books, by the particular officers assigned to each department.

IX. That one hour only be allowed to the several companies, for gratifying their curiosity in viewing each apartment, and that each company keep together in that room in which the officer who attends them shall then be.

X. That in passing through the rooms, if any of the spectators desire to see any book, or other part of the collection, not herein after excepted, it be handed to them by the officer, who is to restore it to its place before they leave the room; that no more than one such book, or other part of the collection, be delivered at a time; and that the officer be ready to give the company any information they shall desire, relating to that part of the collection under his care.

XI. That upon the expiration of each hour, notice be given of it; at which time the several companies shall remove out of the apartment in which they then are, to make room for fresh companies.

XII. That if any of the persons who have tickets, come after the hour marked in the said tickets, but before the three hours allotted them are expired, they be permitted to join the company appointed for the same hour, in order to see the remaining part of the collection, if they desire it.

XIII. That a catalogue of the respective printed books, manuscripts, and other parts of the collection, distinguished by numbers, be deposited in some one room of each department, to which the same shall respectively belong, as soon as the same can be prepared.

XIV. That

XIV. That written numbers, answering to those in the catalogues, be affixed both to the books and other parts of the collection, as far as can conveniently be done.

XV. That the coins and medals, except such as the standing committee shall order, from time to time, to be placed in glass cases, be not exposed to view, but by leave of the trustees, in a general meeting; or the standing committee, or of the principal librarian: that they be shewn between the hours of one and three in the afternoon by one of the officers, who have the custody of them: that no more than two persons be admitted into the room to see them at the same time, unless by particular leave of the principal librarian, who in such case is required to attend, together with the said officer, the whole time: and that but one thing be taken or continue out of the cabinets and drawers at a time, which is to be done by the officer, who shall replace it before any person present goes out of the room.

XVI. That the Museum be constantly shut up at all other times, but those above-mentioned.

XVII. That if any persons are desirous of visiting the Museum more than once, they may apply for tickets in the manner above-mentioned, at any other times, and as often as they please; provided that no one person has tickets at the same time for more days than one.

XVIII. That no children be admitted into the Museum.

XIX. That no officer or servant shall take any fee or reward of any person whatsoever, for his attendance in the discharge of his duty, except in the cases hereafter mentioned, under the penalty of immediate dismissal.

The manner of admitting persons who desire to make use of the Museum for study, or have occasion to consult it for information.

I. That no one be admitted to such use of the Museum for study, but by leave of the trustees, in a general meeting, or the standing committee; which leave is not to be granted for a longer term than half a year, without a fresh application.

II. That a book be kept in the reading-room, under the custody of the officer of the said room, who is to enter therein the names of the several persons who have leave of admission, together with the respective dates of the orders of the trustees for that purpose, and the duration of the same.

III. That a particular room be allotted for the persons so admitted, in which they may sit, and read or write, without interruption, during the time the Museum is kept open: that a proper officer do constantly attend in the said room, so long as any such person or persons shall be there: and for the

greater ease and convenience of the said persons, as well as security of the collection, it is expected, that notice be given in writing the day before, by each person, to the said officer, what book or manuscript he will be desirous of perusing the following day; which book or manuscript, on such request, will be lodged in some convenient place in the said room, and will from thence be delivered to him by the officer of the said room; excepting however some books or manuscripts of great value, or very liable to be damaged, and on that account judged by the trustees not fit to be removed out of the library to which they belong, without particular leave obtained of the trustees in a general meeting, or a standing committee for that purpose; a catalogue whereof will be kept by the officer of the reading-room.

IV. That such persons be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; and that either of the officers of the department to which such printed book or manuscript belongs, be at liberty to do it for them, upon such terms as shall be agreed on between them.

V. That the transcriber do not lay the paper on which he writes upon any part of the book or manuscript he is using.

VI. That no whole manuscript, nor the greater part of any, be transcribed, without leave from the trustees, in a general meeting or standing committee.

VII. That every person so intrusted with the use of any book or manuscript, return the same to the officer attending, before he leaves the room.

VIII. That if any person engaged in a work of learning, have occasion to make a drawing of any thing contained in the department of natural and artificial productions, or to examine it more carefully than can be done in the common way of viewing the Museum, he is to apply to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee, for particular leave for that purpose; it not being thought proper, unless in particular cases, to have them removed from their places, and out of the sight of the officer who has the care of them.

IX. That whensoever, and as often as any person shall have occasion to consult or inspect any book, charter, deed, or other manuscript for evidence or information, other than for studying, which is herein before provided for; he is to apply for leave so to do, to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee. But if the case should require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for making such application, the person is to apply for such leave to the principal librarian; or, in case of his death or absence, such of the
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under librarians as shall officiate as secretary for the time being: which leave the principal librarian, or the under librarian officiating as secretary for the time being, as aforesaid, is hereby impowered to grant. Provided always, that no such person shall be permitted to consult or inspect any such book, charter, deed, or other manuscript, except in the presence of the principal librarian, or of one of the principal officers of that department to which such book, deed, or other manuscript, shall belong.

X. That no part of the collection or collections belonging to this Museum, be at any time carried out of the general repository, except such books, charters, deeds, or other manuscripts as may be wanted to be made use of in evidence. And that when any such book, charter, deed, or other manuscript, shall be wanted to be made use of in evidence, application shall be made in writing for that purpose, to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee: and if the case should require such dispatch, as not to admit of an application to the trustees in a general meeting, or the standing committee, then to the principal librarian; or in case of his death or absence, then to such of the under librarians as shall officiate as secretary for the time being: and thereupon by their or his direction, the same shall, and may be carried out of the general repository, to be made use of as evidence as aforesaid, by the under librarian or assistant of the department to which such book, charter, deed, or other manuscript, shall belong. And in case the said under librarian or assistant of the said department be disabled, or cannot attend, then by such other of the under librarians or assistants as shall be appointed by the trustees, in a general meeting, or the standing committee, or by the chief librarian, or by such of the under librarians as shall officiate as secretary for the time being aforesaid. And the person who shall be appointed to carry out the same, shall attend the whole time, and bring it back with him again; for which extraordinary trouble and attendance it is expected that a proper satisfaction be made to him.

Although it may be presumed, that persons who shall be admitted to see the Museum, will in general conform themselves to the rules and orders above-mentioned; yet as it may happen, that these rules may not always be duly observed, the trustees think it necessary for the safety and preservation of the Museum, and do hereby order, that in case any persons shall behave in any improper manner, and contrary to the said rules, and shall continue such misbehaviour after having been admonished by one of the officers; such persons shall
be

be obliged forthwith to withdraw from the Museum, and their names shall be entered in a book to be kept by the porter, who is hereby ordered not to deliver tickets to them for their admission for the future, without a special direction from the trustees in a general meeting.

The Solanean collection consists of an amazing number of curiosities, among which are the library, the volumes including books of drawings,

Manuscripts and prints, amounting to	—	50,000
Medals and coins, ancient and modern	—	23,000
Cameos and intaglios, about	—	700
Seals	—	268
Vessels, &c. of agate, jasper, &c.	—	542
Antiquities	—	1,125
Precious stones, agates, jaspers, &c.	—	2,256
Metals, minerals, ores, &c.	—	2,725
Crystals, spars, &c.	—	1,864
Fossils, flints, stones,	—	1,275
Earths, sands, salts,	—	1,035
Bitumens, sulphurs, ambers, &c.	—	399
Talcs, micæ, &c.	—	388
Corals, sponges, &c.	—	1,421
Testacea, or shells, &c.	—	5,843
Echini, echinitæ, &c.	—	659
Asteriæ, trochi, entrochi, &c.	—	241
Crustaceæ, crabs, lobsters, &c.	—	363
Stella marina, star fishes, &c.	—	173
Fishes, and their parts, &c.	—	1,555
Birds, and their parts, eggs and nests of different species,	—	1,172
Quadrupeds, &c.	—	1,886
Vipers, serpents, &c.	—	521
Insects, &c.	—	5,439
Vegetables,	—	12,506
Hortus siccus, or volumes of dried plants	—	335
Humana, or calculi, anatomical preparations, &c.	—	756
Miscellaneous things, natural	—	2,098
Mathematical instruments	—	55

A catalogue of all the above articles, is written in thirty-eight volumes in folio, and eight in quarto.

His Majesty has also been pleased to add to this collection, the royal library of books and manuscripts, collected by the several kings of England.

SECT. X. *Of Westminster-Abbey.*

THE abbey-church of St. Peter was originally built by Segbert, king of the East Saxons, in the year 616, on the foundations of the temple of Apollo. It was consecrated by Melitus, bishop of London, and dedicated to St. Peter.

This church and its monastery were afterwards repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia; but being destroyed by the Pagan Danes, they were rebuilt by king Edgar, who endowed them with lands and manors, and in the year 969, granted them many ample privileges:

The church and monastery having again suffered by the ravages of the Danes, were again rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, who pulled down the old church, and erected a most magnificent one, for that age, in its room, in the form of a cross, which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building. The work being finished in the year 1065, he caused it to be consecrated with the greatest pomp and solemnity, and by several charters not only confirmed all its ancient rights and privileges, but endowed it with many rich manors, and additional immunities: ordained, that all its lands and possessions should be subject to none but its own jurisdiction, and the convent be free from the authority of the bishop of London; and the church, by a bull of pope Nicholas I. was constituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. Westminster-abbey also became an asylum for traitors, murderers, robbers, and the most abandoned miscreants, who lived there in open defiance of the laws.

William the Conqueror, to shew his regard to the memory of his late friend king Edward, no sooner arrived in London, than he repaired to this church, and offered a sumptuous pall, as a covering for his tomb: he also gave fifty marks of silver, with a very rich altar-cloth, and two caskets of gold; and the Christmas following, was solemnly crowned there, his being the first coronation performed in that place.

The next prince who improved this great work, was Henry III. who in the year 1200 began to erect a new chapel to the blessed Virgin; but about twenty years after, finding the walls and steeple of the old structure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a design to enlarge, and rebuild them in a more regular manner; but he did not live to accomplish this great work, which was not completed till 1285, about fourteen years after his decease. And this is the date of the building as it now stands.

At

At length, on the general suppression of religious houses, the abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. by William Benson, the abbot, and seventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted to three thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds, six shillings and fourpence three farthings *per annum*, a sum at least equal to twenty thousand pounds a year at present. Besides its furniture, which was of inestimable value, it had, in different parts of the kingdom, no less than two hundred and sixteen manors, seventeen hamlets, and ninety-seven towns and villages. And though the abbey was only the second in rank, yet in all other respects it was the chief in the kingdom; and its abbots having episcopal jurisdiction, had a seat in the House of Lords.

The abbey thus dissolved, that prince erected first into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he chose to confer on the last abbot. This establishment, however, was of no long duration; for two years after, he converted it into a bishoprick, which was dissolved, nine years after, by Edward VI. who restored the government by a dean, which continued till Mary's accession to the crown; when she, in 1557, restored it to its ancient conventual state; but queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and in 1560, erected Westminster-Abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve secular canons or prebendaries, a schoolmaster, usher, and forty scholars, denominated the Queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences preparatory to the university, and to have all the necessities of life, except cloathing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. To this foundation also belong choristers, singing-men, an organist, twelve alms-men, &c.

The abbey-church, which was stripped of many of its decorations by Henry VIII. and was much damaged, both within and without, during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of most of the religious houses in this kingdom, has continued from the death of Henry VII. almost to the present time, without any other considerable repairs, and was gradually falling to ruin, when the parliament interposed, and ordered a thorough reparation at the national expence.

This venerable fabric has been accordingly new coated on the outside, except that part called Henry the VII's Chapel, which is indeed a separate building: and the west end has been adorned with two new stately towers that have been lately rebuilt, in such a manner as to be thought equal, in point of workmanship, to any part of the ancient building: but

but though such pains have been taken in the coating, to preserve the ancient Gothic grandeur, that this church, in its distant prospect, has all the venerable majesty of its former state, yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned, is irretrievably lost; the buttresses, once capped with turrets, are now made in plain pyramidal forms, and topped with free stone; and the statues of our ancient kings, that formerly stood in niches, near the tops of those buttresses, are, for the most part, removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry VII's chapel. Three of these statues are still standing next the towers on the north side, and indeed that is the only side where you can take a view of the abbey, the other side being so incumbered with building, that even its situation cannot be distinguished.

The extent of the building is very considerable; for it is three hundred and sixty feet within the walls, at the nave it is seventy-two feet broad, and at the cross one hundred and ninety-five. The Gothic arches and side isles are supported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of very slender ones, and covered with ornaments. The moment you enter the west door, the whole body of the church opens itself at once to your view, the pillars dividing the nave from the side-isles, being so formed as not to obstruct the side openings; nor is your sight terminated to the east, but by the fine painted window over Edward the Confessor's chapel, which anciently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful shrine of that pretended saint, must have afforded one of the finest prospects that can be imagined.

The pillars are terminated to the east by a sweep, inclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor in a kind of semicircle. And it is worthy of observation, that as far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filleted with brass, but all beyond with stone. Answering to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their opposites; and meeting in the roof, are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, fifteen feet wide, covering the side-isles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows, and by these, together with the four capital windows, facing the north, east, south and west, the whole fabric is so admirably enlightened, that in the day you are never dazzled with its brightness, nor incommoded by its being too dark. But before we leave these capital windows, which are all finely painted, it is necessary to observe, that in the great west window is a curious painting

ing of Edward III. to the left of which, in a smaller window, is a painting of one of our kings, supposed to be Richard II. but the colours being of a water blue, the features of the face cannot be distinguished. On the other side the great window, is a lively representation of Edward the Confessor in his robes, and under his feet are painted his arms. At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, and over them are their titles, &c. but these are almost all concealed by the monuments of the dead placed before them, many of which are extremely noble, but which the limits we are confined to will not suffer us to describe.

The chapel founded by Henry VII. in the year 1502, is styled by Leland the wonder of the world. It is situated to the east of the abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that, on a superficial view, it appears to be one and the same building. It is supported by fourteen Gothic buttresses, all beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles, and is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into such a happy disposition, as at once to please the eye, and afford a kind of solemn gloom. These buttresses extend up to the roof, and are made to strengthen it by their being crowned with Gothic arches. In these buttresses are niches, in which formerly stood a number of statues; but these being greatly decayed, have been long taken down.

This chapel is one of the most expensive remains of the ancient English taste and magnificence; there is no looking upon it without admiration: yet, perhaps, its beauty consists much more eminently in the workmanship than the contrivance. The plate shews the outside, where it joins to the abbey, and gives some idea of the fine taste of Gothic architecture in that age, which seems to have been its meridian; but it soon fell into the bad taste practised in the time of queen Elizabeth, as may be seen in the tomb of this queen and her predecessor in the side-ises of this chapel.

This may be sufficient for the outside of this edifice, the entrance to which is from the east end of the abbey, by a flight of steps of black marble, under a very noble arch that leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel: for, like a cathedral, it is divided into a nave and side-ises, to which you may enter by a door on each hand. The gates at the entrance of the nave are of brass curiously wrought in the manner of frame-work, and have in every other open panel arose and portcullis alternately.

Being

Being entered, the eye is naturally directed to the lofty ceiling, in the most admirable manner wrought with such an astonishing variety of figures, as is impossible to be described. The stalls on each side are of oak, with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are also the seats; and the pavement is of black and white marble, laid at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once prebendary of this abbey. The east view from the entrance presents you with the brass chapel and tomb of the founder; and round it, where the east end forms a semicircle, are the chapels of the dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. At that end the side-isses open to the nave. It must not be omitted, that the walls, both of the nave and the side-isses, are adorned with the most curious imagery imaginable, and contain an hundred and twenty statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, under which are angels supporting imperial crowns, besides innumerable small ones, all of them esteemed so curious, that the best masters are said to have travelled from abroad to copy them. The roof of the side-isses is flattish, and supported on arches between the nave and side-isses, turning upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, curiously adorned with figures, fruitage and foliage. The windows, besides a spacious one at the east end, are thirteen on each side above, and as many below, and were formerly painted, having in each pane a white rose, the badge of the house of Lancaster, the initial letter of the founder's name, or portcullises crowned, the badge of the Beaufort family.

This chapel was originally designed as a sepulchre, appropriated solely to the use of those of royal blood; and so far has the will of the founder been observed, that none have been yet interred there, but those of high quality, whose descent may generally be traced from some of our ancient kings.

SECT. XI. *Of the King's School, at Westminster.*

THE king's school, usually called Westminster-school, is situated near the abbey-church. It was originally founded in 1070, and founded a second time by queen Elizabeth in 1560, whence it is sometimes called the Queen's college, for a head master, a second master, and forty scholars, who are called King's scholars, and fitted for the university: they are provided with all necessaries except cloathing of which they have only a gown once a year. This is now become one of the greatest schools in the kingdom: it has not only a

first and second master, but five ushers; and besides the boys upon the foundation, here are between three and four hundred young gentlemen, most of them the children of persons of the first fortunes and families in the kingdom. Out of this school six or more boys are elected yearly for Trinity College, in Cambridge, and Christ's Church, in Oxford.

SECT. XII. *Of the Government of Westminster.*

THE city of Westminster, by an act of parliament, passed in the twenty-seventh year of queen Elizabeth, is governed by a high steward, an officer of great state and dignity, who is commonly one of the first peers of the realm, and is chosen for life by the dean and chapter of a collegiate church in this city, dedicated to St. Peter, and called the abbey church; an under steward, who likewise holds his office for life, is nominated by the high steward, and confirmed by the dean; and an high bailiff, whose office is also for life, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high steward. Besides these officers, here are sixteen burgeses and as many assistants, and a high constable, chosen by the burgeses at the court-leet, which is held by the high steward or his deputy. Out of the sixteen burgeses two chief burgeses are chosen, one for each of two precincts, into which Westminster is divided. The high steward, or his deputy, presides as chairman at the quarter sessions of this city and its liberties. The high bailiff is a person always supposed to be conversant in the law; he has the power of a sheriff, summons juries, presides over all the bailiffs of this city and liberties, superintends elections for members of parliament, and sits next the under steward in court, where he receives all the fines and forfeitures to his own use: the two chief burgeses sit next him. Other inferior officers are, a town-clerk, an afferour, and a crier.

The dean and chapter are invested with an ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction within the liberties of Westminster, St. Martin's le Grand, near Cheapside, in the city of London, and some towns in Essex, which are exempted both from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury.

In queen Elizabeth's time, Westminster had but four parish-churches, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's in the Fields, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's Danes; but now, besides the two parish-churches of St. Margaret and St. John, the original district of the city, it has seven churches, St.

Clement's

Clement's Danes, St. Paul's Covent-Garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's Hanover-square.

SECT. XIII. *Of the Charter-house.*

THE name of this hospital and seminary of learning is a corruption of the word *chartreux*, an appellation formerly used for a convent or priory of Carthusians.

This edifice was originally a religious foundation. In the year 1349, a terrible pestilence swept off more than half the inhabitants of London; and the church-yards being unable to contain the dead, Sir Walter Manny, Bart. a foreign gentleman, who had been honoured with the order of the garter by king Edward III. for his bravery in the field, purchased for a burial-ground a spot of thirteen acres, where the Charter-house now stands, and fifty thousand persons are said to have been buried there in the space of that year.

The following year that public benefactor built a chapel upon the spot, according to the religion of those times, for prayers to be said for the souls of all who had been interred there, and afterwards founded a monastery of the Carthusians in the same place.

This monastery being dissolved at the Reformation, at length fell to the earl of Suffolk, who disposed of it to Thomas Sutton, Esq; a citizen of London, for thirteen thousand pounds. The latter then applied to king James I. for a patent for his intended charitable foundation, which was readily granted in the year 1611, and confirmed by parliament in 1628. The expence of fitting up the house for the reception of his pensioners and scholars, amounted to seven thousand pounds, which, added to the purchase money, made twenty thousand pounds. But this was not all; he endowed his hospital and school with fifteen manors, and other lands, to the value of above four thousand four hundred and ninety pounds *per annum*; and the estate is at present improved to above six thousand pounds a year.

In this house are maintained eighty pensioners, who according to the institution, are gentlemen, merchants, or soldiers, who are fallen into misfortunes. These are provided with handsome apartments, and all the necessities of life, except cloaths, instead of which each of them is allowed a gown, and seven pounds *per annum*.

There are also forty-four boys supported in the house, where they have handsome lodgings, and are instructed in
P
classical

classical learning, &c. Besides these, there are twenty-nine students at the universities, who have each an allowance of twenty pounds *per annum* for the term of eight years. Others who are judged more fit for trades, are put out apprentices, and the sum of forty pounds is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the scholars brought up on this foundation, there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the constitution of the hospital, are to confer them upon those who were educated there.

The pensioners and youths are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation.

The buildings, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and situation to recommend them. The rooms are well disposed, and the square in the front is very neat, and kept in as good order as most in town. This square, and the large gardens behind, give a free air, and at one and the same time contribute both to health and pleasure.

SECT. XIV. *Of the Society of the Trinity-House.*

THE society of the Trinity-house was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, Knt. commander of the great ship Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen, and the convenience of ships and mariners on our coast, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II. in 1685, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent."

This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named Younger Brethren, are of an unlimited number, for every master or mate expert in navigation, may be admitted as such; and these serve as a continual nursery to supply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death, or otherwise.

The master, wardens, assistants, and elder brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers.

I. That

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.

2. The examination of the masters of his majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the river Thames; and the amercing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of twenty shillings.

3. The settling the several rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houses, and other sea-marks upon the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation; to which light houses all ships pay one halfpenny a ton.

4. The granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea-service, or when past going to sea.

5. The preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence.

6. The punishing of seamen for desertion or mutiny, in the merchant's service.

7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants service; but subject to an appeal to the lords of the admiralty, or the judge of the court of admiralty.

To this company belongs the ballast office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast, for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river; in which service sixty barges, with two men in each, are constantly employed; and all ships that take in ballast pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships sides.

In consideration of the great increase of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchase in mortmain, lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of five hundred pounds *per annum*; and also to receive charitable benefactions of well-disposed persons, to the like amount of five hundred pounds *per annum*, clear of reprises.

There are annually relieved by this company about three thousand poor seamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about six thousand pounds.

SECT. XV. *Of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.*

ON the spot where the royal hospital now stands, was formerly a royal palace, originally erected by Humphry duke of Gloucester, who called it Placentia. It was enlarged

by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. who was so delighted with its situation, that he frequently resided here. Queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born in it, and king Edward VI. died in it; but being afterwards much neglected, king Charles II. pulled it down, and began another, of which he lived to see the west wing magnificently finished, at the expence of thirty-six thousand pounds. This wing, together with nine acres of ground belonging to it, king William, in the year 1694, appropriated for a royal hospital for aged and disabled seamen, the widows and children of such as lost their lives in the service of the crown, and for the encouragement of navigation. The other wing was begun in the reign of king William, carried on in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. and that, together with the rest of the building, was finished in the reign of king George II. Such are the noble symmetry, architecture, and decorations, and such the charming situation and ample endowment of this spacious and sumptuous edifice, that there is scarce such a foundation and fabric in the whole world. Its hall, which is very superb, was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it, in an alcove, are portraits of the late princess Sophia, king George I. king George II. the late queen Caroline, the late queen of Prussia, the late prince Frederick of Wales, the late duke of Cumberland, and his five royal sisters. On the ceiling, above the alcove, are queen Anne and prince George of Denmark; and on the ceiling of the hall are king William and queen Mary, with several fine emblematical figures. On a pedestal, in the middle of the area, fronting a noble terrace by the Thames, is an elegant statue of king George II.

The chapel is very fine, the proportion exceedingly beautiful, and forms one of the finest rooms in England. It is one hundred feet long, fifty broad, and fifty high: the ornaments are all white and gold; the cornice very elegant, and the cieling of the altar truly beautiful: the organ also is fine. It is observable, that though a gallery, in the stile of a shelf, runs on each side the room, yet it has not an heavy effect, which must result from a particular harmony of proportion. Nothing of this sort can be added to a room, without hurting the general effect; but in this the mischief is less than perhaps any where besides. The little ceiling-piece of the altar, done by Mr. Brown, representing cherubims, is elegant, and perhaps worthy the pencil of Albano himself.

In the year 1705, was the first admission of one hundred disabled seamen into this hospital, but the number now is near two thousand men, and one hundred boys. To every hundred pensioners are allowed five nurses, being the widows of seamen,

seamen, at ten pounds a year, and two shillings a week more to those who attend in the infirmary. The pensioners are cloathed in blue, with brass buttons, are allowed stockings, shoes, and linen; and besides their commons, have one shilling a week to spend, and the common warrant officers one shilling and sixpence. The hospital is governed by a governor, a lieutenant-governor, and other officers.

King William gave two thousand pounds a year towards finishing the buildings. The several benefactions to this noble charity, which appear upon tables, hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to fifty-eight thousand two hundred and nine pounds; and in the year 1732, the late earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estate, amounting to near six thousand pounds a year, was given to it by parliament. A market was appointed in the town of Greenwich in 1737, the direction of which is in the governors of the royal hospital, to which the profits that arise from it are to be appropriated.

SECT. XVI. *Of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.*

THE original building on this spot was a college founded by Dr. Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James I. for the study of polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to support a provost and fellows, for the instruction of youth in that branch of learning. The king, who laid the first stone, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large sum of money, and the clergy were very liberal upon the same occasion; but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutcliffe being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions; and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore soon fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming escheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary.

The whole edifice, which was built by the great Sir Christopher Wren, consists of a vast range of buildings. The front towards the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks for the pensioners; and that facing the south, into a garden which extends to the Thames, and is kept in good order. This side affords not only a view of that fine river, but of the county of Surry beyond it. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret, and through this part is an opening
 P 3 which

which leads through the building. On one side of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by king James I. and on the other side is the hall, where all the pensioners dine in common, the officers by themselves. In this hall is the piece of king Charles II. on horseback, with several other pictures as big as the life, designed by Signior Vario, and finished by Mr. Cook. These were presented by the earl of Ranelagh. The pavement of both the chapel and hall are black and white marble. The altar-piece in the chapel is the resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci.

The wings, which extend east and west; join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames, on the south: these are near three hundred and sixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; they are three stories high, and the rooms are so well disposed, and the air so happily thrown in by means of the open spaces, that nothing can be more pleasant. On the front of this square is a colonade extending along the side of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inscription in capitals:

*In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum,
condidit CAROLUS II. Auxit JACOBUS II. Perfecerunt
GULIELMUS et MARIA, Rex et Regina, MDCXC.*

And in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of king Charles II. in the ancient Roman dress, somewhat bigger than the life, standing upon a marble pedestal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat, and is said to have cost five hundred pounds.

There are several other buildings adjoining, that form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house; for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and the infirmary for the sick.

An air of neatness and elegance is observable in all these buildings. They are composed of brick and stone, and which way soever they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the pensioners.

Chelsea Hospital is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper subordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the transition from thence to the extremities, is very easy and delightful.

The

The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above four hundred men, and there are besides in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants.

These pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, diet, washing and lodging. The governor has five hundred pounds a year; the lieutenant governor two hundred and fifty pounds, and the major one hundred and fifty pounds. Thirty-six officers are allowed six-pence a day; thirty-four light horsemen, and thirty serjeants, have two shillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have ten-pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men, are each allowed eight-pence a week. As the house is called a garrison, all the members are obliged to do duty in their respective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a salary of one hundred pounds a year. The physician, secretary, comptroller, deputy treasurer, steward, and surgeon, have also each one hundred pounds *per annum*, and many other officers have considerable salaries. As to the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, they have each seven pounds twelve shillings and six-pence a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier; and where there is any deficiency, it is supplied by a sum raised by parliament. This hospital is governed by the following commissioners; the president of the council, the first commissioner of the treasury, the principal secretary of state, the paymaster general of the forces, the secretary at war, the comptrollers of the army, and by the governor and lieutenant governor of the hospital.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of England.

SECT. I. *Of the Ecclesiastical Division of England.*

ENGLAND is divided into two provinces, Canterbury and York; and each of these provinces is divided into several dioceses or bishoprics, as in the following table:

PROVINCES.

DIOCESES.

COUNTIES.

In the Province of Canterbury are the Dioceses of

Canterbury,	Kent, part.
London,	{ Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, part: Southampton, Surry, Wight, isle of Guernsey, isle of Jersey, isle of Suffex.
Winchester,	{ Wiltshire, Berkshire.
Chichester,	{ Devonshire, Cornwall.
Salisbury,	{ Somersetshire. Glostershire.
Exeter,	{ Worcestershire, Warwickshire, part.
Bath and Wells,	{ Herefordshire, Shropshire, part.
Glocester,	{ Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, part.
Worcester,	{ Shropshire, part. Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingtonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, part.
Hereford,	{ Cambridgeshire, Ely, isle of.
Litchfield and Coventry,	{ Norfolk, Suffolk.
Lincoln,	{ Oxfordshire. Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire.
Ely,	{ Dorsetshire.
Norwich,	{ Kent, part.
Oxford,	
Peterborough,	
Bristol,	
Rocheſter,	

Containing the Counties of

Pembrokeſhire,

PROVINCES.

DIOCESES.

COUNTIES.

In the Province of Canterbury are the Dioceses of	St. David's,	Containing the Counties of	Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Brecknockshire, Radnorshire, Glamorganshire, part Monmouthshire, part Montgomeryshire, part Herefordshire, part. Caernarvonshire,
	Bangor,		Angleseashire, Merionethshire, part Montgomeryshire, part Denbighshire, part.
	Landaff,		Monmouthshire, part Glamorganshire, part Denbighshire, part Flintshire, part
	St. Asaph,		Montgomeryshire, part Merionethshire, part Herefordshire, part.
In the Province of York are the Dioceses of	York,	Containing the Counties of	Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cheshire, Richmondshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, part. Westmoreland.
	Durham,		Cumberland, part.
	Chester,		
	Carlisle,		

SECT. II. *Of the Bishops; their Dignity, Power, Titles and Prerogatives.*

THE bishops are overseers of the clergy and people committed to their charge, each in his own diocese.

They have in chief the power of ordination, though they always perform it jointly with some other priest; they also grant institutions to benefices, and command induction to be given.

Thrice

Once in three years each of them visits his diocese to inquire into offences against justice, piety, and sobriety.

As the two archbishops have a superintendence over all the church of England, and in some measure over the other bishops, so the archbishop of Canterbury has a kind of supereminence over the archbishop of York: for he has power to summon him to a national synod or convocation.

The archbishop of York is called *Primus Angliæ*, Primate of England: but the archbishop of Canterbury is *Primus totius Angliæ*, Primate of all England.

They are both stiled Most Reverend, in a superlative manner, and honoured, as dukes are, with the title of Grace.

The archbishop of Canterbury takes place next to the royal family: nor does any, except the Keeper of the Great Seal, step between him and the archbishop of York.

Though the archbishop holds his place from the sovereign, yet in his royal writs to him he is stiled *Dei Gratia, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*.

To him it properly belongs to crown the king, to consecrate bishops, and to call provincial synods, according to the king's writ directed to him for that purpose.

The bishop of London is his provincial dean, the bishop of Winchester his chancellor, and the bishop of Rochester his chaplain. The archbishop of York has also many prerogatives, and both archbishops hold several courts.

Next to them the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester take place, and all other bishops according to their priority of consecration.

There are some dioceses that have but a small income, but the bishop in that case has generally some good living annexed. The bishop of Rochester, being generally dean of Westminster, has a much better revenue from his deanry than from his diocese, this being reckoned but five-hundred pounds a year, and the deanry at least eight-hundred.

All the bishops, except the bishop of Man, are lords of parliament, though not peers of the realm, and sit as barons in the house of lords; they are called the lords spiritual: and as fathers and guardians to the church, they are stiled Fathers in God.

As the two archbishops are called Most Reverend, and have the title of Grace given them, so the inferior bishops are called Right Reverend, and have the title of Lordship. They have not only the same privileges as the temporal lords, but also some peculiar prerogatives.

Though

Though all courts are held by the king's authority, yet the bishops courts are not properly accounted the king's courts; for the bishop sends forth writs in his own name, teste the bishop, and not in the king's name, as all other courts do.

And whereas in other courts there are several judges to each, a bishop in his court is the sole judge: nay, he may depute his authority to another, as to a suffragan bishop, his chancellor or commissary, which none of the judges can do.

In a trial of bastardy or heresy, the bishop's certificate is sufficient; and if a clergyman kills his bishop or ordinary, it is by law parricide and petty treason.

Lastly, there is this difference between an archbishop and a bishop; that the bishop's authority is confined within the bounds of his diocese, but that of the archbishop extends over all his province, he being ordinary to all the bishops thereof. Accordingly the bishop visits his diocese only, whereas the archbishop visits the whole province. The bishops can call only a diocesan, but the archbishop with other priests, may ordain a priest; but the archbishop, with other bishops, consecrate a bishop.

SECT. III. *Of the dignified Clergy.*

DIGNIFIED clergy, are deans, arch-deacons, rural deans, and prebendaries or canons; who are assistant to bishops, and generally men above the common capacity of the inferior clergy. And, as among the laity, the gentry keep a middle rank between the nobility and the inferior sort of the people; so these dignitaries keep a middle station between the bishops and clergy.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches, except St. David's and Landaff, there is a dean, who is head of the canons or prebendaries, and with them makes a chapter. These dignitaries, intended for a supply of able and fit persons to govern the church, have each a dwelling-house near the cathedral or college, with a plentiful maintenance.

Both the dean and prebends ought to reside in their places, to frequent public divine service, to preach by turns on Sundays, and all festival days, and at due times to administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to shew a good example to the inferior clergy, and direct the weaker sort how to preach, and, when summoned by the bishop, to assist him in some episcopal function, as ordination, or deprivation. Upon the king's writ of Conge d'Elire, when the bishop's see is vacant, they chuse, only for form sake, the person recommended to them

them by the king; or, if not, they shew cause to the contrary.

In the cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the bishop is head of the chapter; and in the bishop's absence, the chanter at St. David's, and the arch-deacon at Landaff.

The deans of the Chapel Royal, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, Rippon, and Guernsey, are only honorary deans, without any jurisdiction. The deans of Croydon, Bocking, Barcel, and a few others, are deans without any chapter, but with a kind of jurisdiction.

Among the prebends of the old foundation, some are *Canonici*, such as have right to vote in the chapter. Others *Canonici in turba*, having a stall in the choir, but no vote in the chapter.

The arch-deacons are so called from their charge over the deacons. There are of these sixty in all England, each diocese having in it one, or more, for dispatch of ecclesiastical business: and whereas the bishop makes the visitation of his diocese once in three years, it is the arch-deacon's office to visit the same the other two years; and then to enquire into reparations and moveables belonging to the churches under his jurisdiction; and to reform abuses in ecclesiastical matters, and bring the more weighty affairs before the bishop. Therefore he is called *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, the Bishop's one Eye, the dean making the other. He is also, upon the bishop's mandate, to induct clerks into their benefices, and to give them possession.

The rural deans were called of old *Archi-presbyteri*, as having the oversight of a certain number of priests. Their office is, upon the bishop's order, to convocate the clergy, and signify to them the bishop's pleasure. A rural dean may also give induction when the arch-deacon lives too far off.

Every arch-deaconry is subdivided into rural deaneries.

SECT. IV. *Of the inferior Clergy.*

BY the inferior clergy are meant such as are not dignified, whether rectors, vicars, curates, or deacons.

A clergyman possessed of a living is called Rector, the predial tythe whereof not impropriated; Vicars, are those who officiate in livings which are called Impropriations; Curates are them that attend the service of the church in the room of incumbents disabled, or of rectors holding several livings; and Deacons are such as are admitted into some part of the service of the church, till they are ordained priests.

For

For the church of England has three distinct orders, bishops, priests, and deacons. By the canon law, to be admitted a deacon, a man must be twenty-three years of age; to be a priest twenty-four; and a bishop thirty.

The office of a deacon is but ministerial, and to fit him for the priestly office. He may baptize, read in the church, and assist the priest at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the cup.

To be admitted into holy orders, one must have a testimonial from the master and fellows of the college where he last resided; or under the hands and seals of three divines, who knew him well for three years last past, so as to give a good account of his virtue, uniformity, and learning.

The ordination of priests and deacons is performed four times a year, viz. upon the four Sundays of the ember-weeks, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient fathers, and of great antiquity in the church. These four weeks are by the law of the church a time of prayer and fasting for the whole nation, to recommend to God all that are to be ordained.

The ordination is performed in a most solemn and devout manner, by a bishop, assisted by some of the dignified clergy, or others in priestly orders. After morning prayer there is a sermon concerning the duty and office both of deacons and priests. The sermon ended, those that stand for deacons, are presented to the bishop by the arch-deacon, or his deputy, whom the bishop asks, if he has made due enquiry of them; and then asks the people, if they know any impediment or crime in any of them. Then follow certain prayers, with the collect and epistle appointed for this solemnity; after which the oath of supremacy is administered to each of them, and the bishop puts to each of them a number of godly questions: which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his hands upon them severally, ordains them deacons. Then he delivers the New Testament to each of them, giving them authority to read it in the church: upon which the bishop appoints one of them to read the gospel. This done, the bishop and they proceed to the communion; after which, they are dismissed with the blessing pronounced by the bishop.

The priests are ordained much after the same manner, only the epistle and gospel are different; and after the questions and answers made, the bishop puts up a particular prayer for them: which ended, he desires the congregation to recommend them to God in their private prayers; for doing of which there is a competent time of general silence. After this, *Veni Creator* is sung in metre: then follows another prayer; which ended, the bishop, with one or two divines present, lays his hands upon the heads of them severally, they
all

all kneeling, and so ordains them in a set form of words, different from that of deacons.

To get a benefice or living, a clergyman must procure a presentation from the true patron of the church, without any agreement by himself, or any in his behalf, for any sum of money, reward, gift, profit, or benefit, directly, or indirectly in hand paid, or yearly to be allowed; every part of which is called simony.

Patrons of churches are those who, by first building of churches, or endowing them with lands, have obtained for them, and their heirs, a right of advowson or patronage; therefore when the living is void, the patron names a fit clerk to the bishop, for his institution.

The presentation being signed and sealed by the patron, the clerk presented must carry it to the bishop of the diocese, or to his vicar-general; and if the see be vacant, to the guardian of the spiritualities: he ought also, if required, to produce the testimonial he had, before he was ordained.

Hereupon he is examined by the bishop, or his chaplain, and if he be found duly qualified, he declares, in express words, "That no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, has, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, pre-eminence, or authority, civil or spiritual, within this realm: and that he will conform to the church of England, as it is now by law established:" which declaration he must subscribe, and have a certificate of it from the bishop, or his deputy.

Before he can be admitted into the benefice, he must also take this solemn oath against simony, that he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such agreement; and if any one unknown to him has made any such simoniacal contract in his behalf, that he will in no wise consent thereto.

This being done, a mandate is issued out under the bishop's seal to the arch-deacon of the place, to give the clerk induction into his living; which is done either by the arch-deacon himself, or some clergyman appointed by him, by delivery of the bell-rope: then the new instituted clerk, being left alone in the church, tolls the bell, which completes the induction.

Within two months after, upon some Lord's-Day, he must read in the church the thirty-nine articles, being the confession of the faith of the church of England, and declare aloud his unfeigned assent and consent to all the contents thereof. And within the same space of time he must also read the whole service of the church appointed for that day, both forenoon and afternoon, and declare his assent and consent

sent to all things contained and prescribed in the book of Common Prayer and administration of the sacraments, according to the use of the church of England.

Within three months after his institution, he must likewise, on some Lord's-Day, publicly read his certificate from the bishop, or deputy, of his subscription to the declaration aforesaid, and at the same time the declaration itself.

All which must be attested by some of the most intelligent parishioners under their own hands. And if he fails in any of those duties, he thereby forfeits his living.

As to the maintenance of the inferior clergy, many have good livings, yielding two, three, or four hundred pounds a year, and some above double that : but many yield only one hundred, and too many short of that ; which, beside the glebe land, is raised by way of tithes, and the duties for christenings, marriages, and funerals.

The plurality of benefices allowed by the church of England, for the encouragement of worthy and eminent divines, makes room for many curates to officiate for them in those churches where they do not keep residence : for which they have such an allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The condition of vicars was the same with that of curates, if not worse, till queen Anne parted with the tenths, a good branch of the revenues of the crown, for the increase of poor livings.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Situation, Climate, Divisions, Inhabitants, &c. of North Britain, or Scotland.

SCOTLAND is a branch of the same continent with England and Wales, is united under the same government and legislature, and makes up a part of the title of the king of Great Britain.

All that part of the continent which lies beyond the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, belongs to Scotland, with great numbers of islands on all the other sides, which are bounded by the ocean. On the west it has the Irish sea ; on the north the Deucalionian ; and on the east the German ocean. It is in length about two-hundred and fifty miles, and one hundred and fifty miles in breadth. It was united to England in the person of king James the first of England, and sixth of Scotland.

The soil in general is much inferior to that of England,
being

being more proper for pasture than corn; though, in some of the inland counties they have plenty of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, and Norway. The skirts of the country abound with timber, which is of a vast size, especially fir-trees.

The air is very temperate, and not so cold as might be expected in so northerly a climate, owing to the warm vapours and breezes that come continually off the sea; these likewise purify the air, and keep it in such constant motion, as generally frees the inhabitants from all epidemic distempers. The country is hilly and mountainous, having very few plains, and those but small. They have abundance of cows and sheep, but very small, for which defect, the fine-taste of their flesh makes full amends.

Learning flourishes among them in four universities: St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, wherein are professors of most of the liberal arts, who are allowed competent salaries.

Scotland, according to difference of soil, customs, humours, and imaginations of men has several divisions. The most eminent of them is into the highlanders and lowlanders; the first are rude and uncivilized, using the Irish language: the second are civil and courteous, and use the language and customs of the English. The more ancient division of these people was into the Scots and Picts; the Scots had all the western isles, and the skirts of the country westward: and the Picts were possessed of all that lay upon the German ocean.

It appears from an ancient book of the division of Scotland, that here was once a heptarchy, as well as in England, and that when the Scots got possession of this tract from the Picts, it was shared among seven princes. The first part contained Angus and Mernis: the second Atheold and Goverin: the third Stradeern, with Meneted: The fourth Forthever: the fifth Mar, with Buchen: the sixth Muref and Ross: the seventh Cathness, parted in the middle by the Mound, a mountain which runs from the western to the eastern sea. It is also divided by the Mons Grampius, Grantzbain-hills, which run from west to east.

The rivers divide into three peninsulas: one to the south, one in the middle, and one to the north; for the rivers on each side run so far into the country, as to be hindered from meeting by a small isthmus only: and if that was removed, the main land of Scotland would become three islands.

It is computed that Scotland sends every year to England eighty-thousand black cattle, and one hundred and fifty thousand

land sheep. It also sends the greatest part of its wool here, which, though not so fine as ours, is useful in the manufactures of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland: such as kerseys, duffields, yarn-stockings, and other coarse goods. But in the north-east part of Scotland the wool is finer and of a larger staple than that of the more southern shires; and the manufactures of Aberdeen and the parts adjacent are finer in proportion, particularly stockings, of which they make some exceeding fine, and export them to Holland, Germany, and London. There is a great quantity of lead in Scotland, the ore of which is very rich in silver, but they don't find it worth their while to separate them. It is also said they have had some copper, but they don't find the search of it answers the charge.

Scotland has a very good fishery of herrings, cod-fish, and salmon; it has the advantage of England both in catching herrings sooner, and curing them better.

Scotland produces abundance of large fir timber, which would be of great service to our shipping, if it did not grow in a tract too remote for water carriage.

The Scots have some sorts of manufactures, of which there are none in England, particularly the stuffs called plaids, which are finer than any manufacture of wool in all Britain; they are made chiefly at Glasgow and Aberdeen.

At and about Glasgow and Paisley, there is a manufacture of lawns, which are generally striped, and tolerably fine; great numbers of poor people, especially women, are employed in spinning, bleaching, and dressing it. But the principal manufacture of Scotland is linnen cloth, which has been greatly encouraged and improved of late years, by taking off the duties upon their linnen in England, and the prohibition of the wear of printed calicoes: for great quantities of it are not only sent to England, but exported to the British colonies in America; where, by virtue of the union, they are allowed a free trade.

The salt of Scotland, which is rather a produce than a manufacture, is stronger and better than that of Newcastle, and is held in such esteem in foreign parts, that they export great quantities of it every year to Germany, Norway, and the Baltic.

Scotland has one advantage to boast superior to England, and almost any nation in Europe, *viz.* That in every single branch of trade with other nations, the balance is in her favour: she always sends out more in value than she receives back, and consequently the difference must be made good in money. It has indeed been observed that the wine trade

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sometimes

sometimes runs against them, which, admitting the article of French brandy, may perhaps be true : but as the brandy is a smuggling, illicit, and not to be considered as an open fair trade, it is impossible to form any calculation upon such a supposition ; but, that alone excepted, it is certain that allowing the lead, corn, tobacco, and sometimes salt, which Scotland exports to France, or whatever country the Scots have their wines from, the balance is not against them : for had they them even from Spain, it would still be more in their favour on account of their fish and linnen, both which are good merchandize on the Spanish side of the Bay of Biscay. The balance between Scotland and England is also plainly to the advantage of the former ; the goods it receives from hence bearing no proportion to those it sends hither : for the chief article it takes from England is its woollen goods of the finer sorts only, and some silks : in lieu of which England takes off their wool, cattle, linnen, lawns, corn, and almost all their produce, except fish and salt. It is observed also, that by their late increase of commerce, the Scots are very much increased too in shipping, and that they build or buy ships continually, especially for the West-Indies, and the southern commerce.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the several Shires or Counties of Scotland ; their Boundaries, Rivers, Air, Soil, &c.

A B E R D E E N - S H I R E.

THIS shire contains in it Mar, with its appurtenances, Strathdee, Strathdon, the Braes of Mar and Cromar, most part of Buchan, Garrioch, and Strathbogy.

It is bounded on the south with part of Angus and Merns, or rather with the river Dee and the Gransbain-mountains, with part of Bamff on the north-west, part of Murray on the north, the German ocean on the east, and the river Spey and part of Badenoch on the west. It is about forty-six miles long, and thirty broad.

The soil, if properly cultivated would be tolerably fruitful. It produces corn, particularly rye and oats in abundance : also some pulse, and roots and herbs both for food and physic.

The

The hilly parts, especially the Craigs of Pennan, where the eagles build their nests, are covered with woods of fir and oak. Here are deer, and game in great abundance.

It has quarries of spotted marble, lime-stone, and slate, and one sort of stones peculiar to this country, called Elf-Arrow Heads, which appear to be of the flinty kind: they are of different shapes, but most of them pointed like spears, and in general from half an inch to two inches long, rough, unpolished, and very thin at the edges.

The air of this country is very healthy, and the winters much milder than might be expected so far north.

The principal rivers of this country are the Don and the Dee, in which are found muscles that contain large pearls of a fine colour: and they also abound with an incredible number of salmons. Here are springs of alum-water, and veins of stone, from whence alum is boiled.

There is an exceeding good manufacture here of linnen, and also of worsted stockings, some of the latter so fine, as to be sold from fifteen to thirty shillings a pair.

S H I R E o f A I R E.

THE shire of Aire is bounded on the north by the shire of Renfrew; on the south with Galloway; on the east with Clidfdale; and on the west with the Firth of Clyde. It is divided into Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham, which are reckoned the three great baileries of Scotland, so called from their being governed by bailiffs.

The principal rivers of this county are the Aire, the Irwin, the Stinchar, the Girven, and the Dun: these all abound with salmon and other fish. The Aire has the longest course of any river in this county: it runs twenty-four miles from east to west, and after many windings, falls into the sea below the town of its own name. Over this river is a bridge of four arches, which joins the new town of Aire to the old one. There is also a bridge over the river Dun, of one arch, ninety feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at Venice, or the middle arch of the great bridge at York.

The country in general produces good store of corn and grass, is very populous, and the inhabitants are exceedingly industrious.

A R G Y L E - S H I R E .

THIS county, which was first the seat of the Scots, when they landed from Ireland, did, together with Perth-shire and the western islands, make up the kingdom of the Scots, while the rest of Scotland was under the Picts and Romans.

It is bounded by the Irish sea and the Firth of Clyde on the south, Perth-shire on the east, Lochabar on the north-east, and by several isles on the north-west. It is about one hundred and twenty miles in length, and forty in breadth.

The sea in many places runs up into the land in long bays, which are called loughs by the inhabitants: among these are Loch-aber, Loch-ness, Loch-fyn, wherein is a great herring fishery, Loch-ediff, and Lochaw, a fresh-water Loch, which is twenty-four miles long, and one broad, with several small islands in it: from this runs a river called Air, which, after a course of six or seven miles, enters Loch-ediff, and falls into the west sea, opposite to the isle of Mull.

The coast is full of high rocks, and black mountains covered with heath, which feed great numbers of black cattle, deer, &c. Their cattle in general run wild, but are excellent meat, and their fat boiled continues some days like oil.

The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing: for the loughs in general abound with all sorts of fish.

B A M F F - S H I R E .

BAMFF-shire comprehends that part of the Buchan north of the river Ugie, and contains the countries of Strath-dovern, Boyne, Enzie, Strathaven, and Balvenie. On the south it is separated from that part of Buchan, which belongs to Aberdeen-shire by the river Ugie. It is bounded on the east by the river Dovert, and the German Ocean, on the west by the river Spey, and the country of Murray; on the south-west by Badenoch and the Brae of Mar; and on the north by Murray Firth. Its length from west to east is about thirty-two miles, and about thirty miles in breadth.

That part called Buchan extends north, from the river Ugie to the sea, and west as far as the river Dovert, which is nine miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west. It is divided into corn-fields, and small hills; and no tract in the whole kingdom is so free from mountains.

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This shire abounds in rivers, the principal of which have been already named.

The air and soil are much the same as in Aberdeen-shire. The country of Boyne is famous for quarries of spotted marble; and at Balvenny is a rock which produces hones and whetstones enough to serve the whole island, and the people cover their houses with them instead of slate. Here are also found veins of the stone of which they make alum, and springs of alum-water. The inhabitants of this shire carry on the salmon-fishery to great advantage.

B E R W I C K - S H I R E.

THIS shire was formerly called Mers, or March, because a bordering country, or boundary between England and Scotland. It is bounded on the south by Tweed and Teviotdale; on the north by Lothian, on the west by Tweedale, and on the East by the German Ocean. It is the south-east shire of all Scotland, being divided from the town of Berwick by the bound rod, and from Northumberland by the river Tweed, which runs between them for about eight miles. It is about twenty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth.

The principal rivers in this country are the Tweed, White-water, Black-water, and the Eye. From where the Tweed rises to the place where it falls into the ocean, the distance is fifty miles; in all which space it has only two bridges over it, one at Peebles, of five arches; the other at Berwick of fifteen. It had another at Melross; but only the pillars of it are standing.

This shire is in general very fruitful in corn and grass; it abounds with sheep, black cattle, and horses; and is well supplied with fish from the sea, and its rivers. Here is also great plenty of partridges, moor-fowl, &c.

B U T E - S H I R E.

THIS shire contains two of the western isles, viz. Bute and Arran; these isles lie in the Firth of Clyde, north of Argyleshire, east from Cantyre, and west from Renfrew, Cunningham, and Kyle.

The island of Bute, which is also called Buthe, or Boot, is about ten miles long, and five broad. It is separated from Argyleshire on the north by two narrow straits, and by the

isle of Arran on the west ; it is six miles west from the coast of Cunningham, and eight from Arran.

The northern parts of it are mountainous, but afford good pasturage, and some wood. The others produce oats, barley, and pease. There is a quarry of red stone in this island, and that called the Beatic-stone is found in many places.

It is a healthy climate, and the inhabitants live to a great age ; but it is observed that generally every sixth or seventh year they are visited with the small pox.

The isle of Arran is bigger than that of Bute, being twenty-four miles from south to north, and near sixteen from east to west.

There are several rivers in this island, which abound with salmon, and the sea affords the inhabitants a constant supply of herring, cod, ling, and whiting.

The air is cold and moist, but clear, from the frequent breezes off the mountains. The island is fruitful both in corn and pasturage ; here are many horses and black cattle, with abundance of deer, sheep, goats ; and every sort of land and sea-fowl. Here is also fullers earth in great quantities ; and some crystal.

The people of this island are generally of a brown and black complexion, healthy, and ingenious.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

THIS is also called the shire of Wick, and is the most northerly county of Scotland. It is washed both by the eastern and northern seas, and lies directly opposite to the Orkney islands. It is thirty-five miles from north to south, and about twenty in breadth.

There are several rivers in this shire, but none of any note.

The inland country is mountainous, but towards the coast it is low, and produces corn enough both for the natives and for exportation ; but the soil being very moist, their harvest is late. There is plenty of pasture in the fields and valleys. The rocks on the coast are much frequented by eagles, hawks, maws, herons, and fowls of various kinds. There is a particular sort of birds here, called Snowfleets ; they resort to this country in February by thousands in a flight, and leave it again in April. They are about the size of a sparrow, but exceeding delicious to the taste. Here are also moor-fowls and plovers in great plenty. In the forest of Moravins and Berridale are great numbers of red deer and roebucks,

bucks, and good store of cows, sheep, and goats. At some places in this shire there is lead, copper, and iron ore.

The inhabitants, who are remarkably industrious, live chiefly by grazing and fishing.

CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE.

THIS shire is bounded on the north by the Ochil hills; on the south by the Firth of Forth; on the east by part of Perthshire; and on the west by part of Sterlingshire. It is about eight miles in length, and six in breadth, where broadest.

The principal rivers here are the Devan and the Firth; which latter, at a place called Alloway, is as broad as the Thames at London-bridge; and the tide flows very strong.

The country is plain, and the soil fertile; most of it is fit for pasture, and that part below the Orchil hills produces corn. About Alloway and Clackmannan they have a great number of coal-pits; the produce of which, with their salt, they export in great quantities; this is what we distinguish in England by the name of Scots-coal.

DUMBARTON-SHIRE.

THIS shire lies on the other side of the Clyde, above Glasgow, and runs a long way north, among a number of hills. It is bounded on the south by the river Clyde and its Firth; by Argyleshire on the north-west; by Lochlun, and a water of the same name which falls into it, on the west; by the Grampion hills on the north; and on the east by Menteith and Sterlingshire, being divided from the latter by the river Blane. It is about twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth. Here are lakes both of fresh and salt water; the principal of which is a fresh-water lake, called Lock-lomond; it is twenty-four miles in length, eight in breadth, where broadest, and two where narrowest. It abounds with fish, particularly one delicious sort of the eel kind, called Pollac, which is peculiar to this river. In the Loch-long, and Loch-syn, two bays which break into this shire from the mouth of the Clyde, are prodigious herring fisheries.

The lower part of this country, which lies to the east, is very fruitful in corn, especially towards the rivers; the up-

per part is more adapted for pasture, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep; it also abounds with deer.

The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

THIS shire contains Annandale, Wachopdale, and Niddisdale, or Nithsdale. It is bounded on the west by Galloway and Kyle; on the east by Solway Firth, and the marshes of Scotland and England; on the north by part of Clidisdale, Tweeddale, and Teviotdale, and on the south by the Irish sea. It is about fifty miles in length, and about thirty-four in breadth.

The principal rivers of this country are the Nid, and the Annan; near the source of the latter, on the top of a neighbouring rock, are two wells, famous for their medicinal waters, and much frequented in summer and autumn by the inhabitants.

The soil in general is better for pasturage than corn, so that they deal chiefly in cows and sheep; but the mountains, with which it is encompassed, are fruitful in corn. At a place called Rhivell, the people have a method of making salt from sea-sand, which has a bitter taste, that probably proceeds from the nitre contained in it.

EDINBURG-SHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN.

THIS is the principal shire in the kingdom; it is bounded on the east with the shire of Haddington, or East-Lothian, for thirteen miles; on the south with Selkirk and Tweeddale for thirteen miles; on the south-west with Lanerick for six or seven miles, and with the same on the west for two miles; on the north-west with Linlithgow, or West-Lothian, for fourteen miles; on the south-east with the Bailiary of Lauderdale for about four miles, and on the north with the Frith or Forth for eight miles.

There are many rivers in this shire, but the principal, besides the Firth of Forth, are the Esk; the others, though pretty numerous, being small, are therefore omitted.

But this shire boasts of a town, which is not only a city, but a city and county of itself, viz. Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, which was formerly the royal seat of its kings and parliaments, as it is still of its supreme courts of judicature; and now honoured with giving one of the ducal titles

titles to his royal highness the prince of Great Britain. The castle that was erected before the city, which may be said therefore to have been built, either to protect, or be protected by the castle, commands a most delightful and extensive prospect, not only of all the city under it, but of the whole course of the Firth, from the Bas of Stirling; the coasts of Fife on the other side the sea; and many miles into the country. There are two mountains on each side of the Canongate below it, viz. Salisbury Crag on the south, and Caulton Crag on the north, which from the top of the castle look like wings; and this seems to be all the foundation for the *castrum alatum*, or winged castle, mentioned in some histories of this country. One of these hills, which is a steep rock on the south side of the castle, is called *Arthuri Sedes*, or Arthur's Chair, from the British king Arthur. It is supposed to have been built above two thousand years, and is thought to be one of the strongest castles both by art and nature in the world.

It is properly a citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the town, it being about a musket-shot from the high street. On the south and north sides it is inaccessible, the only entrance being on the side of the town, where the rock is also very high, and defended by a round battery, half-moons, one of them two hundred feet perpendicularly high, ramparts, and an outwork at the foot of it, all well mounted with cannon; besides a wide trench, and a draw-bridge.

There is a royal palace in it, or uniform stately structure of hewn stone, with very noble apartments, in one of which was born king James I. of England. Here the governor resides, and here the regalia and chief records of state for above two thousand years have been kept, as also the national magazine of arms and ammunition.

Here is also a chapel for the use of the garrison, and the castle is furnished with water from two wells in the rock.

The city is a mile from the port of Leith, due south within the shore upon a high hill, or narrow ridge of a gradual ascent, so that no river or navigable stream can come near. It consists chiefly of one street, but the noblest in the world; it is broad enough for five coaches to pass abreast, is half a mile easy ascent from the Netherbow to the castle, and about a mile in length from the castle in the west to the palace and park of Haly or Holyrood-house in the east, including Cani or Canon-Gate. This street is exceedingly well paved with stones, not half a foot square, and rises in the middle, with canals on each side.

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The breadth of the city, from north to south, is above half a mile, and, taking in the suburbs, called the West-Port, Bristol, Potter-Row, Pleasants, Canon-Gate, and Caulton, it is four miles in compass, and is as populous as any city in Europe for its size; nay, it may be said, there is not a city in the world where so many people live in so little room. Their old houses are cased with boards; and have oval windows, without casements or glass, which they open or shut as they please.

Their new houses have good windows, framed and glazed fashionably, and are built of stone; especially those of some of the nobility, who have them covered with slates blue or grey; and their fronts to the street are generally of free-stone. They are very large, and so lofty, especially in the high street, that five or six stories is but an ordinary height; and there is a row of buildings, near the Parliament-close, where there are some of not less than fourteen stories. The reason of this is, their being straitened for want of room, which being too small for great foundations, they are forced to make up for that scantiness by the superstructure, in order to entertain all comers, who are desirous to be in or near the city. Most of their houses being parted into tenements, they have as many landlords as stories, without dependance on one another. The stairs of the old houses are both unsightly and inconvenient, being built in the street for the service of every story, they are sometimes steep, narrow, and fenceless, and therefore very dangerous to pass; but in the new houses the stair-case is made within the yard or foundation of the building, without incumbering the street, and is more easy to go up and down.

The fronting of any more houses with timber, is prohibited by an act of the town-council, on account of the many fires that have happened; and for which reason the magistrates were some years ago at a great expence to bring one of the best springs of Scotland into this city, by leaden pipes laid from a hill at three miles distance, and they also have erected several stately fountains in the middle of the high street. The excessive height of future buildings has likewise been prohibited for the greater ease of the inhabitants.

Edinburgh has several churches, the first of which, that claims our attention, is the great high kirk; its antient cathedral, built of hewn stone in form of a cross, in the centre of the city and the high street. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and is adorned with some stone pillars, and arches, and a stately high tower, with a large open cupola of curious workmanship, representing an imperial crown. Before the
Reformation

Reformation this church was collegiate; but made a cathedral by king Charles I. when he erected a new bishopric in this city, which before was in the diocese of St. Andrews. It was afterwards divided into four convenient churches, to each of which was allotted a parochial district in the city; viz. the High-Kirk, the Old-Kirk, the Tolbooth-Kirk, and Haddo's-Hole.

In 1633, when King Charles I. erected this city into an episcopal see, the bishop of which was made suffragan to the archbishop of St. Andrews, and to take place of the bishop of Dunkeld; the dean was forenoon minister of that part of it called the New-Kirk, which is the choir, chancel, or eastern part.

Here is a noble gallery for the king, or for his commissioners, whom he deposes to represent him to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, who hold their sessions in a large chapel, on the south-west part of this church; as does also the commission of the assembly in the interval between the general meetings. In the time of session, the magistrates and judges assemble here.

The great cross under the tower is called the Old-Kirk; and the front, or west part, of this great church, is divided into Tolbooth-Kirk on the north, and Haddo's-Hole on the south.

In the steeple, there is a set of bells, which are not rung out, but tunes are played on them by the hand with keys, like a harpsichord; and this is performed every day, except Sundays and holidays, from half an hour after eleven to half an hour after twelve, by a man who has a yearly salary for it from the city.

The south church, called the Grey-Fryars church; in the middle of its cemetery, or common burying-place, there are many fine tombs and monuments, particularly a sumptuous one of Sir George Mackenzie, lord advocate to king Charles and king James II.

The Trone-church of square free-stone, with a tower, built in 1641, after the model of that at Covent-Garden, by Inigo Jones, stands a little below the High-Kirk, in the same street; and near it, in the middle of the street is the guard-house, where two companies of disciplined men clothed and armed like grenadiers, at the charge of the city, do duty every night.

The collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, built by Mary of Guelders, queen to king James II. where she lies buried, is a very handsome fabric, at the east end of the lake.

The lady Yester's church, built by a lady of that name,
who

who also left a large sum for maintaining its minister, is a handsome new church, and there are two good churches under the same roof at the Grey Fryars.

There is another very beautiful church, and a very large piece of ground inclosed for a church yard, given by Sir Thomas Moodie.

In Grays-close, is the mint-house, with a large court, adorned with neat and convenient buildings for the overseers and workmen.

The chief host of Edinburgh is the parliament-yard, or close, and the south side of the cathedral. It is a large court, inclosed on the south-east side with the upper and lower exchanges, and with other stately buildings. In the middle of the court is a curious equestrian statue of king Charles II. in brass, erected on a stately pedestal, at the charge of the city; a figure so exceedingly well proportioned, that it is esteemed the finest of the kind in Europe. At the south-east part of the parliament-house is a door from what they call the Outer-house, where the lord Ordinary sits, into the inner, where sit the other fourteen judges, or lords of session; which is the supreme civil judicature of Scotland: and over these, are the privy-council and exchequer chambers.

The parliament-house which was finished by king Charles I. 1636, is a magnificent large convenient structure of free-stone; over the entrance of which are placed the arms of Scotland, with mercy and truth for their supporters, and this inscription, *Stant his felicia Regna*; importing, that the happiness of kingdoms is owing to these virtues; and under the arms *Unio Uniorum*, referring to the union of the two crowns.

The room where the parliament met is high roofed, like Westminster-hall, and much more curious, though not so large. Every week in sessions-time are heard causes in the first instances; but when the parliament sate, that court was removed to another part of the hall. At the west end are kept the sheriff and commissary courts. Near the north end is the town council-house, Guildhall; and near it is the judiciary or criminal-court.

In the middle of the room where the parliament met, there is a high throne for the sovereign, or commissioner, with benches on each side for the nobility and bishops, one above another; so that the uppermost is level with the throne, and the lowest with the pit, in which are forms in the middle for the commoners. Without the area, and opposite to the throne, there is a pulpit for the sermons that were preached to the parliament upon special occasions, with a large partiti-

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on behind it for strangers to stand and hear not only the sermon, but sometimes the debates of the house.

Near the council-chamber stands the Royal-Exchange, a stately structure of hewn stone, with a double row of small shops; and there is another exchange under it: yet both above stairs, and neither of them magnificent enough to be distinguished from the other buildings.

Underneath the parliament-house is the post office, and the lawyers library, which contains a noble collection of books and MSS. belonging to the college of justice, where is also a fine parcel of medals, and of the largest old English and Scotch coins that is any where to be seen. Joining to this library is the register of all deeds and securities of the nation; and here also in this square is a fine room for the meeting of the royal boroughs, adorned with pictures.

Near the west end of the great church stands the Tol-booth or common prison both for debtors and criminals; where when the court was at the palace, a guard was always kept of regular troops. It was formerly the place of residence for the provost of St. Giles's, as most of the adjacent houses were for the canons and choristers of that church. At the upper end of the same street is the weigh-house; there being warehouses below stairs, with public weights and scales for heavy goods.

Their bank, whose notes pass all over the nation, is at the foot of a close and was erected by parliament, 1695.

The royal place here was always called Holy-Rood, from its situation just by the shell of an abbey of that name, which was founded by king David I. for the monks of the order of St. Augustine, but consumed by fire; so that nothing remains of it but the church. This abbey was first converted into a palace by king James V. which king Charles II. pulled down, all but two towers on the north side of the entry, and nobly rebuilt, Sir William Bruce being the architect. It is a very grand building of stone, well carved and beautified in form of a square, supported by pillars, and adorned with several orders of architecture. There are four courts, the outer one of which is as big as all the rest, where the soldiers draw up when they relieve one another. It has four principal entries, three on the west, and the other on the east, besides several inlets into the adjacent gardens: it has likewise a majestic entrance, adorned with pillars of stone, and a balustraded cupola over it in form of a crown.

It consists of two noble stories, besides garrets above, and offices below. The fore-part is terminated by four high towers, viz. two erected by King James I. and the other by
king

king Charles II. The inner court is very stately, and has piazzas round it, all of free-stone, from which there is access to the apartments; and there is a long gallery adorned with the pictures of all the kings of Scotland, from Fergus their first king, three hundred and twenty years before the birth of Christ, to the revolution; of which those that were eminent, and all the Stuarts, are full lengths, the others bustoes. The lodgings are richly furnished; and is surrounded by delightful gardens on all sides.

The entrance into the outer court is by a large arch, over which is the apartment of the porter or house-keeper, consisting of several good rooms; there are likewise several coach-houses and stables round it, like the Mews in London, and is quite as large. On the north side of it is a curious garden now converted into a physic garden: and on the south side of this court is another very large one.

The stair-case and rooms of state here, run exactly like those of St. James's, only the guard-room of this is near twice as big as that at St. James's, and the state-rooms higher and larger. The earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland in the reign of king James VII. converted the great council-chamber into a Romish chapel, and gave the chancellor's apartments behind it to the Jesuits to keep school in, which was demolished at the revolution, and has ever since lain neglected. The chimneys of this palace are all of marble.

The chapel, behind this palace, makes a wing to the north of the laundry, another wing to the south. It has a prodigious high roof, with very curious pillars, and above them two rows of stone-galleries. King James VII. erected a magnificent throne here for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the twelve knights companions of the order of the thistle, or St. Andrew, all of oak, and the best carvers in Europe were employed in it. The floor was beautifully paved with marble, and a fine organ was also erected; but at the revolution the populace carried away every pipe, and did not leave so much as a stone in the pavement; so that it has been ever since a declining fabric, and only used for the interment of the nobility.

On a rising ground, stands the college, or university, which was founded in 1560 by king James VI. upon a petition from the city, but not perfected till 1582. That prince endowed it with as ample privileges as any university in Europe. It has spacious precincts, high walls, and three courts, encompassed with neat buildings; and there is a high tower over the great gate, which looks towards the city:
there

there are very great accommodations for the students, with handsome dwellings, and fine gardens for the professors.

The persons established at first were a principal or warden, a professor of divinity, four regents, or masters of philosophy, and a professor of philosophy, called the Regent of Humanity. In 1640, the town added a professor of Hebrew, and it has since added a professor of mathematics. The dignity of chancellor and vice chancellor is in the magistrates and town-council, the magistrates being curators, or governors of it, and the provost of the city, chancellor.

The students here do not eat in common, but lodge and diet in the town as the collegians in Holland do; and they have no distinct habit as they have in other universities of Scotland, where they wear red gowns. No test or subscription is offered to a student at his admission; every one being free to come that will; but every one of their professors, and all officers in the university, swear to the government as now established, civil and ecclesiastical, subscribe to the confession of faith, and declare their conformity to the kirk-government, and that they never will, directly or indirectly, endeavour to subvert it. Four years study intitles to the commencement of master of arts.

They have a very good library, which was founded by Clement Little, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh in 1635, since which it has been much increased by other gifts and legacies. The books given by several benefactors are kept in distinct apartments; and the names of the donors set over them in golden letters. The pictures of several princes, and of most of the reformers at home and abroad, are also placed over this library, and near it is kept the skull of Buchanan, so thin that the light may be seen through it: it was lodged there by Mr. Adamson, formerly principal, who had it taken out of his grave, and fastened some Latin verses to it in commendation of that great author.

There is also kept the original of the Bohemian protest against the council of Constance, for burning John Huss and Jerome of Prague, with an hundred and five seals to it of the princes, great men of Bohemia, Moravia, &c. It was purchased from the library of Dantzic, by a Scots gentleman in his travels, who made a present of it to this library. In their common hall, where they have their commencements and public entertainments, are several maps, globes, and rarities; particularly a crooked horn cut out of a woman's head of fifty years of age, who lived twelve years after it. The cap with which they graduate their scholars is round, and made of velvet. This they put on the head of the party, who is called

called to be master, referring, as it is thought, to the custom of the old Romans, who by this ceremony made their servants free.

Under the library, and of the same dimensions, is the royal printing-house, where they are chiefly employed in printing Bibles.

King Charles II. erected a college of physicians here, to whom he gave by patent under the great seal, ample jurisdiction within the city, and its liberties, and appointed the judicatures to concur to the execution of their decrees: and by a latter grant, they have the faculty of professing physick. They have their conference once a month, and have erected a library. On the north side of the city there is an excellent physic-garden, with a prodigious quantity of different sorts of plants; the design of which is to furnish simples for the use of physic, and to instruct students of that faculty in the knowledge and use of them; for which end they are disposed into the most rational method.

There are some hospitals; of which the chief is Herriot's, on the south side of the city; it is a very large and stately building, founded by Mr. George Herriot, who left two hundred thousand Scots pounds for maintaining and educating an hundred and thirty poor boys, the children of decayed merchants and tradesmen of this city; such as go to the university, are sent to the college at the expence of the hospital, and have each an exhibition of seven pounds a year; and such as go to trades, have thirteen pounds ten shillings given with them to a master.

This is a very elegant building; it is an exact square, piazza'd within, and entirely built of free stone; there is a high tower over the gate, with a clock and bells; and on each corner of the building, a square tower, floored with lead, and little turrets of stone, covered with lead at each corner of every tower. In the middle of the inner court is a fine wall, and the founder's effigy in a niche over the inside of the gate, as big as life, in his cloak, cut in stone, with a jewel in his hand.

The towers, at the corners, are four stories high, and within each of them is a fine winding stair-case to the upper apartments. The magistrates of the city, who are perpetual guardians of the hospital, meet in a large parlour floored with marble. The gardens, which consist of a flower-garden, kitchen-garden, and orchard, are very well kept; and both the house and gardens contain between nine and ten acres on a rising ground. The entry to this place,
by

by an easy ascent through three spacious courts, more resembles an avenue to a palace, than to an hospital.

Here are also very good apartments for the officers of the house and scholars. The governor, according to the institution of the founder, must be single; and there is a chaplain to instruct the boys in the grounds of learning, till they are fitted for the public schools and colleges.

St. Thomas's hospital is for old decayed citizens and their widows, where they are liberally maintained, and have their own chaplains. And near this is the correction-house, commonly called Paul's-work, in which are divers linen, woollen, and silk manufactures, where loose people get their living by their labour. There is likewise an apartment in it for persons that are lunatic.

In 1702, a maiden hospital was founded and endowed, for the relief and education of female orphans of decayed freemen, by some of the merchants-company, who were much encouraged to it by Mrs. Mary Erskin; who not only purchased convenient lodgings, with large yards, and other accommodations, but also left them a considerable sum of money. The work has been greatly advanced by other benefactions from town and country; and the tradesmen and artificers of Edinburgh have, in emulation thereof, lately founded and endowed another Maiden hospital.

In 1738, an infirmary was erected here, like those at London, Winchester, and Bath, &c. to which the proprietors of quarries contributed stone and lime; the merchants timber; and even the journeymen-masons and day-labourers, contributed a portion of their labour gratis: besides the great encouragement it met with from the nobility and gentry; and the grant of one hundred pounds towards it, from his majesty.

This city is governed by a lord provost, whose office is much the same with that of lord mayor of London, and four bailiffs, who, besides the power common to aldermen, have that of sheriffs. They have also a common council, which consists of twenty-five persons. All these are chosen annually, and the provost, dean of gild, and treasurer, are to be merchants; or, if any tradesman is to be chosen to those offices, for his qualifications, he is to leave off his trade, and not to return to it without leave of the magistrates and town-council; and no man is to be chosen provost, bailiff, dean of gild, or treasurer, without having been a year or two a member of the common council.

No person is to continue in that council above two years at a time, except he be a member of it by virtue of a superior

office. The bailiffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve candidates proposed; and none is to be elected deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades, unless he has been master of his trade at least two years at a time. The said fourteen incorporated trades are surgeons, goldsmiths, skinners, furriers, hammer-men, wrights or carpenters, masons, taylors, bakers, butchers, cordwainers, weavers, fullers, and bonnet or cap-makers.

The magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday after Michaelmas by thirty eight citizens, twenty of which are to be merchants, and eighteen tradesmen. They are to chuse such as in their conscience they think to be best qualified; and the said magistrates, with the town-council, are to have the administration of the government, except in some reserved cases, as the election of magistrates, dean of gild, and treasurer, and setting of sews, or fee-farm leases, giving bounties and places, and other publick affairs; in which cases they are to take the advice of the fourteen deacons of trades.

None of the merchants, or traders are to have any particular conventions, or to make any by-laws among themselves, without the consent of the magistrates and town-council; except it be to chuse their own deacons at the time appointed, to make persons free of their trade, or to try their work; and one of the commissioners for parliament was always to be chosen out of the tradesmen, and another out of the merchants. The auditors of the accounts are to be chosen by an equal number of merchants and tradesmen.

The lord-provost, dean of gild, and treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two years at a time; and the bailiff is to be but one year bailiff, one year old bailiff, and one year free of office. The lord-provost, for the time being, was always one of the privy-council. The train-bands of the city consist of sixteen companies, besides which they have a standing company of town guards.

THE SHIRE OF ELGIN.

THIS comprehends one part of Murray, as the shire of Nairn does the other: and the south-side of it is called the Braces of Murray, and the south-east is Strath or the valley of Spey, with which river it is bounded on the east, as it is with the shire of Nairn and part of Loquehaber on the west; it has Aberdeen-shire and Badenoch on the south, and Invernesshire on the north, from which it is parted by the Frith and the river Ness.

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The air is wholesome, and the winter mild: the south-side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low-country does with corn which is soon ripe; here are also several great woods of fir-trees, &c. ten miles long, with some large woods of oak.

Murray-land, which includes this shire, Nairn, and a part of Invernessshire, is reckoned to enjoy the best climate and soil of all the north of Scotland; it produces every thing that grows in any other part of the kingdom, and no part is better provided with bread, meat, fruit, and fish.

The soil is generally sandy, mixed with clay, and very fruitful when manured: its extent from the mouth of the Ness to that of the Spey, according to the roads from one town to another, is thirty-four scots miles, which are one fifth larger than English miles; but it is of an unequal breadth, the fruitfullest part being seldom more than seven.

The chief rivers are first the Spey, the most considerable in the north of Scotland next to the Tay, and the most rapid in all the kingdom; for which reason it is not navigable very far: it rises in Badenoch, and after a course of seventy-six miles, besides turnings and windings, passes by Rothes Castle, and falls into the sea at Germach, but the tide does not come up into it above a mile; and it has a noble Salmon-fishing, and is observed to swell by a west wind in the heat of summer, without there being any rain.

Secondly the Ness, which has likewise a good Salmon-fishery, rises from the lake Coich, not far from the Irish sea, and is for some miles called Coich; after which running north-east it falls into Loch Garrif, and is called by that name; it then falls into a lake called Eawink, and turning to the south-east for two miles, it falls into Loch-Ness, which is twenty-four miles in length, and is of an unknown depth. It is observed that this river never freezes, but smoaks and dissolves ice thrown into it during the greatest frosts, which is ascribed to the sulphurous ground it passes through. The same is observed of the lake it rises from, and of Loch-Tay and Loch-Ern.

Thirdly the river Nairn, which rises in the mountains and separates Strothern from Glentarf, and dividing the valley to which it gives the name of Strathnairn, runs south-east, and falls into Murray Frith at Nairn.

Fourthly the Findern, which rises in the hills near Badenoch, and being called Herin for a long way, gives the name of Stratherin to the valley it runs through. It then takes the name of Findern, and running by Tarnaway, the town of Forreß, and the abbey of Kinloß, falls also into the Firth of Murray.

Fifthly the Loffie, or Loxa of Ptolomy, which rises a few miles above Elgin, and falls into the sea a few miles below it; it abounds more with Salmon than any river in the island, except the Dee and Don, and it may be said one year with another to equal them, eighty or an hundred lasts being annually pickled or exported, and all taken in the summer months, and within one mile of the village of Germach. It abounds with fish to the very head, but most of these are used for home consumption, and taken either with spears by day, or in wicker-baskets or little boats covered with hides by night.

THE SHIRE OF FIFE.

THE ancient name of this shire was Ross, the remains of which are still preserved in Kinross and Cubross; *i. e.* the head of Ross, and the backpart of Ross. It acquired the name of Fife from Fifus, a nobleman, to whom it was given by king Kenneth II. for his great service against the Picts.

It is five Peninsula, wedged in between the Firth and the Tay, it is divided on the north from Gaury and Angus by the Firth of Tay, which meeting with part of Strathern, divides it also from part of Perthshire and Clucmannan to the north-west. It is divided from the Lothians by the Firth of Forth on the south. On the west it has the Ochil-hills, Kinrossshire, and part of Perthshire; and on the east the German ocean. It is commonly reckoned thirty-two miles in length, and about seventeen in breadth.

The east part is much the plainest, and the west most mountainous. The north and south parts are very fruitful in corn; and full of towns, with good bays and harbours; but the middle are more proper for pasture, there being plenty of cattle, especially sheep, whose wool is much esteemed, as are also the hides of black cattle, which turn much to the profit of the inhabitants.

The Ochil mountains on the west afford good pasture and fields of corn, and have likewise pleasant and fruitful vallies between them. At Dalgate there is a quarry of exceeding good free-stone, and near the water of Ore they find lead, as also many fine chrystals of several colours at the Bin and at Orrock.

They have also several mineral waters, as the spaw at Kinghorn and Ballgrigie. The chief rivers are the Leven and the Edin, which abound with salmon, &c. This coast is well planted

planted with little towns, that are the nurseries of seamen; and the sea besides other fish, has great quantities of herrings, and shell-fish.

In this county is the city of St. Andrew's, in which is a celebrated university. It was founded by bishop Henry Wardlaw in 1412, it is endowed with ample privileges and consists at present of three colleges, *viz.* the college of St. Salvator, commonly called the old college, it was founded by the bishop James Kennedy, grandson to king Robert III. Anno 1456, together with a church beautified with a high towering steeple all of hewn stone, he furnished it with costly ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient revenues for a doctor, a bachelor, and licentiate of divinity, four professors of philosophy, and eight poor scholars.

There are three silver maces in this college as old as its foundation, one of them of exceeding fine workmanship, gilt, and seventeen pounds in weight: these, with six other maces sent to the other colleges in Scotland, were found in the bishop Kennedy's tomb in the reign of king Charles II. and it is supposed were buried there at the time of the reformation, to save them from the violence of the times; when every thing that was adorned with images was defaced if not destroyed. Mr. Skene, doctor of divinity and principal of the college, repaired and augmented this fabrick, having made a collection for that end. He also founded a library, which by the donations of learned men is now very well furnished with good books. The earl of Cassils settled a maintenance of a professor of philology.

St. Leonard's college was founded before the reformation by James Hepbourn, prior of St. Andrew's, and afterwards by the earl of Lenox. In it are several professors, first the principal, who is always doctor of divinity; and four professors of philosophy, to whom John Scot added a professor of philology with a liberal salary, and augmented the library with the gift of several volumes. Its founder endowed it with a maintenance of eight poor scholars, besides the salary of the principal and the professors of philosophy.

It has likewise been very much encreased by Sir John Wedderburne, doctor of physick, who also left his great collection of books to it. This college has a better revenue, and more students than any other. In order to keep up the ancient science of archery, a prize of a silver arrow is given every year for the students of this college to shoot at with their bows and arrows, and the winner appends his coat of arms to it on a silver plate.

The New College, or St. Mary's, was founded by James Beaton, archbishop. In it are two professors, always doctors in divinity, the one stiled Principal professor of theology, the other only Professor of theology; to which is added a professor of Mathematics; the first professor whereof, Mr. James Gregory, erected a commodious observatory, for mathematical observations, in the college garden. He also furnished it with many mathematical instruments. There are no scholars entertained in it, but all the scholars of the other colleges, after having passed a course of philosophy, may enter themselves, and finish their studies here.

In this college king Charles I. held a parliament in a spacious room, with three rows of seats one above another, which will contain four hundred persons; and in the area there is a table for the clerks and other officers. It is still called the Parliament Room, but is sometimes made use of for public exercises: there are no scholars here, but it is said to be the best kept of all the three colleges.

The rector of this university is chose yearly, and must, according to the statutes, be one of the three principals of its three colleges. The students, who are very numerous, wear scarlet robes or gowns.

THE SHIRE OF FORFAR, OR ANGUS.

THOUGH it is called Angus, and by the genuine Scots, Æneia, yet, in the rolls of parliament, it is always named the Shire of Forfar. It is divided from the Brae of Marr on the north, by the ridge of the Binnchinnin mountains; it has the Firth of Tay, and the British Ocean on the south; the water of Tarf, and a line drawn from thence to the water of North-Esk, separates it from Mearns on the east; and it is divided by a line twenty-seven miles from Perthshire on the west and north-west. It is twenty-nine miles from east to west, and sixteen and a half where broadest from north to south.

It was anciently divided between the Scots and Picts, of whom the latter possessed the low champaign part next the sea, and the former that part of the champaign mountains which lie in this shire; but upon the subversion of the Pictish monarchy, in the reign of Kenneth II. king of Scotland, it came to be wholly possessed by the Scots.

This shire produces wheat and all other sorts of grain; it is diversified with large hills, lakes, forests, pastures, and meadows, and beautified with many forts and castles: here are

are likewise several quarries of free-stone and slate, in which the inhabitants drive a considerable trade.

It is a good country all along the coast, but so narrow, that in some places it is not above five miles broad, till you come to the hills which run in a row to the west and north, and are inhabited by Highlanders. There are mines of lead near the castle of Inner-Markie, and plenty of iron ore near the wood of Delboge.

THE SHIRE OF HADDINGTON, OR EAST-LOTHIAN.

IT is bounded on the north and east by the Firth, on the south by the hills of Lammar-mour, and by Mid-Lothian or Edinburghshire on the west.

It abounds with corn of all sorts, and has great quantities of grass, coal, and lime-stone; it has also some considerable woods, as Prestmennan, Calston, Humbie, and Ormeston. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishery towns; and particularly there is a herring fishery every year after Lammas, at Dumbar, where they take enough both for home consumption and exportation.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

THIS formerly contained all the country from the borders of Lorn to the Orkney Islands, along the western coast, besides the isles on that coast.

It contains that part of Murray-land, which lies near the town of Inverness, together with Badenoch, Lochabar, and the south part of Ross; so that it is bounded with Ross and Cromertie on the north, Murrayland on the east, the Western Sea on the west, and Lorn, Broadalbin, and Athol, on the south. It is about sixty miles from east to west, and fifty-five, where broadest, from north to south. It has plenty of Iron ore, and some woods of fir and oak.

That part of the shire, called Lochabar, has Badenoch on the north, Athol and part of Badenoch on the east, Lorn and Broadalbin on the south, and a mountainous tract on the west towards the coast. It is above twenty miles from east to west, and near thirty from north to south.

It abounds with pasturage, woods, goats, and deer; but has not much corn, being esteemed one of the most barren

countries in Scotland : it has great quantities of fish, both salt and fresh.

KINCARDINSHIRE, OR MEARN S.

IT is called Mearns, or Mernis, from *Mearn*, a gentleman of valour, to whom it was given by Kenneth II. It had the former name from Kincardin, which was formerly the shire-town, which advantage belongs now by statute to Stone-hive. It is bounded on the east with the German Ocean; on the south with the water of North-*Es*k; on the west with the Gransbain-hills, or rather with Angus on the west and south; and on the north with the river *Dee*, and Aberdeenshire. It is about twenty-seven miles in length, and twenty in breadth.

It is a rich soil; being very fruitful in corn and pasturage. Upon the sea-coasts there are several convenient creeks, and some good harbours.

THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, OR KILKUMBRIGHT, OR LOWER GALLOWAY.

THIS and the Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, the only two of that appellation in Scotland, differ from the shires in no other respect than in the title of the chief officer, who in the one is called Sheriff, and in the other Stewart.

It is one of the two districts or divisions of Galloway, the westernmost, called Upper Galloway, being the shire Wigtoun, and this Stewartry, which is towards the east, being called Lower Galloway. It begins at the middle of the bridge of Dumfries, lies between the water of Cree on the west, and Nithsdale on the east, is bounded by part of Kyle on the north, and has the Irish Sea on the south. Templeman gives it an area of seven hundred and forty miles, and extends it to forty-three miles in length, and thirty-two in breadth; but others make the former, viz. from north to south, only twenty-seven, and the latter twenty.

LANERKSHIRE, OR CLUYDSDALE.

IT is bounded on the south-east with Annandale; on the south with Dumfriesshire: on the south-west with that of Aire; on the north-west with that of Renfrew; on the north

north with that of Dumbarton; on the north-east with Sterlingshire; on the east with that of Linlithgow; and with that of Mid-Lothian a little on the south-east. It is generally reckoned forty miles in length, about twenty-four where broadest, and sixteen where narrowest.

It is called Lanerk from its shire-town, and Cluydsdale from the Cluyde river. It is divided into two wards, the upper ward and lower ward; the one called the Shire Lanerk, the other the Barony of Glasgow.

The river Cluyde, which runs through it into its own Firth at Dumbarton, rises from Errick-hill in the upper ward; and from the same tract rises the river Annan, which runs into the Irish Sea; and the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Firth.

It is a pleasant fruitful country, and though mountainous in some places, and woody in others, is very well inhabited. It abounds with coal-pits and lime-stone, and has some profitable mines of lead. Camden asserts, that in Crawford-moor, among the washes, the husbandmen, after violent rains, used to find a sort of shavings of gold. And Mr. Thomas Achinson, who was assay-master of the Mint at Edinburgh in the reign of king James VI. says, there is natural gold to be had in several parts of this country, particularly Crawford-moor, and Fryar-moor. This he has asserted in a treatise on the metals of Scotland; in which he observes, that out of dry minerals the like gold has not been seen or heard to be found in Christendom, as that of Scotland, which he says was tried and reported to be worth seventy-six thousand pounds sterling by ton. By dry minerals he says he means the sappare, the callaminere, the saxere, and the salmeere stone. He adds, that commonly, after great rains, it is found close joined to the sappare stone, in the same manner as lead ore and white spar sometimes grow together.

Cornelius, a German lapidary, who was superior of king James the VIth's golden mines, discovered such at Crawford-John in this country, and in thirty days sent from thence to the Mint at Edinburgh half a stone weight, or eight pounds Troy, of natural gold, worth four hundred and fifty pounds sterling. There is large quantities of lapis lazuli dug up in this country, especially at Crawford-moor.

In the city of Glasgow there is one college, which is by far the most spacious, and finest built in the kingdom. It is a very magnificent stately fabric, consisting of two large squares of very noble, lofty buildings, adorned with a high tower,

tower, and many fine turrets, separated from the rest of the town by a high wall: the front towards the city, is of hewn stone, and beautiful architecture.

This university was founded April 20, 1453, by king James II. of Scotland, according to a bull from pope Nicholas II. allowing it all the privileges and honours granted by the apostolical see, &c. to the college of Bononia in Italy; and the college was erected in 1454, at the great labour and expence of William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow; but the ground on which it stands, with an adjacent field, was given by the family of Hamilton.

King James II. by letters patent under the great seal, exempted the university from all taxes, watching and warding, which with the other privileges, were ratified by the kings James III. IV. and V. and by queen Mary. By the first foundation, the persons established were a rector, a dean of faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology; three philosophy professors; and afterwards some clergymen taught the civil and canon law there.

Notwithstanding the confirmation of its privileges by the princes above-mentioned, it would have been almost deserted, if king James VI. had not, in his minority, granted it a new charter, bestowed the tithes of the church of Gavan upon it, in the year 1577. And, in 1617, he established twelve persons here, namely, a principal, three professors of philosophy, called Regents, four brusers, a steward or purveyor, to furnish their tables, a servant for the principal, a junitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

King Charles I. and Charles II. ratified all its ancient privileges, and gave money to repair the fabric. Several other kings, together with the parliament of Scotland, the archbishops and the city of Glasgow itself, have been benefactors to this university. The earl of Dundonald, in 1662, gave a thousand pounds sterling to it for the maintenance of poor scholars; and one Mr. John Snell gave six thousand Scots merks, or about four hundred pounds sterling, for adorning the fabric, and enriching the library, both which have been much improved and augmented by the care of the principals since the revolution, particularly the learned Dr. Fall, who was also præcentor of York. Besides many curious printed books in the library, there are valuable MSS. and the books are marshalled according to their sciences.

The precincts of the college are enlarged by some acres of ground purchased for it by the king and parliament, which acres are converted into fine well-planted walks, and pleasant gardens; one of which is a physic garden.

The

The scholars wear scarlet gowns, as at St. Andrews, and lodge in the college. The principal, regents, and masters, have all handsome apartments, and good salaries. Besides the schools, the college is furnished with a little chapel and a common hall. Several fine Roman stones, with very curious inscriptions dug up in 1740, near Kirkentillock, have been removed to this university, and added to several pieces of antiquity, collected from thence chiefly before that time, and preserved here in good order.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, OR WEST-LOTHIAN.

IT takes its name from its head burgh. It is bounded on the north with the Forth, with part of Stirlingshire on the north-west, with part of Clidesdale on the west; and it is divided from Mid-Lothian on the south and west, by the waters of Almond and Breich-water. It is fourteen miles long, and about thirteen in breadth.

It abounds with coal, lime-stone, and white salt, besides corn and pasturage; and in the reign of king James VI. a mine was discovered here, which yielded a great deal of silver. It is well furnished with fish from the sea and rivers.

THE SHIRE OF NAIRN.

IT has Murray Firth on the north, Elgin on the east, and Inverness on the west and south; and comprehends Findorne, betwixt that river and the river Nairn. Its greatest length is twenty miles, and the breadth fourteen.

The air is very wholesome, and the winters mild: the lower part of the country bears much corn, which is soon ripe, but the high country is fittest for pasture. There are many large woods of firs and other trees in this country, especially in the south-west part of the shire, on the river of Nairn, which is therefore called the Strath or Valley of Nairn; and it is an hereditary sheriffdom in the Campbells of Lorn. It joins with the shire of Cromertie in sending one member alternately to parliament. Near the south-east side of the country lies Strath, or the valley of Erin, on both sides of Findorne river.

THE STEWARTRY OF ORKNEY, AND ZETLAND OR SCHETLAND.

THE isles of Orkney, called by the Latins Orcades, do, together with those of Schetland, make one Stewartry, and send one member to parliament. They are divided on the south from that part of the main land of Scotland called Caithness, by Pentland or Pictland Firth, which is twenty-four miles long, and from twelve to sixteen in breadth. They have the Caledonian Sea on the west, the German on the east, and the sea that parts them from Schetland on the north. They are reckoned about thirty in number, and contain, according to Mr. Templeman, an area of six hundred square miles; but they are not all inhabited; the rest, which are called Holmes, being used only for pasturage for sheep and goats.

The longest day amongst them exceeds eighteen hours by some minutes, and for the greatest part of June, one may see to read at midnight without a candle. Their winters are not so subject to snow as to rain, which falls sometimes in violent spouts, and the air is often very boisterous. As these islands are larger, and have more towns and inhabitants than those of Schetland, the soil is better and more improvable; and as they are so much nearer to Scotland, there is more commerce.

The principal islands of the Orcades, are

South Ronaldsha,	Inhallo,
Swinna,	Stronfa,
Hoy,	Sapa-Stronfa,
Burra,	Sanda,
Lambholm,	North Ronaldsha,
Flotta,	Eda,
Faira,	Roufa,
Cava,	Wyre,
Gramsey,	Grafra,
Main-land, or the	Eglesha,
chief Island,	North Fair,
Copinsh,	Westra,
Strapinsh,	Papa-Westra.
Damsey,	

Mr. Camden observes, that most of these names end in a, ey, or ha; which terminations, in the old Teutonic, signified a place surrounded with water.

The

The difference betwixt these islands, is in their situation, or their being more or less mountainous. The soil in some places is extremely dry and sandy, in others wet and marshy. They produce corn in abundance, but the chief of it is oats for bread, and barley or beer-corn; for they have no wheat, rye, or pulse, except in gentlemens gardens.

They have all sorts of wild fowl, partridges, moor-fowl, plover, duck, teal, widgeon, rabbits, &c. and plenty of fish and venison; so that the inhabitants have every thing to make life comfortable, except better bread, and warmer weather.

It is a very pleasant sight to stand on the shore and see the sea in calm weather, in the narrow sounds and passages between the islands; to observe the different tides run as from a sluice, as well one way [as the other, and to see a boat fly upon them like an arrow out of a bow, it being as impossible to row against them, as to shoot London-bridge against a steep fall.

In the Pentland Frith, behind the island Swinna, are two great whirlpools, called the wells of Swinna, which are sure to swallow up any vessels that come within the draught; and the passage of the Frith is of itself very dangerous, because of the many strong tides which are not less than twenty-four, and make the sea go very high upon the least contrary wind.

These whirlpools are most dangerous in a calm; for if there be any wind, and the boat under sail, they are passed without danger. If the mariners, who carry passengers between the main-land and the isles, happen to be drove near them by the tides, they throw a barrel, oar, bundle of straw, or some other bulky thing into the whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough, till the vessel has passed them; and what is thus cast in is generally found floating a mile or two off. But the natives on both sides, who know the proper seasons, pass this Frith every day very safe, except when the weather is tempestuous.

ISLES OF ZETLAND OR SCHETLAND.

THESE are about forty-six islands, with forty holmes, and thirty rocks, which are part of the stewartry of Orkney, and are governed either by the steward, or his deputy. They lie on the north of Scotland in the mid-seas, betwixt the coast of Norway on the east, and the coast of the uninhabited Hudsons-Bay Headlands on the west, in the latitude of 55,50 to the latitude of 60,48, and betwixt longitude

tide 1, 50 west from London, and 50 minutes east. The distance from Sanda, one of the most northern isles of Orkney to Swinburgh-head, the most southern point of Scotland, is 20 or 21 leagues.

There are about twenty six of these islands inhabited, the rest being only used to feed cattle, and of these are only three or four of note; whose principal towns are no other than villages, frequented by many strangers who are employed in the fishery. These islands were however supposed by some to be the Ultima-Thule of the ancients, in which they placed their Elysium; and the surprizing length of the days here during June and July, might give occasion to the notion that here was to be found day everlasting.

Though the air is piercing cold here, yet many of the people live to a great age: they are supposed to have been originally Goths, by the remains of their old language and customs; but they are now mixed with the scots lowlanders, and dress like them, talk English and are much improved by foreigners, and others, who come hither to fish. The people in general seem to be of a religious disposition, and excepting a few, are all protestants.

THE SHIRE OF PEEBLES.

THIS is called Tweedale from the river Tweed, which rising at a place called Tweeds-cross, runs east the whole length of the shire. It is bounded on the east with Etrick-forest, the south by the forest of St. Mary-Lough, and Annandale; on the west with the overward of Clidesdale; and on the north with part of Caldermoor, the head of North-Esk and Mid-Lothian. Some make it twenty-eight miles in length, and eighteen where broadest. Mr. Templeman makes the breadth twenty-two, and gives it an area of 308 square miles. In this compass are seventeen parish-churches, which make up a presbytery, called the presbytery of Peebles.

The climate is temperate, and the air clear. It is generally swelled with hills, many of which are verdant, and intermixed with pleasant valleys, fruitful in corn and grass, well watered and adorned with gentlemen's seats. Their grain is generally oats and barley: they have black cattle, milk, cheese, and butter. The sheep, which feed in vast flocks on the hills are much prized, both for their flesh and their wool, and are said to live till they are fifteen years old.

There are several rivers that fall into the Tweed, and supply the country with plenty of fine salmon; and a lake, called

called the West-water-Loch, which abounds with vast quantities of eels, and other fish. There is another, called Loch-genenen upon Genen-hill, which falls into Ammandale, from a precipice of 250 paces high, so that many times fish are killed by the fall of water.

THE SHIRE OF PERTH.

THIS is a large, plentiful, and rich country, which has Badenoch and Lochaber on the north-west: Marr on the north-east; Argyleshire, Lenox, and Dumbartonshire on the west and south-west; Clacmannanshire, part of Stirlingshire, and the river Firth of Forth to the south; Kinrossshire and Fife to the south-east, and Angus to the east. It is computed in Camden at above 52 miles from east to west, and in breadth about 48; but in the new general Atlas, the greatest length is put down at 73, and the greatest breadth at 59, including Menteith, Braidalbin, Athol, Strathern, part of Gowry, and Perth proper. Mr. Templeman gives to the whole 2478 square miles.

It is fruitful both in pasture and corn, the former in the high grounds, the latter in the low lands, especially in Gowry; and it is interspersed with fruit-trees, groves, rivers, and lakes.

The chief rivers in this shire are first, the Tay, the largest in all Scotland, which rises out of the mountains of Braidalbin; and after spreading itself into a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, and almost six in breadth, runs near 40 miles, exclusive of windings and turnings, into that called the Firth of Tay, into which it also carries lesser rivulets. Secondly the Keith, famous for its salmon fishery. It has a cataract near the Blair of Dromond, the noise of which stuns those that come near it. Thirdly the river Term, which rises from Lochern, a lake seven miles in length, and one broad, in the mountainous country of Strathern, and falls into the Tay at Abernethy, after a course of 34 miles from east to west, and being joined by several rivers in its passage. In this country there are five Presbyteries, and 88 parish churches: and it had formerly two bishops sees, three monasteries and one nunnery.

THE SHIRE OF RENFREW, OR REINFRAW.

THIS shire is bounded with Cunningham on the south; the shire of Dumbarton on the west, from which it is parted by the Clyde; Lanerkshire on the east; and Lenox
on

on the north. Some make it twenty-six miles long from north to south, and thirteen where broadest from east to west; and others but twenty in length.

That part of it next to the Clyde, is fruitful and pleasant, with a few small risings only, and no mountains; but that to the south, south-west, and west, is more barren, hilly and moorish.

It however abounds with all necessaries, and the air is healthful; it is well watered with many small rivers, the chief of which are the Cart, and Black Cart, that join together before they fall into the Clyde.

THE SHIRE OF ROSS.

THIS shire, which commands a prospect of both the western and the German ocean, comprehends the shires of Tain and Cromartie. The former includes the greater part of Ross, with the isles of Sky, Lewis, and Herry; the latter a small part of Ross, lying on the south side of Cromartie Frith.

Cromartie lies on the other side of Murray Frith north from Inverness; it is bounded with part of Ross, and Murray Frith on the east. It is but twelve miles long, and three where broadest.

THE SHIRE OF ROXBURGH, OR ROSBURGH, ALIAS TEVIOTDALE,

THIS shire is divided into Teviotdale, Liddesdale, and Eusdale or Eskdale. Teviotdale, is 26 miles east and west, and 12 broad; and Eusdale 19 long, and 12 broad. Templeman makes Eusdale and Liddesdale 26 miles long, and 19 broad, and gives them an area of 292 square miles; the shire of Roxburgh is 30 miles from Reddinburn on the east to Annandale on the west, and 15 in breadth from the border to the Blue Cairn in Lauder Moor. It is bounded on the east with Northumberland; on the south-east with part of Cumberland; on the south and south-west, with Annandale; on the west with Tweeddale; and on the north with the Merse and Lauderdale.

It is fruitful in pasturage and good corn, especially oats, of which great quantities are brought to England, and abounds with sheep, large black cattle, and horses. It has many

many mountains, the most eminent of which are Cockraw, from which runs a tract of hills westward, dividing Scotland from England, and in many places impassable: some of them are very high, but furnished with excellent grass; and they have plenty of lime and free-stone.

THE SHIRE OF SELKIRK.

THIS shire is called Ettrick Forest from the river Ettrick, that runs through it, which with Yarrow and Gallo-water are the principal rivers of the country, and from its being formerly covered all over with woods. On the north side it is bounded partly by Tweedale, and partly by the regality of Stow in Mid-Lothian; on the east and south by Teviotdale; and on the west partly by Teviotdale, and partly by Annandale. Camden says, the diameter is about sixteen miles, every way.

It has mountains which feed great quantities of sheep and black cattle, and the valleys on its rivers produce corn and grass. Mr. Achinson, in a MS. treatise of the metals of Scotland, says, that in Glangeber-water in this shire, and other places, pieces of gold have been found in the shape of birds eyes and eggs.

THE SHIRE OF STIRLING, OR STRIVELING.

IT has part of Lenox and Clyfdale on the west; part of Clackmannanshire and the Forth on the east; Menteith on the north; and Lothian on the east and south-east. Pont's map makes it 18 miles from south to north, and 18 where broadest from east to west; and others make it 20 miles where longest, and 12 miles over where broadest.

It abounds with corn, grass, black cattle, sheep and horses, and is well supplied with salmon and other fish, by the Forth and other rivers. The south part is hilly; but that which lies upon the Forth is very fertile, and abounds with coal. The Forth or ancient Bodotria, the most famous, though not the largest river in Scotland, rises near the foot of mount Lomond, and runs from west to east into the Firth of Edinburgh.

THE SHIRE OF SUTHER-LAND.

THIS shire which includes Strathnaves, has Caithness to the east and north-east, the main ocean to the north, the country of Assynt to the west, Ross to the south, and the German sea to the east and south-east; and the whole is called the shire of Dornoch, from its chief town. It extends 55 miles from east to west, and 33 from south to west.

This country is very hilly, but not so mountainous as Ross. It abounds with fish, wild-fowl, sheep, black cattle, and deer. It has three remarkable forests, besides abundance of other woods that afford Hawks, and great quantities of game. Here is plenty of iron-stone, and some peals; they have free-stone, lime-stone, and good slate.

The north part, called Strathnaver, is separated from the rest by mountains, and bounded on the north by the Deucaledonian ocean, on the west by the Vergivian ocean, on the east by Caithness, and by Assynt on the south; and is so called from the river Naver, which runs through it. It is 34 miles from east to west and 12 from south to north in some places, but six in others.

The snow lies a long time upon the high mountains. It has good harbours, and many woods, and in some places, there are iron-works. They have large herds of black cattle, goats, sheep, and horses, and they carry their fat cattle and their colts to the fairs; but they export their salt beef, hides, skins, tallow, butter and cheese; here is likewise great plenty of venison.

It has been observed that the people of this and the neighbouring countries are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of fatigue, civil to strangers, chearful and plain-hearted; but most of them live in villages, the situation not admitting of towns. It has many lakes, the chief of which are Lochnavern, and Loch-lyol.

THE SHIRE OF WEIK OR CAITHNESS.

THIS shire is the most northern of all Scotland, has the Ocean on the east, Strathnaver and Sutherland, from which it is divided by mount Orde and a range of hills as far as Knocklin, and by the river Hallelwdale on the south and south-west; and on the north it is divided from the Orkney Islands by Pentland Frith. It comprehends all the country beyond the river Ness, and the Loch into which it flows; and

and all the tract to the east of the mountain Orde was anciently called Cateynesse and afterwards Catihness. It is 35 miles from north to south, and about twenty in breadth.

In the forest of Moravins and Borridale is great plenty of red deer and roebucks, and they have great quantities of cows, sheep, goats, and wild fowl. At Dennet there is lead, at Olkurke copper, and iron ore at several places; but grazing and fishing are the chief support of the inhabitants.

THE SHIRE OF WIGTOWN, OR UPPER GALLOWAY.

IT extends from the water of Cree on the east to the point called the Mule of Galloway, in the Irish sea, comprehending the west part of Galloway, and the regality of Glenluce. It is about twenty-four miles from east to west, and the same from north to south; but is much indented by Loch Rian, and the Bay of Glenluce on the northern and south sides. Galloway, in general, is so called from the Gauls, from whom the ancient inhabitants descended. This, which is the most western district, runs out with a peninsula so far into the Irish sea, that Ireland may be seen from the utmost extent of it.

It is a hilly country, fitter for breeding cattle than bearing corn. The inhabitants follow fishing, not only in the sea, but the rivers and loughs, that lie every where under the hills; in which, about the middle of September, they catch a great number of eels, whereby they get considerable profit; as they do also by their hardy punch-pads, called Scots Galloways.

THE WESTERN ISLANDS.

THESE were, by ancient geographers, called Æbudæ, and Herbrides. They are reckoned to be about three hundred in number. The inhabitants, who are computed at forty-three thousand, generally speak the Irish language, and retain the manners, customs, and habits of the ancient Scots, as the Highlanders do on the continent.

The country abounds with all the necessaries of life; they have flesh and fish in prodigious plenty. Their cattle of all sorts are exceeding numerous and prolific, they are small, indeed, like their horses, but of a delicious taste.

No place can equal them for their tame and wild fowl, which they have in great quantities. Numberless are their fountains, springs, rivers, and lakes, whose waters are very wholesome, and abound with fish, especially trout and salmon; and the seas are abundantly stored with all sorts of fish. Their harbours or bays are equal to any either for number or conveniency: they have likewise great variety of excellent roots and plants, particularly those of marine growth, all of them serving for food or physic. Their pastures are so good, that they might live on milk alone, with that inconceivable quantity of eggs which they yearly gather off the desert rocks and islets. They have bread in plenty, and the ground is generally allowed to be much richer than on the Scottish continent; some parts of which are often supplied with corn from hence.

C H A P. XX.

Of the Scottish Parliament.

THE number of peers in the parliament of Scotland, before the union, were an hundred and sixty, and the commons an hundred and fifty-seven: but, by the act of union the constitution was altered, and now consists of the following particulars: The peers of Scotland are to name sixteen out of their own number by election and plurality of voices of the peers present, and the proxies for such as are absent; both being qualified according to law. The absent peers may also send to all such meetings for election, a list of the peers whom they judge fittest, duly signed before witnesses, which shall be reckoned as good as if the parties had been present and given in the said list; and in case of the death or legal incapacity of any of the said sixteen, the peers shall choose another of their own number.

And the election of knights of the shires is in this manner, forty-five in all.

The Shire of Edinburgh	I	The Shire of Argyll	I
Haddington —	I	Selkirk —	I
Berwick —	I	Peebles —	I
Roxburgh —	I	Lanerk —	I
Aberdeen —	I	Dumfries —	I
Inverness —	I	Wigton —	I
Nairn and Cromarty by		Air —	I
turns —	I	Dumbarton —	I

The

The shires of Bute and Caith-		The shire of Bamf	I
ness by turns	—	Kircudbright	— I
Renfrew	—	Sutherland	— I
Stirling	—	Clacmannan and Kin-	
Linlithgo	—	ross by turns	I
Perth	—	Ross	— I
Kincardin	—	Elgin	— I
Fife	—	Orkney	— I
Forfar	—	For the Shires	39

The Election for the Boroughs,

Edinburgh	—	I
Kirkwall, Weck, Darnock, Dingwall, and Tayn	—	I
Fortross, Inverness, Nain, and Forres	—	I
Elgin, Cullein, Bamf, Inverary, and Kintore	—	I
Aberdeen, Bervy, Montrose, Aberbrothie, and Brechin	—	I
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cowper, and St. Andrews	—	I
Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther-east and west, and Pittenweem	—	I
Dysert, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Bruntland	—	I
Innerkeithin, Dumfermlin, Queensferry, Culross, and Stir-	—	I
ling	—	I
Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton	—	I
Haddington, Dumbar, North-Berwick, Lawder, and Ted-	—	I
burgh	—	I
Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgo, and Lanerk	—	I
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan Lochmahan, and Kircud-	—	I
bright	—	I
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranrawer, and Whitelcorn	—	I
Air, Irwin, Rothsay, Campbelton, and Inverary	—	I

The election is made in the following manner : each of the boroughs is to choose a commissioner in the same manner as formerly, Edinburgh excepted, which is allowed one of itself, and the commissioners so elected are to meet at such a time and borough within their respective districts, as his majesty, his heirs or successors, shall appoint, and elect one for each of the fourteen districts above-mentioned; and when the votes of the commissioners of the said boroughs are equal, the president of the meeting is to have a casting vote, besides his vote for the borough from which he is sent. The commissioner from the eldest burgh is to preside in the first meeting, and the commissioners from the other boroughs in their respective districts to preside afterwards by turn in the same order as the said burghs are now called in the rolls of the parliament of Scotland. And in case any of the said fifteen commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then

the town of Edinburgh, or the district which chose the said member shall elect a member in his or their place. None are capable to elect, or to be elected for any of the three estates, but such as are twenty-one years of age complete, and are protestants : those who are suspected of popery, and refuse to swear and subscribe the oaths appointed by law, are incapable of electing or being elected.

And for the effectual and orderly election of the Scots lords and commons, it was enacted, that when her majesty, her heirs and successors, shall declare their pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent parliament of Great Britain, and when for that effect a writ shall be issued out under the great seal directed to the privy council of Scotland; that till the parliament of Great Britain make farther provision in the matter, the said writ shall contain a warrant and command to the privy council to issue out a proclamation in her majesty's name, requiring the peers of Scotland to meet in such time and place in Scotland, as her majesty and royal successors shall think fit, to elect the said sixteen peers; and requiring the lord clerk-register, or two of the clerks of session to attend all such meetings, administering the oaths, and taking the votes; and having made up the lists in presence of the meeting, to return the name of the sixteen peers chosen, to the clerk of the privy council of Scotland, certified under the subscription of the said lord-clerk register, clerk or clerks of session attending: and in like manner requiring and ordaining the freeholders in the respective shires or stewarties, to meet and convene at the headboroughs, to elect their commissioners according to the order above-mentioned, and ordaining the clerks, immediately after the said elections are over, to return the names of the persons elected to the clerks of the privy council. And lastly, ordains Edinburgh to elect their commissioners, and the other royal boroughs to elect each of them one, fifteen in all, and to send them at such times to such burghs within their respective districts, as her majesty and successors by such proclamation shall appoint.

The common clerk of the respective burghs where the election is appointed, is to attend the said meeting, and immediately after election to return the name of the person so elected, certified under his hand, to the clerk of the privy council; that the names of the sixteen peers, thirty commissioners for shires, and fifteen commissioners for burghs, being so returned to the privy council, may be sent to the court from whence the writ issued under the great seal of the united kingdoms.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the Courts of Justice.

THE SESSION, OR COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

THIS court was instituted in the reign of James V. by authority of parliament, wherein the lords were named, the time and place of their meeting was appointed, and the manner of their proceeding regulated; the king being obliged by the act, not to desire the lords to do otherwise by private writing, charge, or command, at the instance of any person, but as justice should require. Before this, justice was administered by a committee of the three estates chosen in parliament from time to time, without being allowed any thing but the fines arising to the king in their courts; the parliament being of opinion that they ought to bear their own charges, since they were not to sit above forty days, and that it might not come to their turn again once in seven years: so that there was a rotation of the judicial power among the nobility and gentry, without putting the country to any charge. This obliged them to study the laws and constitution, that they might do justice with understanding and applause, when it came to their turn.

The pretences for altering this method were, that, by the annual change of judges, causes which require long debates could not well be determined by them, which was disagreeable to those who had long suits depending, because they were obliged to bring them before new judges, who knew nothing of the former debates: and that those frequent changes made them liable to bribery, and to give different opinions and sentences in one and the same cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this college, in imitation of the parliament of Paris, to consist of a president and fourteen senators or judges, to whom were added afterwards four extraordinary lords of the privy council, with six clerks of the session to write down their proceedings. But as nothing human is perfect, it soon appeared that the same inconveniences of ignorant and mercenary judges, attended this constitution, and the influence of the crown upon their determinations was more remarkable.

This occasioned several acts of parliament in the jurisdiction, presentation, qualification, and age of the judges, and for annulling such presentations as his majesty had made of

any person under the age appointed; and to prevent such abuses in time to come, in the sixth parliament of James the Sixth it was enacted, "That whereas several private writings and charges had been directed to the lords of the session by the king and his privy council, sometimes to proceed in civil causes, sometimes to stay the process, and sometimes to stop execution after decrees given; the said should proceed in all causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private writing, charge, or command, by any person whatever to the contrary." "And, because of a heavy murmur among the people, that the king chooses young men without gravity, knowledge, and experience, and who have not sufficient estates to be lords of the session, that the king shall present men that fear God, of good learning, practice, and understanding in the law, of good fame and estate, who shall first be examined by a number of the said lords; and if they find them not duly qualified, they may reject them till the king presents others that are so qualified." But notwithstanding these good laws, the parliament, in the reign of king Charles the First, was so sensible of the corruption of the judges, that they insisted upon and obtained their ancient privileges of having them chosen in parliament; but this privilege being again surrendered in the reign of Charles II. which brought on the old corruption, the convention of states at the revolution insisted upon some new regulations, and particularly that the judges should not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*.

Before this court all civil causes are tried at stated times, that is, from the first of November to the last of February, and from the first of June to the last of July.

They determine causes by acts of parliament, and the custom of the nation; and where those are defective, they determine by the imperial and civil law, not according to rigour, but to equity and justice. They sit every day in term time, except Sunday and Monday. Fridays are appointed for the crown causes, of which the lord advocate gives a catalogue to the lord who is keeper of the great seal. From this court there lies no appeal, but to the parliament, and their sentence or decree is not valid, except nine judges are present. The advocates are first heard on both sides, and the heads of their debates are writ down by the clerks; after which the advocates, before the late revolution, were ordered to withdraw, and the doors being shut, the judges debated the matter: but in 1690 it was enacted, that they should advise and vote with open doors. When the debates are over, the

the lord president collects the votes, beginning at those on the right hand.

There are two houses, the inner and the outer : in the outer house the judges sit by turns, but one of them continues a week. In this house all causes are originally heard ; if the matter be clear, the lord president for the week gives sentence, but if it be difficult, or if he pleases, at the desire of either of the parties, he reports it to the rest of the judges, who afterwards either send out their answer by him, or if the case be intricate, or if any of both parties desire it, it is reheard before the judges. All the advocates plead standing, except a lord of parliament, privy counsellor, or king's advocate. There is also a seventh clerk, called clerk of the bills ; he exhibits petitions to the lord who is to sit the week following in the outer house, whose business it is to sign those petitions when he receives them. But the lord president alone brings causes into the inner house ; where two of the judges sit in the afternoon to examine witnesses, and take affidavits. The keeper of the great seal in Scotland, by virtue of his office, presides in the session, and all other courts where he pleases, except the Justiciary and Exchequer.

THE COMMISSARY COURTS.

THE chief of these courts is held at Edinburgh, and consists of four judges, who determine controversies about wills, ecclesiastical benefices, tithes, divorces, &c. and to this court there lies an appeal from the other commissariés in the several parts of the kingdom. The commissaries of Edinburgh are four, at seventy pounds each, and several clerks.

THE SHERIFF COURTS.

IN these courts the sheriff, or his deputy, is judge in matters which concern election, intrusion, damage, and lesser debts, about five pounds sterling. There lies an appeal from these to the sovereign courts of judicature. They judge also in felonies and murders, if the criminal be brought before them in twenty-four hours after the crime committed ; but if that time elapse, that cause is brought before the justice general, or delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the sheriffs were anciently hereditary ; that office being given to families for eminent service to the public ; and being always profitable, it gave them a great interest and power in the several shires :

shires : upon which account James I. and Charles I. purchased most of them from the proprietors ; which are all now nominated by the sovereign.

COURTS OF REGALITY.

THERE are many regalities in Scotland, wherein the lord of the regality used to judge of crimes that deserved death, such as theft and murder. These courts anciently belonged to the church ; but now the great men who have those regalities, only try causes in their own liberties.

BARON COURTS.

EVERY one that holds a barony of the crown, can hold a court within his barony ; and anciently they judged and condemned capitally within their own jurisdiction, having the power of suit and gallows ; but that being abolished at the union, they now can only fine and distrain in smaller causes.

ADMIRALTY OF SCOTLAND.

THE chief courts of admiralty in Scotland sit at Edinburgh or Leith, the principal ports of the kingdom ; where they determine such causes of piracy, prizes, wrecks, &c. in their jurisdiction. The office of lord admiral of Scotland, since the union of the crowns, has been in such persons as did not reside in that kingdom ; particularly in the family of Lenox, and in James duke of York. There are peculiar jurisdictions of admiralty hereditary in some great families ; as the duke of Argyll, who is admiral of the Western Isles ; the earl of Sutherland of the county of Sutherland ; and the earl of Moreton, admiral of Orkney and Shetland.

C H A P. XXII,

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE government of the church in this nation is what latter ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no officer higher than a preaching presbyter, who, with the elders

ders of the people in lesser and larger associations, administer the government of the church. The best of the Scots historians have asserted this to have been their primitive form of government when the nation first turned Christian, which was at the beginning of the second century. And though what they write of the ancient ministers, called Culdees, who were no other but presbyters, that lived either in separate cures, or in colleges, has been ridiculed by some learned men, out of their zeal for episcopacy, it is made evident beyond contradiction, by Sir James Dalrymple, in his collections concerning the Scots history, that there were such in Scotland very early, and that they continued without being totally subdued by the popish prelates, till the beginning of the fourteenth century. And that the church of Scotland was reformed from popery by presbyters, without settling any protestant episcopacy, instead of the popish bishops that were abolished, is evident from the acts of parliament and general assemblies.

According to this form of government, the kingdom is divided into thirteen provincial synods.

	PRESBYTERIES.	PARISHES.
I. Lothain and Tweeddale containing	1. Edinburgh	31
	2. Linlithgo	19
	3. Biggar	12
	4. Peebles	13
	5. Dalkeith	16
	6. Haddington	16
	7. Dunbar.	10 117.
II. March and Teviotdale	1. Dunse	11
	2. Chirnside	14
	3. Kelfoe	10
	4. Tedburg	15
	5. Selkirk	11
	6. Erskilton.	10 71
III. Dumfries	1. Indlebee	11
	2. Lochmaban	15
	3. Penpont	9
	4. Dumfries.	18 53
IV. Galloway	1. Kircubright	16
	2. Wigton	10
	3. Stranrawer.	11 37
		V Glas-

	Presbyteries:	Parishes.
V. Glasgow and Aire	1. Aire	28
	2. Irwin	19
	3. Paisley	16
	4. Hamilton	15
	5. Lanerk	13
	6. Glasgow	19
	7. Dumbarton.	17 127
VI. Argyle	1. Denoon	8
	2. Campbelton	10
	3. Inverary	8
	4. Kilmoir	12
	5. Sky.	11 49
VII. Perth	1. Dunkeld	20
	2. Perth	21
	3. Dumblane	12
	4. Stirling	12
	5. Auchterarder.	15 80
VIII. Fife	1. Dumferlin	20
	2. Kilcardy	10
	3. Coupar	20
	4. St. Andrews.	23 73
IX. Angus and Mearns	1. Meegle	14
	2. Dundee	17
	3. Forfar	10
	4. Brechen	18
	5. Aberbrothock	11
	6. Mearns or Fordon.	16 86
X. Aberdeen	1. Kincardin	15
	2. Aberdeen	21
	3. Alford	16
	4. Garioch	15
	5. Deer	13
	6. Turreff	10
	7. Fordice	8
	8. Ellen.	8 106

XI. Murray

	Presbyteries:	Parishes.
XI. Murray	1. Strathbogy	11
	2. Elgin	13
	3. Forreſs	10
	4. Inverneſs	13
	5. Abernethy	5
	6. Aberlour.	7 59
XII. Roſs	1. Chanry	7
	2. Tain	9
	3. Dingwal	13
	4. Dornoch.	9 38
XIII. Orkney	1. Caithneſs	12
	2. Orkney	18
	3. Shetland.	12 42

Provincial Synods 13. Presbyteries 68. Parishes 938.

The loweſt eccleſiaſtical court is the Kirk-ſeſſion, or Pa-
rochial conſiſtory, which is the miniſter or miniſters, when
more than one in a pariſh, elders and deacons, with a clerk
and beadle. The elders buſineſs is to aſſiſt the miniſter in
viſiting the congregation upon occaſion, to watch over the
morals of the people in his diſtrict and to give them private
reproof in caſe of any diſorder; but if the ſcandal be groſs,
or the perſon obſtinate, he is to lay the matter before the
conſiſtory or ſeſſion, who by their beadle cite the perſon ac-
cuſed to appear before them. They hear what he has to ſay in
his own defence, and either acquit or cenſure him, according
as the matter appears to them by confeſſion or evidence; and
if a cenſure follows it is proportioned to the nature of the of-
fence or ſcandal given by it; if it has given public offence,
then public acknowledgment of it is required. The elders
are choſen from among the moſt ſubſtantial, knowing
and regular people, deacons are choſen in the ſame
manner; their office is to take care of the poor, and to ſee
that the charity of the congregation be rightly managed and
duly applyed; they are alſo conſulted, but have no vote in
matters of cenſure, except they be alſo elders, which ſome-
times happens in country pariſhes, where there is not a ſuffi-
cient number of qualified perſons to have elders and deacons
diſtinct.

This court are judges of admitting to the holy communion,
or debarring from it in their reſpective pariſhes: the commu-
nicants

nicants are examined before them, as to their knowledge and conversation, and their resolutions to renew and perform their baptismal covenant by coming to the Lord's supper. From this court there lies an appeal to the presbytery, if any persons think themselves injured by their censures; and sometimes the minister and elders do of themselves bring the case of obstinate offenders before the presbytery; or of such as by reason of their quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censured by this court. In country parishes the session generally sits the Lord's day after sermons; but in towns on other days, as is most convenient.

The presbytery, as may be seen by the scheme above, consists of such a number of ministers and elders of neighbouring parishes as can well meet together; in ordinary cases one ruling elder from each congregation is enough. The ministers and elders, when met, chuse one of the ministers to be chairman, for such a time as they think fit; the person so chosen is called moderator, and his business is to regulate their proceedings according to the general rules of scripture, and particular constitutions of the church; to preserve order in their debates, and to collect their opinions when any thing comes to a vote; and all their proceedings are carefully writ down and registered by their clerk. Before this court are tried appeals from parish consistories, and they inspect the behaviour of the ministers and elders of their respective bounds, whom they visit by turns, and hear complaints of either ministers or people.

They take care to supply the vacant churches in their respective districts; for whom they ordain pastors, upon sufficient trial of their learning, and their other qualifications: or admit them if they have been ordained elsewhere, upon their producing certificates from other presbyters. They also try and licence young men who offer themselves, or are by the presbytery required so to do, in order to their entrance upon the work of the ministry, or becoming probationers for it. They examine them as to their knowledge in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, divinity, philosophy, church-history, chronology, and as to their lives and conversation; and after having prescribed them suitable exercises for the trial on all those heads, they approve or reject them as they see cause; the person always withdrawing while they pass their censure upon his performance, and is called afterwards to receive it from the moderator.

This court judges also of causes for the greater excommunication, before it be inflicted on any person within their bounds, in order to bring them to a sense of their sin and repentance.

penitance. This sentence is never pronounced but for weighty causes and then with great solemnity and awe according to the general rules of the scripture, which makes it very much respected and dreaded. The ministers preach by turns at the meeting of each presbytery, which is once a month at least; and this is found to be of great use to oblige ministers to keep a constant exercise of their learning, and other ministerial abilities, wherein any decay or neglect would soon be observed and censured by such an auditory. When they ordain a minister, he generally undergoes the same trial as when admitted a probationer; and if there be no objection by the presbytery, or the people who gave him the call, they proceed to ordination, with prayer and imposition of hands, after proper questions concerning his belief of the scriptures, his having recourse to Jesus Christ for salvation out of a deep sense of his own sin; of his adhering to the doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the church; and of his entering upon the ministry, out of a sincere design to serve God in the gospel of his Son, and not for filthy lucre.

The provincial synod consists of all the ministers of the province with a ruling elder from each parish. They meet twice a year, and chuse their own moderator: their business is to determine appeals from the presbyteries of their districts, to inquire the behaviour of the several presbyteries, and for that end inspect their book. They censure such scandals as particular presbyters may not think proper to meddle with, because of the quality of the offender; and they determine about the transportation of ministers from one place to another within their own districts, for the greater good of the church. From this court which holds about a week, there lies an appeal to the general assembly.

This general assembly is constituted of ministers and elders deputed from every presbytery of the nation. The ruling elders are gentlemen, some members of parliament, and others of the first quality. This court determines all appeals from inferior church judicatories, and makes acts and constitutions for the whole church. Their moderator or president is chosen by themselves, and the sovereign generally sends a commissioner, who proposes what is proper on the part of the crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the government; but he has no vote in the assembly, nor is his presence necessary by the constitution. They are empowered by act of parliament to meet at least once a year, and from them lies no appeal.

In all these ecclesiastical courts they begin and end with prayer. They can inflict no temporal punishment, but confine

fine themselves to ecclesiastical censures. They form a great barrier to the established religion; and all the members being elective, and the people represented as well as the clergy, if these courts be left to chuse their members and act with freedom according to the constitution, it is not easy to bring any innovation into the doctrine, worship, discipline, or government of the church of Scotland; and therefore such princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature, found it always necessary to invade or lay aside this constitution; but the people immediately returned to it, whenever they recovered their liberty.



HOUSE of PEERS.

S P E A K E R,

Right Hon. HENRY, Earl BATHURST.

N. B. The Scots Peers take Place of all those of the same Rank, created since the Union, 1707.

PEERS of the BLOOD ROYAL.

HIS Royal Highness
GEORGE AUGUSTUS
FREDERICK, Prince of
Wales.

His Royal Highness William
Henry, Duke of Gloy-
cester.

His Royal Highness Henry
Frederick, Duke of Cum-
berland.

DUKES, 23.

Edward Howard, Duke of
Norfolk.

Edward Seymour, Duke of
Somerset.

Charles Lenox, Duke of
Richmond.

Augustus Henry Fitzroy,
Duke of Grafton.

Henry Somerset, Duke of
Beaufort.

George Beauclerk, Duke of
St. Albans.

Harry Powlet, Duke of Bol-
ton.

Thomas Osborne, Duke of
Leeds.

PART II.

Francis Russell, Duke of
Bedford.

William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire.

George Spencer, Duke of
Marlborough.

John Manners, Duke of
Rutland.

Charles Douglas, Duke of
Dover.

Douglas Hamilton, Duke of
Brandon.

Peregrine Bertie, Duke of
Ancaster.

William Henry Cavendish
Bentinck, Duke of Port-
land.

George Montagu, Duke of
Marchester.

James Brydges, Duke of
Chandos.

John Frederick Sackville,
Duke of Dorset.

Francis Egerton, Duke of
Bridgewater.

Henry Fienes Pelham, Clin-
ton Duke of Newcastle

Hugh Percy, Duke of Nor-
thumberland.

George Montagu, Duke of
Montagu.

+ B +

MAR.

2 *The New Present State of Great-Britain.*

MARQUIS, 1.

Charles Watson Wentworth,
Marquis of Rockingham.

EARLS, 78.

George Talbot, Earl of
Shrewsbury.

Edward Stanley, Earl of
Derby.

Francis Hastings, Earl of
Huntingdon.

Henry Herbert, Earl of
Pembroke.

Henry Howard, Earl of Suf-
folk.

James Cecil, Earl of Salis-
bury.

Brownlow Cecil, Earl of
Exeter.

Spencer Compton, Earl of
Northampton.

Basil Fielding, Earl of Den-
bigh.

John Fane, Earl of West-
morland.

Charles Mordaunt, Earl of
Peterborough.

George Harry Grey, Earl of
Stamford.

George Finch, Earl of Win-
chelsea.

George Stanhope, Earl of
Chesterfield.

Sackville Tuston, Earl of
Thanet.

John Montagu, Earl of
Sandwich.

William Anne Holmes Capel,
Earl of Essex.

Frederick Howard, Earl of
Castle.

Henry Scott, Earl of Donca-
ster, (Duke of Buccleugh
in Scotland.)

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl
of Shaftesbury.

Robert Lee, Earl of Little-
field.

Frederick Augustus Berkeley,
Earl of Berkeley.

Willoughby Bertie, Earl of
Abingdon.

Thomas Noel, Earl of
Gainsborough.

Robert D'Arcy, Earl of
Holderness.

Other Hickman, Earl of
Plymouth.

Richard Lumley Saunderson,
Earl of Scarborough.

William Henry Nassau de
Zulestein, Earl of Roch-
ford.

George Keppel, Earl of Al-
bemarle.

George William Coventry,
Earl of Coventry.

George Bussey Villiers, Earl
of Jersey.

Vere Poulett, Earl Poulett.

George James Cholmonde-
ley, Earl Cholmondeley.

Edward Harley, Earl of Ox-
ford.

Washington Shirley, Earl
Ferrers.

William Wentworth, Earl of
Strafford.

William Legge, Earl of
Dartmouth.

Charles Bennet, Earl of Tan-
kerville.

Heneage Finch, Earl of
Aylesford.

Augustus John Hervey, Earl
of Bristol.

Robert Carteret, Earl Gran-
ville.

Henry Yelverton, Earl of
Suffex.

George Nassau Clavering
Cowper, Earl Cowper

Philip

The New Present State of Great-Britain. 3

Philip Stanhope, Earl Stanhope.

Rev. Robert Sherrard, Earl of Harborough.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield.

George Fermor, Earl of Pomfret.

William Graham, Earl Graham, (Duke of Montrose in Scotland.)

John Ker, Earl Ker, (Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland.)

John Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave.

John Ashburnham, Earl of Ashburnham.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham.

George Walpole, Earl of Orford.

William Stanhope, Earl of Harrington.

John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth.

George Greville, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick.

Granville Leveson Gower, Earl Gower.

John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

William Fitzwilliam, Earl Fitzwilliam.

George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powys.

George Wyndham, Earl of Egremont.

Richard Grenville Temple, Earl Temple.

Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt.

Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford.

Francis North, Earl of Guildford.

Charles Cornwallis, Earl Cornwallis.

Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke.

Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington.

Henry Bellafyse, Earl Fauconberg.

Stephen Fox, Earl of Ilchester.

John West, Earl Delawarr.

William Talbot, Earl Talbot.

Robert Henley, Earl of Northampton.

William Bouverie, Earl of Radnor.

John Spencer, Earl Spencer.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst.

Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, (Earl of Hillsborough in Ireland.)

VISCOUNTS, 13.

Edward Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu.

Richard Fienes, Viscount and Baron Say and Sele.

George Townshend, Viscount Townshend.

Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.

Frederick St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke.

Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth.

George Byng, Viscount Torrington.

William Fitzgerald, Viscount Leinster, (Duke of Leinster in Ireland.)

The New Present State of Great-Britain.

Thomas Noel, Viscount Wentworth. William Courtenay, Viscount Courtenay John Ward, Viscount Dud- ley and Ward. Charles Maynard, Viscount Maynard.	William Craven, Lord Crav- ven. Hugh Clifford, Lord Clif- ford. Edmund Boyle, Lord Boyle, (Earl of Corke and Orrery in Ireland.) Thomas Hay, Lord Hay of Pedwarden, (Earl of Kin- noul in Scotland.) Thomas Willoughby, Lord Middleton.
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BARONS, 61

Francis Dashwood, Lord Le Despencer. George Nevill, Lord Aber- gavenny. John Talbot Touchet, Lord Audley, (Earl of Castle- haven in Ireland.) George Townshend, Lord Ferrers of Chartley. Thomas Barret Lennard, Lord Dacre. Charles Philip Stourton, Lord Stourton. John Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke. George Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham. Henry Bayley Paget, Lord Paget. Henry Beauchamp St. John, Lord St. John of Bletso. Robert Edward Petre, Lord Petre. Henry Arundel, Lord Arun- del of Wardour. John Bligh, Lord Clifton, (Earl of Darnley in Ire- land.) John Dormer, Lord Dormer. Henry Roper, Lord Teyn- ham. Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh. William Byron, Lord Byron. Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale.	Robert Hampden, Lord Tre- vor. Samuel Masham, Lord Ma- sham. Richard Onslow, Lord On- slow. Robert Marsham, Lord Rom- ney. Charles Cadogan, Lord Ca- dogan. Thomas King, Lord King. John Monson, Lord Monson. Francis Godolphin, Lord Godolphin. Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort. Frederick Henry Thynne How, Lord Chedworth. George Edgecumbe, Lord Edgecumbe. Edwin Sandys, Lord Sandys. Thomas Bruce Brudenell, Lord Bruce. Matthew Fortescue, Lord Fortescue. Henry Liddel, Lord Ravenf- worth. Andrew Archer, Lord Ar- cher. William Ponsonby, Lord Ponsonby, (Earl of Bes- borough in Ireland.) Vere Beauclerk, Lord Vere. Thomas Villiers, Lord Hyde.
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Horatio

The New Present State of Great-Britain. 5

Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole.	John Stewart, Earl of Galloway.
William Murray, Lord Mansfield.	John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun.
Thomas Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton.	George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie.
William Petty, Lord Wycombe, (Earl of Shelburne in the Kingdom of Ireland.)	John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.
Lewis Monson Watson, Lord Sondes.	George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham.	Jas. Douglas, Earl of March.
Richard Grosvenor, Lord Grosvenor.	Hugh Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont.
Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale.	Neil Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
Frederick Irby, Lord Boston.	John Stuart, Earl of Bute.
Thomas Pelham, Lord Pelham.	David Murray, Viscount Stormont.
Henry Fox, Lord Holland.	Charles Ingram, Viscount Irwin.
John James Perceval, Lord Lovel and Holland, (Earl of Egmont in Ireland.)	Charles Shaw Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
Joseph Damer, Lord Milton.	John Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
Edward Hufsey Montagu, Lord Beaulieu.	9 PEERESSES in their own Right, by Creation or Descent.
George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon.	Jemima Campbell, Marchioness Grey.
Thomas Reynolds Morton, Lord Ducie.	Melesina de Schulenberg, Countess of Walsingham.
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden.	Elizabeth Percy, Baroness Percy.
Henry Digby, Lord Digby.	Margaret Tuston Coke, Baroness Clifford.
John Campbell, Lord Sundridge, (Duke of Argyll in Scotland.)	Charlotte Murray, Baroness Strange.
SCOTS PEERS, 16.	Mary Legge, Baroness Stowell.
Electd Nov. 15, 1774.	Mary Stuart, Baroness Mount-Stuart.
Alexander Gordon, Duke of Gordon.	Hester Pitt, Baroness of Chatham.
John Lyon Bowes, Earl of Strathmore.	Carolina Townshend, Baroness of Greenwich.
James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.	

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ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS, 26.

HON. Doctor Frederick Cornwallis, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Honourable Doctor Robert Drummond, Lord Archbishop of York.

Doctor Richard Terriek, Bishop of London.

Doctor John Egerton, Bishop of Durham.

Doctor John Thomas, Bishop of Winchester.

Right Honourable Lord James Beauchamp, Bishop of Hereford.

Doctor Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely.

Sir William Ashburnham, Baronet, Bishop of Winchester.

Doctor John Hume, Bishop of Salisbury.

Doctor Philip Yonge, Bishop of Norwich.

Doctor William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

Doctor John Green, Bishop of Lincoln.

Doctor Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol.

Honourable Doctor Frederick Keppel, Bishop of Exeter.

Doctor Robert Lowth, Bishop of Oxford.

Doctor Charles Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Doctor Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Doctor Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle.

Honourable Doctor Shute Barrington, Bishop of Landaff.

Doctor John Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough.

Doctor William Markham, Bishop of Chester.

Honourable Doctor Brownlow North, Bishop of Worcester.

Honourable Doctor James Yorke, Bishop of St. David's.

Doctor John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester.

Doctor Richard Hurd, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

Doctor John Moore, Bishop of Bangor.

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Ashley Cowper, Esq; Clerk of the Parliaments.

Samuel Strutt, Esq; Clerk Assistant.

Matthew Robert Arnott, Esq; Reading Clerk, and Clerk of the Private Committee.

Mr. Crofts, Clerk of the Journals.

Mr. Edward Blackstock, Copying Clerk.

Sir F. Molyneux, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Robert Quarme, Esq; Yeoman Usher.

THE

(7)

THE HOUSE of COMMONS.

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Robert Henley Ongley, Esq;
Bedford.

Sir William Wake, Bt.
Samuel Whitbread, Esq;

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Reading.
John Dodd, Esq;
Francis Annesley, Esq;

Abingdon.
John Mayor, Esq;
New-Windsor.

Hon. Aug. Keppel.
Hon. John Montagu.

Wallingford.
John Cator, Esq;
Sir Robert Barker, Kt.

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George Grenville, Esq;
Buckingham.
James Grenville, jun. Esq;
Richard Grenville, Esq;

Chipping-Wycomb.
Robert Waller, Esq;
Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice.

Aylesbury.
Anthony Bacon, Esq;
John Aubrey, Esq;

Great-Marlow.
William Clayton, Esq;
Sir John Borlase Warren, Bt.
Wendover.

Henry Drummond, Esq;
Thomas Dummer, Esq;

Agmondesham.
William Drake, Esq;
William Drake, jun. Esq;

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Sir Sampson Gideon, Bt.

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Mort Hon. Charles (Manners) Marquis of Granby.

Borough of Cambridge.
Hon. Cha. Sloane Cadogan.
Soame Jenyus, Esq;

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John Crewe, Esq;

Chester.
Thomas Grosvenor, Esq;
Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq;

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Edward Elliot, Esq;

Launceston.
Rt. Hon. Humphry Morice.
John Buller, Esq;

Liskeard.
Samuel Salt, Esq;
Edward Gibbon, Esq;
Lewannick.

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Charles Brett, Esq;	John Pownall, Esq;
<i>Truro.</i>	<i>St. Michael.</i>
Bamber Gascoyne, Esq;	John Stephenson, Esq;
George Boscawen, Esq;	Hon. Thomas Howard.
<i>Bodmyn.</i>	<i>Newport.</i>
George Hunt, Esq;	Richard Bull, Esq;
James Laroche, Esq;	John Frederick, Esq;
<i>Helfton.</i>	<i>St. Mary's.</i>
Philip Yorke, Esq;	Rt. Hon. Robert Craggs (Nugent) Viscount Clare.
Francis Cockayne Cust, Esq;	Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
<i>Saltafb.</i>	<i>Callington.</i>
Sir Grey Cooper, Bt.	John Dyke Acland, Esq;
Sir Charles Whitworth, Kt.	William Skrine, Esq;
<i>East-Looe.</i>	CUMBERLAND, 6.
John Buller, Esq;	Sir James Lowther, Bt.
William Graves, Esq;	Henry Fletcher, Esq;
<i>West-Looe.</i>	<i>Carlisle.</i>
William James, Esq;	Anthony Storer, Esq;
John Rogers, Esq;	Walter Stanhope, Esq;
<i>Grampound.</i>	<i>Cockermouth.</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B.	James Adair, Esq;
Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq;	Ralph Gowland, Esq;
<i>Camelford.</i>	DERBYSHIRE, 4.
John Amyand, Esq;	Rt. Hon. Ld. Geo. Cavendish.
Francis Herne, Esq;	Hon. Nathaniel Curzon.
<i>Pennryn.</i>	<i>Derby.</i>
Sir George Osborne, Bt.	Rt. Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendish.
William Chaytor, Esq;	Daniel Parker Coke, Esq;
<i>Tregony.</i>	DEVONSHIRE, 26.
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Sir Alexander Leith, Bt.	John Parker, Esq;
<i>Bossiney.</i>	<i>Asheburton.</i>
Rt. Hon. John (Stuart) Lord Mountstuart.	Charles Boone, Esq;
Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell.	Robert Palk, Esq;
<i>St. Ives.</i>	<i>Tiverton.</i>
Adam Drummond, Esq;	Nathaniel Ryder, Esq;
Sir Thomas Wynn, Bt.	Sir John Duntze, Bt.
<i>Powey.</i>	<i>Dartmouth.</i>
Philip Rashleigh, Esq;	Rt. Hon. Richard (Howe) Lord Viscount Howe.
Molyneux Shulldham, Esq;	Richard Hopkins, Esq;
	<i>Oakhampton.</i>

The New Present State of Great-Britain. 9

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Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;

Honiton.
Sir George Yonge, Bt.
Lawrence Cox, Esq;

Plymouth.
Rt. Hon. William Wildman
(Barrington) Visc. Barrington.

Sir Charles Hardy, Kt.

Beerallston.
Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bt.
Hon. George Hobart.

Plympton.
Sir Richard Phillips, Bt.
John Durand, Esq;

Totnefs.
Sir Philip Jennings Clerke,
Bart.

James Amyatt, Esq;

Barnstaple.
John Cleveland, Esq;
William Devaynes, Esq;

Tavistock.
Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.
Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick,
jun.

Exeter.
John Rolfe Walter, Esq;
Charles Warwick Bampfylde,
Esq;

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Humphry Sturt, Esq;
George Pitt, jun. Esq;

Dorchester.
John Damer, Esq;
William Ewer, Esq;

Lyme-Regis.
Henry Fane, Esq;
Hon. Henry Fane.

Weymouth & Melcombe-Regis.
Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis.
William Chafin Grove, Esq;
John Purling, Esq;
John Tucker, Esq;

Bridport.
Thomas Coventry, Esq;
Hon. Lucius Ferdinand Cary,
Shaftesbury.

Hans Wintrop Mortimer,
Esq;

Wareham.
Rt. Hon. William Gerard
Hamilton.

Christopher D'Oyley, Esq;
Corff-Castle.

John Bond, Esq;
John Jenkinson, Esq;
Pool.

Joshua Mauger, Esq;
Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.
DURHAM, 4.

Sir Thomas Clavering, Bt.
Sir John Eden, Bt.

Durham.
John Lambton, Esq;
John Tempest, Esq;

YORKSHIRE, 30.
Sir George Savile, Bt.
Edwin Lascelles, Esq;

Aldborough.
Charles Wilkinson, Esq;
Abel Smith, Esq;

Boroughbridge.
Anthony Eyre, Esq;
William Phillips, Esq;

Beverley.
Sir James Pennyman, Bt.
George Forster Tufnel, Esq;

Heyden.
Beilby Thomson, Esq;

Knareborough.
Hon. Robert Boyle Walsing-
ham.

Rt. Hon. Lord George Au-
gustus Henry Cavendish,
Malton.

Savile Finch, Esq;
William Weddell, Esq;

North.

10 *The New Present State of Great Britain.*

- Northallerton.*
Daniel Lascelles, Esq;
Henry Peirse, Esq;
Pontefract.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Good-
rick, Bart.
Charles Mellish, Esq;
Richmond.
Charles Dundas, Esq;
Fletcher Norton, Esq;
Ripon.
William Aislabie, Esq;
William Lawrence, Esq;
Scarborough.
Rt. Hon. George (Carpen-
ter) Earl of Tyrconnel,
Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart.
Thirsk.
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.
Thomas Frankland, Esq;
York.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Jn. Cavendish,
Charles Turner, Esq;
Hull.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Robt. Manners,
David Hartley, Esq;
Essex, 8.
John Luther, Esq;
William Harvey, Esq;
Colchester.
Charles Gray, Esq;
Isaac Martin Rebow, Esq;
Malden.
Hon. Rd. Savage Nassau,
John Strutt, Esq;
Harwich.
Edward Harvey, Esq;
John Robinson, Esq;
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 8.
Edward Southwell, Esq;
Sir William Guise, Bart.
Tewkesbury.
Sir William Codrington, Bt.
Joseph Martin, Esq;
Cirencester.
James Whitshed, Esq;
Samuel Blackwell, Esq;
Gloucester.
Charles Barrow, Esq;
Geo. Aug. Selwyn, Esq;
Hampshire, see Southampton, p. 13.
HERFORDSHIRE, 8.
Thomas Foley, Esq;
Sir George Cornewall, Bart.
Hereford.
John Scudamore, Esq;
Sir Richard Symonds, Bart.
Leominster.
Rt. Hon. John (Bateman)
Viscount Bateman.
Thomas Hill, Esq;
Woolly.
Rt. Hon. Sir William Lynch,
K. B.
John St. Leger Douglas, Esq;
HERFORDSHIRE, 6.
William Plumer, Esq;
Thomas Halsey, Esq;
Hereford.
John Calvert, Esq;
Paule Feilde, Esq;
St. Albans.
Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.
John Radcliffe, Esq;
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Earl of Ludlow.
Rt. Hon. John (Montagu)
Viscount Hinchinbrook.
Huntingdon.
Constantine John (Phipps)
Lord Mulgrave.
George Wombwell, Esq;
KENT, 10.
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Thomas Knight, jun. Esq;
Rochester.
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Robert Gregory, Esq;
Queensborough.
Sir Charles Frederick, K. B.
Sir Walter Rawlinson, Knt.
Maid.

The New Present State of Great-Britain. 11

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Rt. Hon. Heneage (Finch)	Cha. Amcotts, Esq;
Lord Guernsey.	<i>Grimsby.</i>
<i>Canterbury.</i>	Joseph Mellish, Esq;
Richard Milles, Esq;	Evelyn Anderson, Esq;
Sir William Mayne, Bart.	<i>Lincoln.</i>
LANCASHIRE, 14.	Rt. Hon. George Augusta
Rt. Hon. Edward (Smith	(Lumley Saunderson) Vis-
Stanley) Lord Stanley.	count Lumley,
Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart.	Robert Vyner, jun. Esq;
<i>Lancaster.</i>	MIDDLESEX, 9.
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Sir Geo. Warren, K. B.	John Glynn, Esq;
<i>Preston.</i>	<i>Westminster.</i>
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.	Rt. Hon. Hugh (Percy) Earl
John Burgoyne, Esq;	Percy
<i>Liverpool.</i>	Rt. Hon. Lord Thomas Pel-
Rt. Hon. Sir William Mere-	ham Clinton,
dith, Bart.	LONDON.
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<i>Wigan.</i>	Frederick Bull, Esq;
George Byng, Esq;	Rt. Hon. John Sawbridge,
John Moreton, Esq;	Lord Mayor of London.
<i>Clitheroe.</i>	George Hayley, Esq;
Ashton, Curzon, Esq;	MONMOUTHSHIRE, 3.
Thomas Lister, Esq;	John Hanbury, Esq;
<i>Newton.</i>	John Morgan, Esq;
Anthony James Keck, Esq;	<i>Monmouth.</i>
Robert Vernon Atherton	Sir John Stepney, Bart.
Gwillym, Esq;	NORFOLK, 12.
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Sir John Palmer, Bart.	Wenman Coke, Esq;
Jn. Peach Hungerford, Esq;	<i>King's-Lynn.</i>
<i>Leicester.</i>	Hon. Thomas Walpole,
Hon. Booth Grey,	Crisp Molineux, Esq;
John Darker, Esq;	<i>Yarmouth.</i>
LINCOLNSHIRE, 12.	Charles Townshend, Esq;
Rt. Hon. Ld. Brownl. Bertie,	Hon. Richard Walpole.
Cha. Anderson Pelham, Esq;	<i>Thetford.</i>
<i>Stamford.</i>	Cha. Fitzroy Scudamore, Esq;
Sir George Howard, K. B.	Hon. Charles Fitzroy.
Henry Cecil, Esq;	<i>Castle-Rising.</i>
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Rt. Hon. Ld. George Sutton,	Hon. Charles Finch.
Sir Browlow Cuff, Bart,	<i>Norwich,</i>

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Norwich.

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Edward Bacon, Esq;

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 9.

Lucy Knightley, Esq;

Thomas Powys, Esq;

Peterborough.

Matthew Wyldbore, Esq;

Richard Benyon, Esq;

Northampton.

Honourable Wilbraham Tol-

lemache, Esq;

Sir George Robinson, Bart.

Brackley.

William Egerton, Esq;

Timothy Caswell, Esq;

Higham Ferrers.

Frederick Montagu, Esq;

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Percy,

Sir Wm. Middleton, Bart.

Morpeth.

Peter Delme, Esq;

Hon. William Byron.

Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sir Walter Blacket, Bart.

Sir Matt. White Ridley, Bt.

Berwick upon Tweed.

Jacob Wilkinson, Esq;

Hon. John Vaughan.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 8.

Rt. Hon. Henry (Fienes Pel-

ham Clinton) Earl of Lin-

coln.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Edward Charles

Cavendish Bentinck.

East Retford.

Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

Hon. William Hanger.

Newark upon Trent.

Henry Clinton, Esq;

George Sutton, Esq;

Nottingham.

Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.

Hon. William Howe.

Oxon, 9.

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Rt. Hon. Philip (Wenman)

Lord Viscount Wenman.

University of Oxford.

Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.

Francis Page, Esq;

City of Oxford.

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Hon. Peregrine Bertie.

New Woodstock.

William Eden, Esq;

John Skynner, Esq;

Banbury.

Rt. Hon. Frederick (North)

Lord North.

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Thomas Noel, Esq;

Geo. Bridges Brudenell, Esq;

SALOP, or SHROPSHIRE, 12.

Cha. Baldwin, Esq;

Noel Hill, Esq;

Shrewsbury.

William Pultney, Esq;

John Corbet, Esq;

Ludlow.

Rt. Hon. Edward (Clive)

Lord Clive,

Rt. Hon. George (Mason)

Viscount Villiers.

Bridgenorth.

Rt. Hon. George (Pigot)

Lord Pigot,

Thomas Whitmore, Esq;

Wenlock.

Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart.

George Forester, Esq;

Bishop's Castle.

George Clive, Esq;

Henry Strachey, Esq;

SOMERSETSHIRE, 18.

Rd. Hippisley Coxo, Esq;

Edward Phelps, Esq;

Taunton.

Alexander Popham, Esq;

John

The New Present State of Great-Britain. 173

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Ipswich.

Nathaniel Webb, Esq;
Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq;
Milborne Port.

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Charles Wolfeley, Esq;
Walls.

Clement Tudway, Esq;
Robert Child, Esq;
Bridge-water.

Hon. Anne Poulett,
Benjamin Allen, Esq;
Bath.

Abel Moysey, jun. Esq;
Sir John Saunders Sebright,
Bart.
Minehead.

John Fownes Luttrell, Esq;
Thomas Powhall, Esq;
Bristol.

Edmund Burke, Esq;
Henry Cruger, jun. Esq;
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SHIRE, 26

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Sir Hen. Paullet St. John, Knt.
Winchester.

Henry Penton, Esq;
Lovel Stanhope, Esq;
Portsmouth.

Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Hawke,
K. B.

Peter Taylor, Esq;
Newport, Isle of Wight.

Hans Sloane, Esq;
Sir Richard Worley, Bart.

Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Jervoise Clarke, Esq;
James Worley, Esq;

Newton, Isle of Wight.

Charles Ambler, Esq;
Edward Meux Worley, Esq;

Lymington.
Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.
Edward Morant, Esq;

Christchurch.

James Harris, Esq;
Hon. Thomas Villiers Hyde.

Andover.

Sir John Griffin Griffin, K. H.
Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq;

Whitchurch.

Rt. Hon. George (Brodrick)
Viscount Midleton,

Rt. Hon. Thomas Town-
shend, jun.

Petersfield.

William Jolliffe, Esq;
Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

Stockbridge.

Rt. Hon. Simon (Luttrell)
Lord Irnham,

Hon. James Luttrell.

Southampton.

Rt. Hon. Hans Stapley,
John Fleming, Esq;

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Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.

Stafford.

Hugh Meynell, Esq;
Richard Whitworth, Esq;

Farnworth.

Edward Thurlow, Esq;
Thomas De Grey, jun. Esq;

Newcastle under Line.

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Viscount Chewton,

Sir Geo. Hay, Knt.
Litchfield.

George Anson, Esq;
Thomas Gilbert, Esq;

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Rowland Holt, Esq;

Ipswich.

Thomas Staunton, Esq;
William Wollaston, Esq;

Dunwich.

Gerrard Wm. Van Neck, Esq;
Miles Barne, Esq;

Orford.

14 *The New Present State of Great-Britain:*

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Rt. Hon. Francis (Seymour	<i>Bramber.</i>
Conway) Lord Visc. Beau-	Thomas Thoroton, Esq;
champ.	Sir Henry Gough, Bart.
Hon. Robt. Seym. Conway.	<i>New Shoreham.</i>
<i>Aldeburgh, in Suffolk.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir Jn. Shelly, Bt.
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Richard Combe, Esq;	<i>Midhurst.</i>
<i>Southbury.</i>	Hon. Hen. Seym. Conway,
Sir Patrick Blake, Bart.	John Ord, Esq;
Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart.	<i>East Grinstead.</i>
<i>Eye.</i>	Rt. Hon. Ld. George Ger-
Rd. Burton Phillipson, Esq;	main,
Hon. John St. John.	Rt. Hon. Sir Jn. Irwin, K.B.
<i>Bury St. Edmund's.</i>	<i>Stevinge.</i>
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Robert Drake, Esq; 200l.

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John Smyth, Esq; 82l. a
 Year.

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Capt. George Swiney, Esq;

Serjeant of the Carriages,

Mr. Yorke, 86l.

For keeping six running Horses
at Newmarket,

Tho. Panton, Esq; 600l. a
 Year.

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THOMAS Worley, Esq;
Comptroller,

Sir William Chambers,
Surveyor of the Private Roads,

Hon. Henry Fane.
Master Mason and Deputy Sur-

veyor, St. Wright, Esq;
Master Carpenter,

William Oram, Esq; 200l.
Architects, 300l. each,

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 James Adam, Esq; F. R. S.

Paymaster of the Works,
 Geo. Aug. Selwyn, Esq; 500l.

Deputy, Gabriel Matthius,
Secretary, Clerk to the Board,

and Clerk Itinerant,
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 William Vasey, Esq; 500l.

Chief Clerk of the Works, and
Clerk Engrosser, Rd. Rip-
ley, Esq;

Officers of the Duchy of
 CORNWALL.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries,
and Steward of the Duchy,

Rt. H. Hum. Morice, 450l.

Surveyor General, 46l.

Sir Edward Baynton, Bt.

Auditor of the Duchy,

John Buller, Esq; 220l.

Vice Warden,

Steward of the Hundreds,

Nich. Donnithorne Arthur,
 Esq;

Assay-Master of Tin,

John Luxmore, Esq; 200l.

Receiver General, 77l. a Year,

Edward Elliot, Esq;

Treasurer

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Treasurer of the Chamber's Office, at Craig's-court,
Rt. Hon. George Rice, Salary 460l. 8s. a Year.
Deputy, Hugh Owen, Esq;

Comptroller of the Chamber,
Th. Jones, jun. Esq; 150l.
Comptroller of the Stannaries,
Jn. Luxmore, Esq; 50l. a Y.

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Lord Chamberlain, 1200l.
EARL Delawar.
Vice Chamberlain, 500l.
Hon. Maj. Gen. Fitzroy.
Mistress of the Robes, 500l.
Duchess of Ancaster
Ladies of the Bedchamber,
500l.

Duchess of Argyll.
Countess Dow. of Effingham
Countess Dow. of Egremont
Countess of Hertford
Countess of Holderness
Viscountess Weymouth
*Maids of Honour **, 300l.

Miss Diana Beauclerk
Miss Mary Tryon
Miss Ann Balcawen
Miss Caroline Vernon
Miss Elizabeth Jefferyes
Miss Harriot Wrottesley
Bedchamber Women, 300l.

Mrs Catherine Dashwood
Hon. Mrs. Frances Tracy
Hon. Mrs. Anne Brudenell
Mrs. Mary Boughton
Mrs. Margaret Bloodworth
Keeper of the Robes,
Mrs. Schwellenbergen
Mrs. Hagerdorn

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Mrs. Deborah Chetwond
Gentlemen Ushers of the Private Chamber. 200l.

Edwin Fran, Stanhope, Esq;
* *All the Maids of Honour are styled Hon. and rank as Barons Daughters.*

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John Jenkinson, Esq;
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters,
William Allen, Esq;
Gust. Gwydickens, Esq;
John Cowllade, 150l.
Gent. Ushers Quarterly Waiters,
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Sir John Pringle, Barr. PRS.
Dr. George Baker, F R S.
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Dr. Wm. Hunter, FRS. 200l.
Physician to the Household,
Dr. John Turton, F R S.

Surgeon, 150l.
Pennell Hawkins, Esq;
Surgeon to the Household, 150l.
William Bromfield, Esq;
Apothecary,

Mr. Aug. Hermann Brande.
Apothecary to the Household,
Mr. John Devaynes.

Treasurer, Earl of Guilford.
Treasurer's Clerk,
Vinc. Mathias, Esq;
Sec. James Harris, Esq;
Comptrol. James Harris, Esq;
Attorney General,

John Moreton, Esq; 250l.
Solicitor General,
Charles Ambler, Esq; 180l.
Master of the Horse, 800l.
Earl Waldegrave.

Equerries, 220l. each,
J. Schutz, Esq; Capt. John
Crawford, Wm. Fielding, Esq;

Pages

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 Henry Fraser, Esq;
Clerk of the Stables,
 William Cowden, Esq; 150*l.*
*The Establishment of the ROY-
 AL NURSERY.*
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 Lady Charlotte Finch, 500*l.*
Sub-Governess,
 Miss M. C. Goldsworthy, 200*l.*
Wet Nurse to the Pr. of Wales,
 Mrs. Margaret Scott, 200*l.*
Wet Nurse to Prince Frederick,
 Mrs. Mary Griffith, 200*l.*
Wet Nurse to Prince William,
 Mrs. Sarah Turing, 200*l.*
*Wet Nurse to the Princess
 Royal*,
 Mrs. Fr. Muttelbury, 200*l.*
Wet Nurse to Prince Edward,
 Mrs. Anne Percy, 200*l.*
Ditto to Princess Aug. Sophia,
 Mrs. Dorothy Thurstby, 200*l.*
Ditto to Princess Elizabeth,
 Mrs. Spinluff, 200*l.*
Ditto to Pr. Ernest Augustus,
 Mrs. Cheveley, 200*l.*
*Ditto to Prince Augustus Pre-
 derick*, Mrs.
Dresser to the Princesses, Miss
 Dacre,
Pages to Pr. Wm. & Pr. Edw.
 Mr. Mannorleye, 50*l.*
Dry Nurse to the Princes,
 Mrs. Martha Baulk
Ditto to the Princesses, Mrs.
 Judith Long,
Rockers, Mrs. C. E. Rhelingen,
 and Mrs. Mary Meales.

The Establishment of his R. Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER:

Treasurer.
 EDWARD Le Grand, Esq;
Gentleman of the Horse,
 Hon. Maj. Gen. Geo. West.
Grooms of the Bedchamber,
 Maj. Gen. Chilton, Col.
 Amherst, Hon. Capt. Stewart,
 Col. Cox.
Equerries, Colonel Rainsford,
 Lieut. Col. Haywood.
Secretary, Rev. Mr. Duvall.

The Establishment of his R. Highness the D. of CUMBERLAND.

Treasurer.
 EDWARD Le Grand, Esq;
Grooms of the Bedchamber,
 Maj. Gen. Craig, Lt. Col.
 Deaken, Capt. Jennings.
Equerries, Capt. Fowke, Col.
 Garth.
Secretary, Rev. Mr. Duvall.

Establishment of her Royal Highness the Princess AMELIA.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.
 LADY Harriot Vernon,
 Lady Anne Howard,
 Lady Mary Fitz Gerald, 400*l.*
Pr. Purse, & House Steward,
 John Turner, Esq; 400*l.*
Gentleman Uffers.
 Lt. Col. Rolt, Lt. Col. Ste-
 phens, Capt. Wadman, 100*l.*
Page of Honour.
 Walsington Shirley, 200*l.*

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HERALDS COLLEGE, 1340. (St. Bennet's Hill.)

*Earl Marshal and Hereditary
Marshal of England.*

THE Duke of Norfolk
Dep. E. of Scarborough

Garter Principal King of Arms

Thomas Browne, Esq;

Clarenceux King of Arms.

Ralph Bigland, Esq;

Norroy King of Arms.

Isaac Heard, Esq;

HERALDS.

Chester, J. Martin Leake, Esq;

York, George Fletcher, Esq;

Richmond, Peter Dore, Esq;

Somerset, Hen. Hastings, Esq;

Lancaster, Tho. Lock, Esq;

Windsor, Geo. Harrison, Esq;

Earl Marshal's Secretary.

John Martin Leake, Esq;

Register of the College.

Ralph Bigland, Esq;

KNIGHTS of the Most Noble Order of the GARTER.

*Instituted January 19, 1350. Showing the Situation of
their respective Stalls on each Side of the Chapel at Windsor,
at the Installation, September 22, 1762.*

1 The SOVEREIGN

3 Duke of Gloucester

5 Prince Ferdinand

7 Duke of Cumberland

9 Duke of Mecklen. Sirelitz

11 Duke of Rutland

13 Duke of Newcastle

15 Duke of Northumberland

17 Marquis of Rockingham

19 Earl of Bute

21 Duke of Grafton

23 Lord North

25 Vacant

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of
Winchester, Prelate of the
Order.

Dr. John Hume, Bishop of
Salisbury, Chancellor.

Hon. Dr. Fred. Keppel, Bp.

2 The Prince of Wales

4 Landgrave of Hesse Cassel

6 Prince of Orange

8 Bishop of Osnaburg

10 Prince of Brunswick

12 Duke of Leeds

14 Duke of Montagu

16 Earl of Hertford

18 Earl Temple

20 Duke of Malborough

22 Earl Gower

24 Vacant

26 Vacant

of Exeter, Dean of Wind-
sor, Register.

Tho. Browne, Esq; Garter
Principal King of Arms.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Knt.

Usher of the Black Rod.

**KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the Most Honourable Order
of the BATH. Instituted 1399, and revised 1725.**

1 The SOVEREIGN

3 Earl of Breadalbane

5 Viscount Fitzwilliam

7 Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Hawke

9 Earl of Mexborough

11 Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Walpole

2 His Royal Highness the
Bishop of Osnaburg

4 Earl of Inchiquin

6 Sir Henry Calverhope

8 Sir John Mordaunt

10 Lord Onslow

12 Lord Beauchieu

13 Rt.

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 13 Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Yorke | 14 Sir John Gibbons, Bart. |
| 15 Sir George Pococke | 15 Sir Jeffery Amherst |
| 17 Sir John Griffin Griffin | 18 Sir Charles Frederick |
| 19 Sir George Warren | 20 Sir William Draper |
| 21 Earl of Bellamont | 22 Sir John Moore, Bart. |
| 23 Sir Horace Mann, Bart. | 24 Sir Eyre Coote |
| 25 Sir John Lindsay, Bart. | 26 Sir Ralph Payne |
| 27 Sir Charles Montagu | 28 Sir Cha. Thompson, Bart. |
| 29 Sir William Lynch | 30 Sir Rob. Murray Keith |
| 31 Sir William Hamilton | 32 Sir Ja. Adolphus Oughton |
| 33 Rt. Hon. Sir G. Macartney | 34 Sir George Howard |
| 35 Sir Robert Gunning | 36 Sir William Gordon |
| 37 Rt. Hon. Sir Jn. Blaquiere | 38 Sir John Irwin |
| Dr. Jn. Thomas, Bp. of Rochester, Dean of the Order. | William Whitehead, Esq; Register and Secretary. |
| Thomas Gery Cullum, Esq; Bath King of Arms. | Maac Heard, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, |
| John Suffield Brown, Esq; Genealogist and Blanc Courfier Herald. | and Brunswic Herald. Wm. Rowland Tryon, Gent. Messenger. |

KNIGHTS of the Most Ancient Order of the THISTLE,
Instituted 1540, revived 1703.

The SOVEREIGN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Earl of Portmore | 2 His Royal Highn. Prince William Henry |
| 3 Earl of March | 4 Lord Cathcart |
| 5 Duke of Buccleugh | 6 Earl of Carlisle |
| 7 Duke of Roxburgh | 8 Viscount Stormont |
| 9 Earl of Roseberry | 10 Earl of Northington |
| 11 Duke of Gordon | 12 Earl of Galloway |
| Dr. Robert Hamilton, Dean of the Order. | Campbell Hooke, Esq; Lion King at Arms. |
| George Dempster, Esq; Secretary. | R. Quarme, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod. |

Genealogical LIST of the ROYAL FAMILY of GREAT-BRITAIN.

GEORGE III. born June 4. 1738; proclaimed King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, and Elector of Hanover, Oct. 26, 1760; and married Sept. 8, 1761, to the Princess Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, born May 19, 1744. Crowned Sept. 22, 1761; and now have issue,

1. George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, born Aug. 12, 1762.
2. Prince

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2. Prince Frederick, born Aug. 16, 1763; elected Bishop of Osnaburg, Feb. 27, 1764.
3. Prince William Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765.
4. Princess Charlotte, Princess Royal of England, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Prince Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Princess Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Princess Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Prince Ernest Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Prince Augustus Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Prince Adolphus Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774.

Brothers and Sister to his Majesty.

1. Her Royal Highness Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764.
2. Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743.
3. Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745.

His late Majesty's Issue by Queen Caroline, now living.
Princess Amelia Sophia, born June 10, 1711.

FOREIGN MINISTERS *from the Northern Provinces.*

Germany and Hungary.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipo. Count
de Belgioso, Portman-sq.

Hans Towns.

Agent & Conf. P. Amfinck,
Steel-yard, Thames-street.

Poland.

Secretary, M. Bucati.

Russia.

Minister Plenipo. M. Mous-
sin Pouschkin.

Chargé des Affaires, Mons.
Lisa Kewitz.

Holland.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary, Count de
Welderer, St. James's-sq.

Prussia.

Minister Plenipo. Count de
Maltzan, Albemarle-street.
Secretary, M. Jeanneret de
Dunilac.

Denmark.

Envoy Extraordinary, Baron
Diele de Furstenstein.

Secretary, M. de Hanneken.

Consul, M. de Passow.

Bavaria.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipo. Count
de Haslang, Golden-sq.
Minister also for the Elec-
tor Palatine.

Agent and Consul, Rodolph
Valtravers, Esq; FR&ASS.

Saxony.

Envoy Extraordinary, Count
Bruhl, Great George-str.

Sweden.

Envoy Extraordinary, Baron
de Nolken, Percy-street.

Hanover.

Minister, Baron de Alven-
leben, Dover-street.

FOREIGN

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FOREIGN MINISTERS *from the Southern Provinces.*

<i>France.</i>	Secretary, M. Plüger.
Ambassador Extraordinary,	<i>Portugal.</i>
Count de Guines, White-	Envoy Extraordinary, Chev.
hall.	de Pinto.
Secretary, M. Garnier.	<i>Sardinia.</i>
<i>Spain.</i>	Envoy Extraordinary, Mar-
Ambassador Extraordinary,	quis de Cordon, Lincoln's.
Prince Masserano, Great	Inn-fields.
George-street.	<i>Venice.</i>
Secretary, Chevalier D'Es-	Resident, M. Pizzoni
carano.	Republic of Genoa,
<i>Two Sicilies.</i>	Minister, M. d'Agno.
Envoy Extraordinary, Count	<i>Tripoli.</i>
de Pignatelli.	Ambassador, Taher Fenish.

His Majesty's MINISTERS *in the Southern Provinces.*

<i>France.</i>	<i>Naples.</i>
Ambassador Extraordinary,	Envoy Extraordinary and
Rt. Hon. Viscount Stormont.	Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir
Secretary, Horace St. Paul,	Wm. Hamilton, K. B.
Esq;	<i>Florence.</i>
<i>Spain.</i>	Envoy Extraordinary, Sir
Ambassador Extraordinary	Horace Mann, Bart. K. B.
and Plenipotentiary, Rt.	<i>Venice.</i>
Hon. Lord Grantham.	Resident; John Strange, Esq;
Secretary, Hon. Mr Robinson,	<i>Swiss Cantons.</i>
<i>Sardinia.</i>	Minister; Wm. Norton, Esq;
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Lynch,	<i>Portugal.</i>
K. B.	Envoy Extraordinary and
<i>Constantinople.</i>	Plenipotentiary, Honble,
Ambassador, Sir Rob. Ainslie.	Rob. Walpole,

His Majesty's MINISTERS *in the Northern Provinces.*

<i>Vienna.</i>	<i>Saxony.</i>
Envoy Extraordinary and	Envoy Extraordinary, Sir
Plenipotentiary, Sir Rob.	John Stepney, Bart.
Murray Keith, K. B.	<i>Prussia.</i>
<i>Copenhagen.</i>	Envoy Extraordinary, James
Resident, Daniel Delaval,	Harris, jun. Esq;
Esq;	<i>Holland.</i>
<i>Poland.</i>	Ambassador Extraordinary
Minister Plenipo, Thomas	and Plenipotentiary, Rt.
Wroughton, Esq;	Hon. Sir Jo. Yorke, K. B.
	Agent

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Agent at *Rotterdam*, Robert Irvine, Esq;
Russia.
 Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Rob. Gunning, K. B.
Hans Towns.
 Resident, Emanuel Mathias, Esq;
 Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of *Bayaria*, and Minister to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, Hugh Elliot, Esq;
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 Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir William Gordon, K. B.
Electors of Cologne, Mantz, Triers, and Circle of Westphalia.
 Minister Plenipo. George Cressener, Esq;
Sweden.
 Envoy Extraordinary, Lewis De Vilme, M. A.

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L ISBON, Sir John Hort, Bart. Consul General.
Oporto, John Whitehead, Esq;
Faro, John Lemapriere, Esq;
Madeira, Charles Murray, Esq;
Spain.
 Alex. Munro, Esq; Consul General.
Alicant, Rob. Wilkie, Esq;
Barcelona, Joseph Curoys, Esq;
Cadiz, Josiah Hardy, Esq;
Canaries, Ja. Magra, Esq;
Carthage, John Sherrat, Esq;
Corunna, Her. Katenkamp, Esq;
Malaga, John Marsh, Esq;
Seville and St. Lucar, Windham Beawes, Esq;
Italy.
 Cagliari, Clem. Richardson, Esq;
Genoa, James Holford, Esq;
Leghorn, Sir John Dick, Bart.
Naples, Isaac Jamineau, Esq;
Nice, Nathaniel Davison, Esq;
Sicily and Malta, Dan. Boomeester, Esq;
Malta, A. Ruiter, Esq; Vice Consul.
Venice, John Udny, Esq;
Zante, John Sargent, Esq;
Morocco.
 Charles Logie, Esq; Consul General.
Barbary.
Algiers, Hon. A. C. Fraser, Agent and Consul General.
Tripoli, Edward Bayntun, Esq;
Tunis, James Trail, Esq;
Prussia.
 Memel, Robert Byres, Esq;
 Dantzic, Trevor Corry, Esq;
Russia.
 Sam. Swallow, Esq;
Denmark.
 Elsinour, Nicholas Fenwick, Esq;
Norway.
 Bergen, Alex. Wallace, Esq;
 Drontheim, Alex. Brown, Esq;
Sweden.

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Gothenburg, &c. T. Erskine, Esq;	Cyprus, John Baldwin, Esq;
<i>Ostend, Nieuport, & Bruges.</i>	Tripoly in Syria, Thomas Phillips Vernon, Esq;
John Peter, Esq;	Latichea, John Murrat, Esq;
<i>Frieste, Fiume, &c.</i>	Salonica, John Ollifer, Esq;
Nathaniel Green, Esq;	Patras, Daniel Paul, Esq;
<i>Consuls appointed by the Turkey Company.</i>	
Aleppo, John Abbott, Esq;	

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<i>Lords Commissioners, (5.)</i>	<i>Chief Clerks.</i>
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Right Hon. George Onslow,	Sir Ferdinando Poole, Bart.
Charles Townshend, Esq;	Thomas Pratt, Esq;
Lord Viscount Beauchamp,	<i>Office-Keeper.</i>
Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq; 1600l. a Year each.	Benedict Schaller, 300l. a Year, and to find Coals and Candles for the Office.
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Sir Grey Cooper, Bart.	Hugh Valence-Jones, Esq;
John Robinson, Esq;	Wm. Chamberlayne, Esq;

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<i>Chancellor and Treasurer.</i>	<i>In the Offices for Annuities under the Auditor.</i>
R T. Hon. Lord North, 1800l.	<i>Chief Clerks.</i>
<i>Auditor.</i>	Solomon Paul Jullior, Tho.
Duke of Newcastle.	Clift, N. Paxton, Esqrs.
<i>Chief Clerk, R. Jennings, Esq;</i>	<i>Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.</i>
<i>Clerk of the Debentures.</i>	John Hays, Thomas Ripley,
Edward Willford, Esq;	Henry Saxby, Esqrs.
<i>Clerk of the Registers and Issues.</i>	<i>Clerk of the Pells.</i>
Bartholomew Lucas, Esq;	Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Walpole, Bart. K. B.
<i>Clerk of the Cash-Book.</i>	<i>Deputy & 1st Clerk, Edward Sleech, Esq;</i>
Solomon Paul Jullior, Esq;	<i>Old Annuity Pells Office.</i>
<i>For making out Excheq. Bills.</i>	<i>Chief Clerk, J. Fortherby, Esq;</i>
<i>Chief Clerk, Geo. Chamberlayne, Esq;</i>	<i>New Annuity Pells Office.</i>
<i>Assistant Clerk, John Hughson.</i>	<i>Chief Clerk, Zac. Chambers, Esq;</i>

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1. Hon. Tho. Townshend
His Deputy and First Clerk,
Charles Townshend, Esq;

2. Earl of Hardwicke
His Deputy and First Clerk,
Daniel Wray

3. Earl of Northington
His Deputy and First Clerk,
William Price

4. George Grenville, Esq;
His Deputy and First Clerk,
J. Wells.

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Chamberlains;

Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.
Montagu Burgoyne, Esq;

Deputies,

Abraham Farley,
James Galloway,
William Hammond,
George Rose, Esqrs.

Tally-Keeper for the Auditor,
Abraham Ackworth, Esq;

Clerk of the Introitus,
William Morrison, Esq;

Tally-Cutter,
Thomas Lamb, Esq;

Usher of the Exchequer,
Hon. Horace Walpole

His Deputy,
Charles Bedford, Esq;

Paymasters of Exchequer Bills,
Edmond Bott, George Ritzo,

Nath. Barwell, Esqrs.
Comptroller of Exchequer Bills,
Peter Leheup, Esq;

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Commissioners, 500l. each.

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T. Wyndham, Dan. Bull,
Geo. Blount, Ch. Deering,
J. Eames, Esqrs.

Secretary, G. Chamberlayne,
Esq; 90l.

Solicitor, Hen. Wilmot, Esq;
100l.

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(Scotland-Yard.)

Auditor, Wm. Aislaby, Esq;
Deputy, John Bray, Esq;

IMPREST-OFFICE.

(Lincoln's Inn.)

Auditor, Lord Sondes
Deputy, John Lloyd, Esq;

Auditors of the Land-Revenue,
Land-Tax, and Window-
Tax, viz. for the Counties
of Lincoln, Nottingham,
Chester, and Derby. — (Pa-
lace-Yard.)

Henry Shelly, Fra. Warden,
Michael Sergison, Esqrs.

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in England,

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First Clerk, Henry Lowndes,
Esq;

For the Principality of Wales,
Sir Thomas Wynn, Bart.

Deputy, W. Myddelton, Esq;
Paymaster of Pensions,

Lord Viscount Gage
Deputy, Samuel Bull, Esq;

High Court of CHANCERY. (Office in Chancery-Lane.)

Lord High Chancellor of Great-
Britain,

HENRY, Earl Bathurst
Master or Keeper of the Rolls,
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell,
Kt.

Masters in Chancery, 100l.

Rt. Hon. Sir Tho. Sewell, Kt.
P. Holford, Esq; Symond's-
Inn, FRS.

Tho. Harris, Esq; Lincoln's-
Inn

† D †

John

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John Browning, Esq; Symond's-Inn	<i>Clerk of Reports,</i> Thomas Elde, Esq;
Thomas Anguish, Esq; Symond's-Inn	<i>Register of the Affidavits,</i> Edw. Woodcock, Esq; FRS.
William Graves, Esq; Symond's-Inn	<i>HANAPER Office.</i> <i>Master of the Hanaper,</i> Earl of Northington
Samuel Pechell, Esq; Symond's-Inn	<i>Deputy,</i> John Church, Esq;
John Eames, Esq; Symond's-Inn	<i>Warden of the Fleet,</i> John Eyles, Esq;
Edward Montagu, Esq; Symond's-Inn	<i>Keeper of Records in the Tower,</i> Rt. Hon. Sir John Shelley, Bt.
Edw. Leeds, Esq; Lincoln's-Inn	<i>Chief Clerk,</i> Tho. Aſtle, Esq; 200l.
William Weller Pepys, Esq; Symond's-Inn	Records, down to 1483, are kept in the Tower, and since that time in the Rolls Chapel.
John Hett, Esq; Symond's-Inn	<i>Clerk of the Records in the Rolls Chapel,</i> John Kipling, Esq;
<i>Accompanyant-General,</i> Thomas Anguish, Esq; Lincoln's-Inn	<i>EXAMINER'S Office.</i> <i>Examiner,</i> Henry Flitcroft, Esq;
<i>Clerk of the Crown,</i> Hon. John Yorke	<i>His Deputies,</i> Alexander Williams J. H. Bateman Thomas Dancer
<i>Deputy Clerk of the Crown,</i> Charles Frewen, Esq;	<i>Copying Clerks under Mr. Flitcroft,</i> William Langley, Jonathan Langley, William Dance, and William Butcher
<i>Prothonotaries,</i> Rev. Charles Willes Robert Wilmot, Esq;	<i>Examiner,</i> John Spooner, Esq; <i>His Deputies,</i> John Worth Joseph Brown N. Edmonds
<i>Six Clerks.</i> Samuel Reynardson, FRS. William Mitford, Christopher Zincke, Richard Woodford, Neh. Winter, William Sewell, Esqrs.	<i>Copying Clerks under Mr. Spooner,</i> John Morgan John Wills James Heatley, and J. Smith
<i>Principal Register,</i> Duke of St. Albans <i>Lord Chancellor's Registers,</i> Richard Howard, John Dickens, Esqrs.	
<i>Master of the Rolls Registers,</i> Benjamin Green, Stephen Martin Leake, Esqrs.	
<i>Entering Registers,</i> Francis Bowyer, Francis Dickens, Esqrs.	

Clerks

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Clerks of the Petty Bag,
Henry Thomas,
Charles Deave,
Thomas Harrison, Esqrs.

Deputies,
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Surveyor of Baggage,
Tho. Wiggins, 150l.
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Nathaniel Cleveland, Robert
Weskett, 100l. Jas. Red-
mayne, 150l. Alex. Sa-
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— Burton, 50l.
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Ports,
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Dit. North Ports, Ja. Powell,
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in the Out-Ports,
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Husband for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
Duty from the Plantations,
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feitures.
Richard Price, Esq; 400l.
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John Webb, Esq; who has
14d. in the Pound on all
Money remitted to the
Receiver.
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Robert Weston, Esq; 320l.
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Henry Bishopp, Esq; 130l.
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Duke of Manchester.
Deputy,
Philip Parcells, Esq.
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and Debentures,
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Surveyor,
John Robson, Esq; 200l.
Usher of the Custom-House.
Wm. Varley, Esq;
House-keeper,
Bridget Kelly, 385l. for her-
self and servants.

EXCISE-

The New Present State of Great-Britain. 47

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David Papillon,
George Lewis Scott, F.R.S.
Thomas Bowlby,
Anthony Lucas,
William Lowndes,
William Burrell, LL. D.
Stamp Brooksbank, Esqrs.

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Mungo Haldane, ditto, 250*l.*
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Rich. Paton, Hides, &c. 220*l.*
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John Leese,
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himself and Clerks, 2500*l.*

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himself and 2 Clerks, 800*l.*

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self, Deputy, and 5 Clerks,
1240*l.*

Auditor of Hides, &c.

Tho. Rumsy, Esq; for him-
self and 2 Clerks, 400*l.*

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Comptroller of Accounts,
Jn. Butler, Esq; for himself,
Deputy, and Clerks, 1425l.

Deputy,
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J. Cowslade,

G. Chad,

John Grey,

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Cambridge, Daniel Ritson

Canterbury, Tho. Richardson

Chester, Thomas Ruddock

Cornwall, Tho. Topping

Coventry, John Bonning

Cumberland, Marm. Clarke

Derby, William Cowper

Doncaster, Thomas Jeffres

Dorset, John Warwick

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Essex, John Hutchinson

Exon, Samuel Hobson

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Leeds, John Crofts

Litchfield, Benj. Fidoe

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Liverpool, J. Smeathman

Lynn, William Birdsworth

Manchester, Cayley Johnson

Marlborough, Thomas Beale

Northampton, John Ryley

Northumberland, Jos. Hurd

Norwich, John Snelgrove

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Salop, William Alexander

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Suffolk, James Gibbs

Surry, Thomas Burston

Suffex, Richard Powell

Taunton, James Barnard

Tiverton, Samuel Hall

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Wales, Middl, John Weeks

Wales, North, Simon Pedley

Wales, West, John Hoskins

Wolverhampton, W. Green

Worceſter, Thomas Sockett

York, Robert Ord.

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Sir John Gresham, Bt.

Oliver Tiffon, Esq;

Milward Rowe, Esq;

Jn. Hillerſon, Esq; 500l. each

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self and Clerks, 430l.

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Comptroller and Clerks,

George Hall, Esq; 350l.

Deputy,

Nath. Gibson

Secretary,

Francis Toplady, Esq; 200l.

Assistant

The New Present State of Great-Britain. 49

<i>Assistant Secretary,</i> John Elliott, 6ol. <i>Accomptant-General,</i> James Cresset, Esq; 2ool. <i>Solicitor and Clerk,</i> J. Follett, Esq; 15ol. <i>Correspondent,</i> John Elliot, 1ool. <i>Chief Accomptant and Clerk of Securities,</i> George Elliott, 18ol.	<i>Accomptants, 8ol. each.</i> T. Mathews, W. Bacon <i>Housekeeper,</i> Catherine Lloyd, 1ool. <i>Storekeeper and Clerk of the Charities and Diaries,</i> Richard Beauchamp, 8ol. <i>Collector of London Port,</i> Samuel Warren, 7ol. <i>Surveyors, 6ol. each,</i> Fra. Bill, Charles Burnett.
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Erected by Act of Parliament, 27 Dec. 1660. *Lombard str.*

<i>Postmasters-General, 10ool.</i> R T. Hon. Francis, Baron Le Despencer Rt. Hon. F. Thynne <i>Secretary,</i> Anthony Todd, Esq; 2ool. <i>Clerk to the Postmaster-General,</i> Dan. Braithwaite, Esq; 1ool. <i>Accomptant-General,</i> Wm. Fauquier, Esq; 3ool. <i>Deputy, Th. Church, Esq; 9ol.</i> <i>Receiver-General,</i> Robert Trevor, Esq; 3ool. <i>Inspectors of the mis-sent and dead Letters,</i> R. Parsons, T. Todd, Esq; 1ool. <i>Solicitor to the Post-Office,</i> Sam. Palmer, Esq; 2ool. <i>Resident Surveyor,</i> Nathan Draper, Esq; 3ool. <i>Comptroller of the Inland Office,</i> Sam. Potts, Esq; 2ool. <i>Deputy Comptroller,</i> John Watts, 1ool. <i>Comptroller of the Bye Nights,</i> Wm. Boulton, Esq; <i>Clerk of the Bye Nights,</i> Henry Potts, 6ol.	<i>Clerks of the Roads,</i> <i>Chester, Ch. Creswell, 1ool.</i> <i>North, Wm. Boulton, 6ol.</i> <i>West, Jacob Shann, 6ol.</i> <i>Bristol, Ed. Comber, 6ol.</i> <i>Farmouth, John Briggs, 6ol.</i> <i>Kent, John Webb, 6ol.</i> <i>Court-Post, 2l. a Day,</i> Henry Penton, Esq; <i>Deliverer of the Letters to the Hon. House of Commons,</i> Cha. Coulson, 6s. 8d. a Day. <i>Mail-Maker,</i> Thomas Foster, 15ol.
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veyor,*
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Collector,
William Ward, Esq; 2ool.

Accomptant,
T. Hyett, Esq; 2ool.

*Inspector of the dead and mis-
sent Letters,*
John Watts, 8ol.

Surveyors,
Rd. Arbuthnot,

Geo. Hodgson, Esqrs. 3ool.

Johnson Wilkinson, Esq; 2ool.

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FOREIGN

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Deputy Comptroller,
George Langton, 100l.
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Anthony Todd, Esq; 50l.
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wich, 150l.
G. Bell, Esq; at Falmouth,
120l.

William Hudson, Esq; at
Lisbon.
J. Birkbeck, Esq; at Mar-
seilles.
Francis Dashwood, Esq; at
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(Erected 1683.)

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His Clerk,
James Thorns, 30l.
Collector,
Robert Cadwell, 70l.
Accomptant,
Herb. Thomas, 70l.

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(Stamp-Office, Lincoln's-Inn.)

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James Bindley,
William Baillic,
William Waller, Esqrs. 500l.
Secretary,
John Brettell, Esq; 300l.
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William Poole, Esq; 600l.
Comptroller,
Morgan Vane, Esq; 400l.
Secretary's Chief Clerk,
Ch. Edwards Beresford, 130l.
Receiver-General's Chief Clerk,
James Dugdale, 140l.
Comptroller's Chief Clerk,
John Lloyd, 100l.
Correspondent,
Richard Hale, 100l.
Accomptant Clerk,
Benjamin Radcliffe, 100l.
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James Royer, 100l.

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E. Chamberlayne, Esq; 140l.
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Robert Craig, 70l.
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Wharton Emerson,
Alex. Emerson, 100l. each.
Inspector of ditto in Town,
Samuel Roycroft, 100l.
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Francis Blackstone, 50l.
Supervisor of the Stampers,
William Allen, 100l.
Register of Pamphlets,
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WINE-

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<i>Register,</i> Richard Turner, 100l.	<i>Four Inspectors, 50l. each,</i> Daniel Cals, Tho. Howse, Isaac Grigg, John Gill.

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<i>Cashier,</i> Richard Tucker, Esq; 100l.	<i>Surveyors in London, and ten</i> <i>Miles adjacent, 50l. each,</i> Richard Ham, J. Woodman, Griffin Blackwall, P. Smith.
<i>Solicitor,</i> James Best, Esq; 50l.	
<i>Chief Clerk,</i> Thomas Jones, jun. 50l.	

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By Act Geo. III. the Commissioners are impowered to licence 1000 Hackney Coachmen, and every Proprietor to pay the weekly Sum of 5s. to the Receiver, at the Office, every Month.

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 John Buller, Esq; Agent,
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 G. Jackson, Esq; 200l. Time of Peace, and 200l.
 additional in Time of War
 King's

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Admiralty ditto,
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Marshal,
William Brough
Deputy to ditto,
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more for House-Rent, 80l.

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Timothy Brett, Esq; 500l.

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J. Hamilton, 200l.

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John Towers,

W. Hammond, 200l. each.

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PORTS.

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9. *Commissioner Resident,*
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Storekeeper,

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Under the immediate Inspection
of the Navy-Board.

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in Canada,
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The Great Officers of State, many of the Nobility, and
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Tho. Allwright, 2d Capt.

Francis Lynn, 3d Capt.

James Chads, 4th Capt.

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Charles Besson, 3d Lieut.

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Jo. Nevill, 6th Lieut.

Henry Smith, 7th Lieut.

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Auditor,

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Auditor.
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SIX-PENNY Receiver's
Office on Tower-Hill, where
6d. a Month is paid by all
Seamen in the Merchants
Service, for the Benefit of
Greenwich Hospital.

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Accomptant,
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Second Clerk,
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Robert Pett, Esq; *Hoytaker.*

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house.

Wm. Gordon, Esq; *Cutting-*
house.

Al. Chorley, Esq; *Brew-house.*

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PORTSMOUTH for Sick and
Hurt Seamen and Marines.

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Dispenser,
William Shadbolt, 100l.

Chaplain,
Rev. R. Hudson, 50l.

Royal Hospital at PLYMOUTH.

Physician,
William Farr, M. D. 200l.

Surgeon,
George Bogue, 150l.

Steward,
Samuel Holman, 100l.

Agent,
Samuel Day, 100l.

Dispenser,
John Raggett, 100l.

Chaplain,
Rev. Josias Foote, 50l.

The VICTUALLING OFFICE. (Tower Hill.)

Seven Commissioners,

James Wallace, Esq; *Compt.*

of Treasurer's Accompts.
Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart.

Cooperage.
Robert Pett, Esq; *Hoytaker.*

Jonas Hanway, Esq; *Bake-*
house.

Wm. Gordon, Esq; *Cutting-*
house.

Al. Chorley, Esq; *Brew-house.*

Tho. Colby, Esq; *Accounts*
400l. a year each.

Secretary,
H. Pelham, Esq; 200l.

Chief Clerk to ditto.
John Watts, 100l.

Cash Accomptant,
Denham Briggs, 120l.

Chief Clerk,
Thomas Neville, 60l.

Chief Clerk for examining and
stating Imprest Accounts,

William Sayer, 80l.

Clerk for keeping a charge on
the Treasurer,

Robert Hall, 80l.

Accomptant for Stores,
Richard Henshaw, 120l.

Clerk

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*Clerk to bring up Accounts of
Stores in Arrear,*

John Williams, 60l.

Clerk to keep charge on Pursers,

Thomas Dyal, 80l.

Clerk for stating Pursers Accts.

R. S. Moody, 100l.

Master Cooper,

James Young, Esq; 80l.

Clerk of the Cutting-house,

James Morrison, 80l.

Clerk of the Dry Stores,

Richard Hatley, 80l.

Clerk of the Brew-house,

Charles Frankland, 60l.

Viſtualling Officer at Deptford,

Benjamin Collier, 150l.

*Clerk of the Cheque, and Muster-
maſter of the Workmen, &c.*

John Dixon, 80l.

Short-allowance Clerk,

William Henlock, 50l.

Hoytaker,

Alex. St. Barbe, jun. 60l.

Clerks at Tower Wharf,

William Pritchard, 50l.

Thomas Lorkin, 50l.

AGENT VICTUALLERS,

at the Out Ports.

Agent at PORTSMOUTH,

Matthew Oakes, 200l.

Store-keeper,

George Shepherd, 80l.

Clerk of the Cheque,

Joseph Littlefield, 80l.

Agent at PLYMOUTH:

John Ommaney, 200l.

Store-keeper,

William Crees, 80l.

Clerk of the Cheque,

Alexander Gordon, 80l.

Agent at CHATHAM,

Milbourn Marsh, 200l.

Store-keeper,

John Burton, 50l.

Agent at DOVER,

Michael Ruſſel, 150l.

Store-keeper,

Thomas King, 50l.

Clerk of the Cheque,

R. Colebran, 40l.

Agent at GIBRALTAR,

William Davies 250l.

Store-keeper,

Ed. Dallin, 75l.

NAVY SLOP-OFFICE,

Crutched Friars.

Store-keeper,

Edmund Davall, 200l.

Chief Clerk,

John Parry, 80l.

A New and Correct LIST of the ROYAL NAVY of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Guns.

First RATES.

100 **BRITANNIA**

100 **Royal George**

100 **Victory**

Second RATES.

90 **Barfleur**

90 **Blenheim**

90 **London**

90 **Namur**

90 **Neptune**

Guns.

90 **Ocean**

90 **Prince George**

90 **Princess Royal**

90 **Queen**

90 **Sandwich**

90 **Union**

Third RATES.

74 **Ajax**

64 **St. Albans**

74 **Albion**

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Guns.

74 Albion
80 Princess Amelia
64 St. Antonio
64 Ardent
74 Arrogant
64 Asia
64 Augusta
64 Belleisle
74 Bellona
74 Berwick
64 Bienfaisant
70 Boyne
70 Buckingham
64 Burford
80 Cambridge
74 Canada
64 Captain
74 Centaur
70 Chichester
74 Cornwall
74 Courageux
74 Cumberland
64 Defence
64 Defiance
66 Devonshire
74 Dragon
74 Dublin
64 Eagle
74 Egmont
74 Elizabeth
64 Essex
64 Europa
64 Exeter
74 Fame
74 Foudroyant
74 Grafton
64 Hampton-Court
74 Hector
74 Hercules
74 Hero
64 Intrepid
74 Invincible
74 Kent
74 Lenox
64 Lion

Guns.

74 Magnificent
74 Marlborough
74 Mars
64 Modeste
74 Monarch
64 Monmouth
64 Nonsuch
70 Northumberland
70 Orford
64 Prudent
64 Reasonable
74 Ramillies
74 Resolution
64 Revenge
74 Robust
74 Royal Oak
74 Russell
74 Shrewsbury
64 Somerset
74 Suffolk
74 Superbe
70 Temeraire
74 Terrible
74 Torbay
64 Trident
74 Thunderer
74 Triumph
74 Valiant
74 Vengeance
64 Vigilant
74 Prince of Wales
74 Warspite
84 Royal William
64 Worcester
64 Yarmouth

Fourth RATES.

60 Achilles
60 St. Anne
50 Antelope
50 Assistance
50 Bristol
50 Centurion
50 Chatham
50 Colchester
60 Conquestadors
60 Dread.

The New Present State of Great Britain. 39

Guns

60 Dreadnought
60 Dunkirk
60 Edgar
50 Experiment
60 Firme
60 Jersey
50 Isis
60 Launceston
60 Medway
60 Panther
60 Pembroke
50 Portland
50 Preston
50 Renown
60 Rippon
50 Romney
50 Salisbury
50 Warwick
60 Windsor

Fifth Rates.

32 Æolus
32 Alarm
32 Amazon
32 Ambuscade
32 Arethusa
32 Blonde
32 Bologne
32 Boston
32 Brilliant
32 Brune
32 Crescent
32 Diamond
32 Diana
32 Emerald
32 Flora
32 Glory
40 Hector
32 Jason
32 Juno
32 Lark
40 Loce
40 Ludlow-Castle
44 Lynn
36 Melampe
32 Minerva

Guns

32 Montreal
32 Niger
32 Orpheus
36 Pallas
32 Pearl
44 Phoenix
40 Pool
32 Quebec
44 Rainbow
32 Repulse
32 Richmond
44 Roebuck
32 Sapphire
32 Southampton
32 Stag
32 Thames
32 Thetis
36 Tweed
36 Venus
32 Vestal

Sixth Rates.

28 Actæon
28 Active
20 Aldborough
28 Aquilon
28 Argo
28 Boreas
28 Carysfort
28 Cerberus
28 Coventry
24 Deal-Castle
24 Dolphin
28 Enterprize
20 Flamborough
24 Fowey
28 Fox
24 Garland
20 Gibraltar
24 Glasgow
24 Greyhound
20 Hind
28 Hussar
20 Kennington
28 Levant
20 Lively

28 Liver-

60 *The New Present State of Great-Britain.*

Guns
 28 Liverpool
 28 Lizard
 28 Maidstone
 24 Mercury
 28 Mermad
 28 Milford
 20 Nightingale
 24 Port-Mahon
 20 Rose
 24 Rye
 20 Scarborough
 20 Seaborse
 20 Seaford
 28 Solebay
 20 Sphinx
 20 Squirrel
 20 Success
 28 Surprise
 28 Syren
 28 Tartar
 20 Terpsichore
 28 Trent
 28 Triton
 28 Valeur
 28 Unicorn
 24 Wager
S L O O P S.
 14 Albany
 10 Alderney
 16 Atalanta
 14 Beaver
 10 Bonetta
 8 Carcass
 8 Cruizer
 10 Diligence
 14 Druid
 18 Falcon
 16 Favourite
 18 Ferret
 10 Hawke
 8 Hazard
 10 Hunter
 16 Kingsfisher
 10 Lynx
 14 Martin
 18 Merlin

Guns
 16 Nautilus
 10 Otter
 18 Pomona
 8 Ranger
 14 Raven
 14 Saltash
 8 Savage
 16 Scorpion
 16 Senegal
 18 Speedwell
 18 Swallow
 14 Swan
 16 Tamer
 16 Trial
 10 Viper
 14 Vulture
 8 Wasp
 16 Weazle
 8 Wolf
 10 Zephyr
B O M B S, (5.)
 Blast
 Firedrake
 Furnace
 Portsmouth
 Thunder
FIRE-SHIP, (1.)
 Grampus
ARMED CUTTERS.
 Alarm
 Esther
 Ferret
 Folkestone
 Greyhound
 Lurcher
 Meredith
 Sherborne
 Wells
ARMED VESSELS.
 Canoe
 Cherokee
 Diligent
 Egmont
 Gaspee
 Halifax
 Hope

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Hope	90 New	Plymouth
Labradore	74 Alexander	Chatham
Magdalene	74 Alfred	Ditto
St John	74 Bedford	Woolwich
Sultana	74 Conqueror	Plymouth
ROYAL YACHTS.		
Royal Augusta	74 Culloden	Deptford
Royal Charlotte	74 Montagu	Chatham
Dorset	74 Sultan	Harwich
Fubbs	74 Warrior	Portsmouth
Katherine	74 New	Woolwich
Mary	64 America	Deptford
Medina	64 Polyphemus	Sheerness
William and Mary	64 Ruby	Woolwich
<i>New Ships Building.</i>		
100 Royal Sovereign	20 Daphne	Woolwich
90 Duke	20 Galatea	Deptford
90 Formidable	20 Camilla	Chatham
90 St. George	18 Cygnet	Portsmouth
	New Sloop	Woolwich

ADMIRALS of the ROYAL NAVY.

<i>Admiral of the Fleet,</i>	Sir Peter Denis, Bart.
SIR Edw. Hawke, K. B.	Matthew Buckle, Esq;
<i>Admirals of the White,</i>	Robert Man, Esq;
Sir Cha. Knowles, Bart.	Clark Gayton, Esq;
Hon. John Forbes	<i>Vice-Admirals of the Blue,</i>
Sir Tho. Frankland, Bart.	John Barker, Esq;
Duke of Bolton	John Montagu, Esq;
<i>Admirals of the Blue,</i>	Sir Robert Harland, Bart.
Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.	James Sayer, Esq;
Earl of Northesk	Richard, Viscount Howe
Sir Thomas Pye	Earl Ferrers
Francis Geary, Esq;	Hugh Pigot, Esq;
<i>Vice-Admirals of the Red,</i>	Molineux Shuldham, Esq;
Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, Bt.	<i>Rear-Admirals of the Red,</i>
Sir Wm. Burnaby, Bart.	John Vaughan, Esq;
James Young, Esq;	John Lloyd, Esq;
Sir Piercy Brett, Kt.	Robert Duff, Esq;
Sir John Moore, Bart. K. B.	<i>Rear-Admirals of the White,</i>
Sir James Douglas, Knt.	John Reynolds, Esq;
Lord Edgcumbe	Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart.
Samuel Graves, Esq;	Hon. John Byron
William Parry, Esq;	Earl of Bristol
Hon. Augustus Keppel	<i>Vice-Admiral of Scotland, and</i>
<i>Vice-Admirals of the White,</i>	<i>Judge of the Admiralty, &c.</i>
John Amherst, Esq;	<i>there, 1000l.</i>
His R. H. Du. of Cumberland	James, Earl of March.

The

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The PAY of OFFICERS in each Rate of the NAVY.

OFFICERS.	First.	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	6th.
	<i>l. s. d. l. s. d. l. s. d. l. s. d. l. s. d.</i>					
Captain per day	2 0 0	16 0 0	13 6 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8
Lieutenant per day	0 5 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4
Master per month	9 2 0	8 0 7	6 0 6	12 0 6	8 5 0	0
2d Master & Pilots of yachts, each 3l. 10s.						
Master's Mate	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 16 2	7 10 2	2 0 2	2
Midshipman	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 17 6	1 13 9	1 10 0	10
Schoolmaster	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 17 6	1 13 9	1 10 0	0
Captain's Clerk	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 17 6	1 13 9		
Quarter Master	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	6
Quar. Master's Mate	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	5
Boatswain	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	0
Boatswain's Mate	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	6
Yeoman of the Sheets	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6
Coxswain	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	6
Master Sail-maker	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	10
Sail-maker's Mate	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	8
Sail-maker's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	5
* Gunner	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	0
Gunner's Mate	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	6
Yeo. of Powder room	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	6
Quarter Gunner *	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	5
Armourer	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 17 6	1 14 9	1 10 0	10
Armourer's Mate	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	5
Gunsmith	1 5 0	1 5 0				
Carpenter	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	0
Carpenter's Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	10
Carpenter's Crew	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	5
Purser	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	0
Steward	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 3 4	1 0 8	1 0
Steward's Mate	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 8	1 0 8		
Cook	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	4
Surgeon †	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0
Surgeon's First Mate	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0
— Second Mate	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	0
— Third Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0
— Fourth & Fifth	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0
Chaplain ‡	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0

* One to every Four Guns.

† Besides 2d. a Month from each Man.

‡ Besides 4d. a Month from each Men.

The

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The Pay of Officers of the Royal Navy in each Rate.

FLAG OFFICERS, and the CAPTAINS to Flags.		per day.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Admiral and Commanders in Chief of the Fleet		5	0	0
An Admiral	—	3	10	0
Vice Admiral	—	2	10	0
Rear Admiral	—	1	15	10
First Captain to the Commanders in Chief		1	15	0
Second Ditto, and Captain to other Admirals		1	0	0
—to V. Admirals } if first or second Rate, to have		0	16	0
—to R. Admirals } the pay of such Rates		0	13	6

WAR-OFFICE. (WHITEHALL.)

<i>Secretary at War,</i>	<i>Paymaster of Widows Pensions,</i>
V iscount Barrington,	Hon. Henry Fox.
<i>Dep. Sec. and First Clerk,</i>	<i>Deputy,</i> John Powell, Esq;
Mathew Lewis, Esq;	<i>Inspector of Accounts, &c.</i>
	William Smith, Esq;

Office of Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, Whitehall.

<i>Paymaster General.</i>	<i>1st Clerk,</i> T. Bangham, Esq;
R T. Hon. Rich. Rigby,	<i>Paymasters,</i>
<i>Dep.</i> T. Caswall, Esq;	<i>Gibraltar,</i> Wm. Sloper, Esq;
<i>Cashier,</i> Anth. Sawyer, Esq;	<i>Nova Scotia,</i> G J Williams, Esq;
<i>Accompt.</i> John Powell, Esq;	<i>New York,</i> T. Barrow, Esq;
<i>Ledger Keeper.</i>	<i>Quebec,</i> John Powell, Esq;
John Adam Fred. Hesse, Esq;	<i>Montreal,</i> Th. Boone, Esq;
<i>Computer of Off-reckonings,</i>	<i>Minorca,</i> Rob. Digby, Esq;
Charles Bembridge Esq;	<i>Louisbourg,</i> Peter Elwin, Esq;
<i>Cashier of Half-pay,</i>	<i>Boston,</i> J. Garnier, Esq;
Robert Randall, Esq;	

Civil Branch of the Office of Ordnance, Tower of London.

<i>Master-General,</i>	<i>Store-keeper,</i>
R ight Hon. Geo. Viscount	Andr. Wilkinson, Esq; 400l.
Townshend, 1500l.	<i>Clerk of the Deliveries,</i>
<i>Lieutenant-General,</i>	Benj. Langlois, Esq; 400l.
Sir Jef. Amherst, K.B. 1100l.	<i>Treasurer and Paymaster,</i>
<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	J. Rois Mackye, Esq; 500l.
Sir Charles Frederick, K. B.	<i>Sec. to the Master-General,</i>
F. R. S. 700l.	John Courtney, Esq; 220l.
<i>Clerk of the Ordnance,</i>	<i>Under Secretary to ditto,</i>
Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. 500l.	T. Masterfon, Esq; 180l.
and 100l. for Cheque on	<i>Minuting Clerk,</i>
the Store-keeper.	H. Simonds, 80l.

Military

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<i>Military Branch of Ordnance.</i>	<i>Fencing-Master,</i>
<i>Chief Engineer and Colonel,</i>	Mr. Mollard, 100l.
Lieut. Gen. Wm. Skinner,	<i>Classic and Writing-Master.</i>
803l.	Rev. Wm. Green, M.A. 200l.
<i>Directors and Lieut. Colonels,</i>	<i>Laboratory at Woolwich.</i>
Colonel James Montresor,	<i>Comptroller,</i>
Lt. Col. Arch. Patoun, and	Sir C. Frederick, K.B. 260l.
Pat. Mackellar, 365l. each.	<i>Chief Fire-Master.</i>
<i>Royal Academy at Woolwich.</i>	M. Gen. T. Desaguliers, 150l.
<i>Governor,</i>	<i>Master of the Montague,</i>
Geo. Vis. Townshend	William Waterer, 270l.
<i>Lieutenant Governor,</i>	<i>Master of the Marlborough,</i>
Colonel Pattison, Esq; 200l.	Abraham Foster, 100l.
<i>Professor of Fortifica. and Artill.</i>	<i>Drawing Room in the Tower.</i>
Dr. Pollock, F. R. S. 200l.	<i>Chief Draughtsman,</i>
<i>Professor of Mathematics,</i>	George Haines, Esq; 100l.
Charles Hutton, 200l.	

Commissioners and Officers of the Royal Hospital at CHELSEA.

<i>Commissioners,</i>	<i>Military Officers.</i>
T HE President of the	<i>Governor.</i>
Council,	Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Howard,
First Lord of the Treasury,	K.B. 500l.
Two Secretaries of State,	<i>Lieutenant Governor,</i>
Paymaster General of Land-	Maj. Gen. B. Hale, 400l.
Forces,	<i>Major,</i>
Secretary at War,	John Wrightson, Esq; 150l.
Two Comptrollers of Army	<i>Adjutant,</i>
Accounts,	Lewis Grant, Esq; 100l.
The Governor and Lieut.	<i>Clerk of the Works,</i>
Gov. and others	Robert Adams, F. R. S.

List of the Officers belonging to the TOWER of LONDON.

Constable and Chief Governor, Major General Charles, Earl of Cornwallis, 1000l.
Lieut. Governor, Lieut. General Charles Vernon, 700l.
Deputy Lieutenant, Charles Rainsford, Esq; 365l.
Major, Charles Henry Collins, Esq; 182l. 10s.
Chaplain, Rev. T. Cowper, 121l. 13s. 4d. *Physician,* Dr. Robert Petrie, 182l. 10s. *Gentleman Porter,* S. Madan, 84l. 6s. 8d. *Gentleman Goler,* Mr. D. Kinghorn, 70l. *Surgeon,* Mr. Lewis Davis, 45l. 12s. 6d.
Governor of St. Catharine's, near the Tower, Edward Waller, Esq; 400l.

Daily Pay of each Rank in the Horse and Grenadier Guards.		Horse-Guards.		Gren. Guards.	
		Full Pay	Subst.	Full Pay	Subst.
Captain and Colonel	—	1 16	1 7	1 10	1 2
Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel	—	1 11	1 3	1 2	1 7
Cornet and Maj. in Horse-Guards, Maj. in Gren. Guards.	1st 2d	1 7	1 3	1 2	1 7
Guidon and Major	—	1 6	1 3	1 2	1 7
Exempt and Capt. Ho. Gds. Lieut. and Capt. Gren. Gds.	—	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 7
Guidon and Captain	—	1 10	1 3	1 2	1 7
Brigadier and Lieut. Horse Gds. Sub-Lieut. Gren. Gds.	—	1 11	1 3	1 2	1 7
Sub-Brigadier and Cornet	—	1 6	1 3	1 2	1 7
Chaplain	—	1 6	1 3	1 2	1 7
Adj. and Lieut. Hor. Gds. Sub-Lieut. & Adj. Gren. Gds.	—	1 8	1 3	1 2	1 7
Surgeon	—	1 8	1 3	1 2	1 7
Quarter-Master Horse-Guards, Serjeant Gren. Guards.	—	1 6	1 3	1 2	1 7
Corporal	—	1 5	1 3	1 2	1 7
Trump & Kettle Drum. Hor. Gds. Haub. or Drum G.G.	—	1 5	1 3	1 2	1 7
Private Man	—	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 7
Warrant-Men	—	1 6	1 3	1 2	1 7
allowed on the establishment.	—	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 7
Agent to Ho. Gd. 2; to Gren. Gds. 3	—	1 8	1 3	1 2	1 7
Riding-Mast to H.G. 1; Gren. Gds. 2	—	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 7
Allowance to the Purveyor and Rough Rider, to each	—	1 1	1 3	1 2	1 7
Mall to the four Troops of Horse and Gren. Gds.	—	1 1	1 3	1 2	1 7

Daily Pay of each Rank in his Majesty's Land-Forces on the <i>British</i> Establishment.	Royal Reg. of Horse Gds.		Dragoons.		Foot Guards.		Foot.
	Full Pay	Subsist.	Full Pay	Subsist.	Full Pay	Subsist.	
Colonel and Captain	2 1	1 11	1 15	1 6	1 19	1 10	1 4
Lieutenant Colonel and Captain	1 9 6	1 2 6	1 4 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 1 6	1 7
Major and Captain	1 7 6	1 1 6	1 4 6	1 5 6	1 4 6	1 8 6	1 5
Captain	1 1 6	1 16	1 5 6	1 1 6	1 16 6	1 2 6	1 10
Captain Lieutenant or Lieutenant	15	11 6	9	7	7 10	6	4 8
Cornet Hor. Gds. and Drag. Ensign							
Ft. Gds. Ensign or 2d Lieut. Foot.							
Chaplain	14	11	8	6	5 10	4 6	3 8
Adj. (Solicitor in Ft. Gds. the same)	6 8	5	6 8	5 6	6 8	5	3 8
Quarter Master	5 0	4 6	5 6	4 6	4 4	3 3	4 8
Surgeon	8 6	6 6	5 6	4 4	4 4	3 3	4 4
Surgeon's Mate	6	4 6	6	4 4	4 4	3 3	4 6
Drum-Major					3 3	3 3	3 3
Deputy Marshal					1 1	1 1	
Serjeant					1 1	1 1	
Corp. (Kettle Dr. in H. G. the same)	3	2 6	2 9	2 3	1 10	1 4 1	1 6
Drummer	3	2 6	2 3	1 9	1 2	1 10	1 1
Trumpeter	2 8	2	2 3	1 9	1 2	8 1	1 1
Private Man	2 6	2	1 9	1 5	10	6 1	8
Allowance on the Establishment to	4	2	2 6	1 2	1 7 1	6 1	1 2
Colonel for Hautbois			2 4	1 6			
Captain	4	4	2 4	2 4	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 6
Agent	2	2	1 2	1 2	6 1	6 1	1 9

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The New Present State of Great-Britain. 67

A LIST of his Majesty's LAND FORCES.

M stands for Field Marshal, G for Gen. L for Lt. Gen. M for Major Gen. C for Colonel, and LC for Lt. Col.

COLONELS. Rank. Raised.

Two Troops of Horse Guards.

1 De Lawar, Earl M 1660

2 Cadogan, Lord G 1660

Two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards.

1 Sir J. G. Griffin L 1693

2 Harrington, E. of G 1702

One Royal Reg. of Horse Guar.

Conway, H. S. G 1661

Four Regiments of Horse.

1 Johnston, James M 1685

2 Fitzwilliam, John L 1685

3 Pitt, W. A. M 1685

4 Honeywood, Ph. L 1688

Three Reg. of Dra. Guards.

1 Mostyn, John G 1685

2 Townshend, Visc. L 1685

3 Manners, Ld. R. G 1685

Fourteen Regts. of Dragoons.

1 Pembroke, E. of L 1683

2 Panmure, Earl of G 1681

3 Fitzroy, Hon. Ch. M 1685

4 Carpenter, Benj. L 1685

5 Yorke, Sir Joseph L 1688

6 Harvey, Edward L 1689

7 Howard, Sir Geo. L 1690

8 Severne, John L 1693

9 Mocher, Flower C 1713

10 Mordaunt Sir J. G 1715

11 Johnston, James M 1715

12 Keppell, Hon. W. L 1715

13 Douglas, Arch. L 1715

14 Warde, George C 1715

Four Reg. of Light Dragoons.

1 Elliott, Geo. Aug. L 1759

2 Burgoyne, John M 1759

3 Preston, George M 1759

4 Drogheda, E. of M 1759

Three Reg. of Foot Guards.

1 Gloucester, D. of G 1660

2 Waldegrave, Earl G 1650

3 Loudoun, Earl of 1660

Regiments of Foot.

1 Argyll, Duke of L 1633

2 Montagu, Sir Ch. L 1661

3 Amherst, Sir Jeff. L 1665

4 Hodgson, Studh. L 1680

5 Percy, Earl M 1674

6 Boothby, Sir W. L 1673

7 Bertie, Ld. Rob. L 1685

8 Armstrong, Bigoe L 1685

9 Ligonier, Visc. M 1685

10 Sandford, Edward L 1685

11 Ashe, W. A'Court L 1685

12 Clinton, Henry M 1685

13 Murray, James L 1685

14 Cunninghame, R. M 1685

15 Cavan, Earl of M 1685

16 Gisborne, James M 1688

17 Monckton, Rob. L 1688

18 Sebright, Sir John L 1684

19 Grame, David L 1688

20 Parker, G. Lane M 1688

21 Mackay, Hon. A. M 1678

22 Gage, Hon. Tho. L 1689

23 Howe, Hon. Wm. M 1689

24 Cornwallis, Edw. L 1689

25 Lenox, Ld. Geo. M 1689

26 Scott, John M 1689

27 Massy, Eyre C 1689

28 Erle, Thomas M 1694

29 Evelyn, William M 1702

30 Parflow, John L 1702

31 Oughton, Sir J. Adol L 1702

32 Amherst, Wm. C 1702

33 Cornwallis, Earl M 1702

34 Cavendish, Ld. Fred L 1702

† F 2 † 35 Camp-

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35 Campbell, H. F. M 1701	56 Walth, Hunt M 1755
36 Peirson, Richard L 1701	57 Irwin, Sir John L 1755
37 Coote, Sir Eyre M 1702	58 West, Hon. Geo. C 1755
38 Blaney, Lord L 1702	59 Owen, John L 1755
39 Boyd, Robert M 1702	60 Amherst, Sir J. LC in Ch.
40 Hamilton, Sir R. M 1717	Mackay, James L
41 Wren, Jorden C 1719	Haldimand, Fr. M
42 Murray, Ld. John G 1739	Tayler Wm. M
43 Cary, George L 1741	Prevost, Augustine C
44 Abercromby, Ja. G 1741	61 Barlow, John C 1758
45 Haviland, Wm. L 1741	62 Strode, William L 1758
46 Vaughan, Hon. J. C 1741	63 Grant, Francis M 1758
47 Carleton, Guy M 1741	64 Pomeroy, John M 1758
48 Sorell, William M 1741	65 Urmston, Edward L 1758
49 Maitland, Alex. M 1743	66 Gordon, Ld Adam M 1758
50 Monson, Hon. Geo. C 1755	67 Maxwell, Edward C 1758
51 Eglintoun, Earl M 1755	68 Lambton, John L 1758
52 Clavering, John L 1755	69 Sherrard, Hon. Ph. M 1758
53 Elphinston, R. D. H. M 1755	70 Trapaud, Cyrus L 1758
54 Frederick, Marisco M 1755	African Corps, O' Hara,
55 Pigot, Robert C 1755	Cha. Command.

*Twenty Independent Companies of INVALIDS to do Duty in the
Garrisons of Great-Britain; and Scilly Islands, and 70
Companies of MARINES.*

<i>Thirty - Four Garrisons in Great - Britain, viz.</i>	St. Maws
Fort { Augustus, near In-	Pendennis
Port { George, vernesa	Plymouth
Berwick and Holy Island	Portland
Blackness	Portsmouth
Calshot	Scarborough
Carlisle	Scilly
Chester	Sheerness
Cinque Ports, Wardens	South-sea Castle
Dartmouth	Stirling
Dumbarton	Tower
Edinburgh	Tynmouth
Gravesend and Tilbury	Upnor
Guernsey	Wight, Isle of
Hull	William, Fort
Hurst	Windfor
Jersey	Yarmouth, North
Langward Fort	St. James's Park

The

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The Lieutenants, &c. in England and Wales.

<i>Bedford</i> , E. of Upper Ossory	<i>Surry</i> , Lord Onslow
<i>Berks</i> , Duke of St. Alban's	<i>Sussex</i> , Duke of Richmond
<i>Bucks</i> , Lord Le Despencer	<i>Warwick</i> , Earl of Hertford
<i>Cambridge</i> , E. of Hardwicke	<i>Westmorland</i> , Sir Ja. Lowther
<i>Chester</i> , Earl Cholmondeley	<i>Wils.</i> , Earl of Pembroke
<i>Cornwall</i> , Lord Edgcumbe	<i>Worcester</i> , Earl of Coventry
<i>Cumberland</i> , Sir James Lowther, Bart.	<i>Yorkshire, East-Riding</i> ,
<i>Derby</i> , Ld. Geo. Cavendish	<i>Yorkshire, West-Riding</i> , Mar-
<i>Devon</i> , Earl Poulett	quis of Rockingham
<i>Dorset</i> , Lord Digby	<i>Yorkshire North-Riding</i> ,
<i>Durham</i> , Earl of Darlington, Lord Lieutenant	Lord Lieut.
<i>Do. Bp. of Durham</i> , Custos-	Marq. of Rockingham, Cus-
<i>Rotulorum</i>	tos Rotulorum
<i>Essex</i> , Earl of Rochford	<i>Tower Hamlets</i> , Earl Corn-
<i>Gloucester</i> , Earl of Berkeley	wallis
<i>Hertford</i> , Viscount Bateman	WALES.
<i>Hertford</i> , Viscount Cranburn	<i>Anglesey</i> , Sir Nic. Bayly, Bt.
<i>Huntingdon</i> , D. of Manchester	<i>Brecon</i> , Chas. Morgan, Esq;
<i>Kent</i> , Duke of Dorset	<i>Cardiganshire</i> , Ld. Lisburne
<i>Lancashire</i> , Earl of Derby	Thomas Johnes, Esq; Custos
<i>Leicester</i> , Duke of Rutland	<i>Rotulorum</i>
<i>Lincoln</i> , Duke of Ancaster	<i>Caermarthen</i> , Geo. Rice, Esq;
<i>Middlesex</i> , Duke of Northumberland	<i>Caernarvon</i> , Sir Tho. Wynne,
<i>Monmouth</i> , Duke of Beaufort	Bart.
<i>Norfolk</i> , Earl of Orford	<i>Denbigh</i> , Rd. Myddelton, Esq;
<i>Northampton</i> , Earl of Northampton	<i>Flint</i> , Sir Roger Mostyn, Bt.
<i>Northumberland</i> , Duke of Northumberland	Custos Rotulorum
<i>Nottingham</i> , D. of Newcastle	Owen Salusb. Brereton, Esq;
<i>Oxford</i> , D. of Marlborough	Constable of the Castle
<i>Rutland</i> , Earl of Exeter	<i>Glamorgan</i> , Ld. Mountstuart
<i>Salop</i> , Lord Clive	<i>Merioneth</i> , Sir Watkin Wil-
<i>Somerset</i> , Lord North	liams Wynn, Bart. and
<i>Southampton</i> , D. of Chandos	Custos Rotulorum
<i>Stafford</i> , Earl Gower	<i>Montgomery</i> , E. of Hertford
<i>Suffolk</i> , Duke of Grafton	<i>Pembroke</i> , Hugh Owen, Esq;
	and Custos Rotulorum
	<i>Haverford-West</i> , Sir Richard
	Phillips, Bart.
	<i>Radnor</i> , Earl of Oxford
	Howell Gwynne, Esq; Cus-
	tos Rotulorum

A LIST

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A LIST of the the PEERS of SCOTLAND.

The Sixteen Peers marked thus * are elected to represent the Scots Peerage in the House of Lords. † Peers of Great-Britain likewise. § Irish Peers. || Minors. ‡ Roman Catholics. Sons ‡ are Members of the House of Commons. 3 are Barónets.

DUKES of the BLOOD ROYAL 3.

Rothsay ||† George Augustus, Prince of Wales, Earl of Carrick.

1764 Edinburgh † William Henry, Duke of Gloucester

1766 Strathern † Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland

DUKES 2.

Creat.	Title.	Names.
1643	Hamilton	† Douglas Hamilton
1673	Buccleugh	† Henry Scot
1675	Lennox	† Charles Lennox
1684	Gordon	* Alexander Gordon
1684	Queensberry	† Charles Douglas
1703	Argyll	* John Campbell
1703	Athol	John Murray
1707	Montrose	† Wm. Graham
1707	Roxburgh	† John Kerr

MARQUISSES 3.

1694	Tweeddale	George Hay
1701	Lothian	William John Kerr
1701	Annandale	G. V. Bemp. Johnston

EARLS 49.

1275	Sutherland (Ctfs. of)	Eliz. Sutherland
1319	Crawfurd	George Crawfurd
1452	Errol	James Hay
1456	Caithness	William Sinclair
1457	Roths (Ctfs. of)	Jane Eliz. Leslie
1457	Morton	George Douglas
1469	Buchan	Steward Erskine, LL. D.
1488	Glencairn	James Cunningham
503	Eglington	Arch. Montgomery
1507	Caffilis	David Kennedy
1581	Moray	Francis Stewart
1604	Home	Alexander Home
1605	Wigton	Ham. Fleming
1605	Perth	James Drummond
1606	Strathmore	* John Lyon
1606	Abercorn	* § James Hamilton
1619	Haddington	Thomas Hamilton

1619 Kelly

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Creat.	Title.	Names.
1619	Kelly	Alexander Erskine
1623	Galloway	* John Stewart, K. T.
1624	Lauderdale	James Maitland
1633	Loudoun	* John Campbell, F.R.S.
1633	Kinnoul	† Thomas Hay
1633	Dumfries	Patrick Crichton
1633	Dalhousie	* George Ramsay
1633	Elgin and Kincardin	Thomas Bruce
1663	Traquair	John Stewart
1637	Findlater and Seafield	James Ogilvy
1641	Leven and Melvill	David Leslie
1646	Dyfert	Lionel Tollemache
1646	Selkirk	Dunbar Douglas
1647	Northesk	George Carnegie
1651	Balcarras	Alexander Lindsay
1660	Newburgh	† James Radclyffe
1661	Aboyn	Charles Gordon
1669	Dundonald	Thomas Cochran
1678	Breadalbane	* John Campbell <i>b</i>
1682	Aberdeen	* George Gordon <i>b</i>
1686	Dunmore	* John Murray
1695	Orkney, Countess	Mary Obrien
1697	March and Ruglin	* James Douglas
1697	Marchmont	* Hugh Hume, F.R.S. <i>b</i>
1701	Hyndford	John Carmichael <i>b</i>
1703	Stair	John Dalrymple
1703	Roseberry	* Niel Primrose
1703	Glasgow	George Boyle
1703	Bute	* John Stuart <i>b</i>
1703	Hopetoun	John Hope, F.R.S.
1703	Portmore	Charles Collier
1706	Deloraine	Henry Scot

VISCOUNTS 5.

1620	Falkland	Lucius Cary
1623	Stormont	* David Murray
1641	Arbuthnot	John Arbuthnot
1661	Irvine	* Charles Ingram
1662	Dumblain	† Thomas Osborne

BARONS 28.

1424	Somerville	James Somerville
1430	Borthwick	
1440	Forbes	Ja. Forbes, Lt. Gov. Ft.-Wm.
1442	Cathcart	* Charles Schaw Cathcart
		1445 Saltoun

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Creat.	Title.	Names.
1445	Saltoun	George Frazer
1445	Gray	John Gray
1489	Sempill	John Sempill
1509	Elphinstone	Charles Elphinstone
1563	Torphichen	James Sandilands
1600	Lindores	John Leslie
1606	Blantyre	William Stewart
1609	Cranstoun	William Cranstoun
1609	Colvill of Culross	John Colvill
1627	Napier	Francis Napier
1627	Fairfax	Henry Fairfax
1628	Reay	Hugh Mackay &
1628	Aston	Walter Aston
1633	Kircudbright	John Maclellan
1642	Barnff	William Ogilvy &
1643	Elibank	Patrick Murray &
1647	Halkertoun	William Falconer
1648	Belhaven	James Hamilton
1650	Forrester	Caroline Forrester
1651	Rollo	John Rollo
1651	Ruthven	James Ruthven
1651	Colvill of Ochiltree	David Colvill
1660	Newark	Alexander Leslie
1661	Bellenden	John Bellenden
1682	Kinnaird	George Kinnaird.

OFFICERS of STATE in SCOTLAND.

<i>Keeper of the Great Seal,</i> Earl of Marchmont, 3000l. a Year.	<i>Lord Advocate,</i> Henry Dundas, Esq; 1000l.
<i>Lord Privy-Seal, for Life,</i> Rt. Hon. James Stuart Mac- kenzie, 3000l.	<i>Lord Justice Clerk,</i> Thomas Millar, Esq;
<i>Lord Register,</i> Rt. Hon. Lord Frederic Camp- bell, 2000l.	<i>Keeper of the Signet,</i> Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. of Minto, for Life.
<i>Vice-Admiral,</i> Earl of March, 1000l.	<i>Lord High Constable,</i> Earl of Errol.
<i>Lord Justice-General,</i> Duke of Queensberry, 2000l.	<i>Knight Marshal,</i> James Erskine, Esq; 400l.
<i>Lord President,</i> Robert Dundas, Esq; 1300l.	<i>Heretable Keeper of the King's Household,</i> Duke of Argyll.
<i>Ld. Ch. Baron of Exchequer,</i> Ja. Montgomery, Esq; 2000l.	<i>Heretable Carver,</i> Sir John Anstruther.
	<i>Heretable</i>

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Heretable Usher of the White Rod,

Sir Jas. Cockburn, Bt. 300l.

Heretable Armour-Bearer,

Mrs. Seton, of Touch.

Physicians,

Dr. Home and Dr. Cullen,

Botanist,

Dr. Hope.

Apothecary,

Gilbert Laurie, Esq;

Historiographer for Scotland,

Dr. Robertson, 200l.

Linner,

James Abercrombie, Esq;

Falconer,

James Maxwell, Esq;

Printer and Stationer,

Alexander Kincaid, Esq;

Master of the Revels,

David Ross, Esq;

Conseruator of Scots Privileges at Campvere,

Pat. Crawford, Esq;

Keeper of Holyrood-House,
Duke of Hamilton.

Keeper of Falkland,

Duke of Athol.

Keeper of Scoon,

Viscount Stormont.

Keeper of Lochmaben,

Marquis of Annandale.

Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick,

Duke of Argyll.

Keeper of Linlithgow,

Gov. Glen.

Keeper of the Wardrobe,

W Campbell, Esq; 55l. 11s. 4d.

Master of the Works,

James Pringle, Esq; 400l.

Almoner,

Rev. Al. Carlisle, 41l. 13s. 4d.

Deans of the Chapel-Royal,

Drs. Alex. Webster, George Wishart, and Jn. Drysdale, 60l. each.

COURT of SESSION.

Lord President,

Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Esq; 1300l.

His Clerk,

James Newbigging.

Lords of Session, 700l. each,

Thomas Millar, Esq; *Lord*

Justice-Clerk,

Henry Home, of Kaimes,

Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck,

James Erskine, of Alva,

George Brown, of Colston,

James Veitch, of Elliock,

Jn. Campbell, of Stonefield,

James Ferguson, of Pitfour,

Fra. Garden, of Gardenston,

Robert Bruce, of Kennet,

Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. of New Hales,

Ja. Burnet, of Mountbodo,

Al. Lockhart, of Covington.

David Ross, Esq;

COURT of JUSTICIARY.

Lord Justice-General,

Charles, Duke of Queensberry, 2000l.

Lord Justice-Clerk,

Thomas Millar, Esq; 500l.

Commissioners, 200l. each,

Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck,

Henry Home, of Kaimes,

James Ferguson, of Pitfour,

George Brown, of Colston,

Robert Bruce, of Kennet.

His Majesty's Advocate,

Henry Dundas, Esq; 1000l.

Deputy Advocates,

Mr. Wm. Nairne, Mr. Rob.

Blair, and Mr. Jn. Pringle

100l. each.

Solicitor-General,

Alex. Murray, Esq; 400l.

† F †

* * * There

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*** There was formerly only one Circuit in the Year; but, by the Act abolishing Heretable Jurisdictions, in 1748, two Circuits were appointed to be held, one in Spring and one in Autumn, for the North, South, and West Districts. The Times are in the Appointment of the Judges. If the Lord Justice-General goes, he has 200*l.* for each Circuit. The Justice-Clerk and Commissioners, when two of them go together, have, for every South or West Circuit, 150*l.* each, and for the North Circuit, 180*l.* each. When one of them goes alone to the South or West Circuit, he has 250*l.* and if the North Circuit, 300*l.* There are three Deputy-Advocates, one for each Circuit, commissioned by the King's Advocate, at 50*l.* each.

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron,

Ja. Montgomery, Esq; 2000*l.*

Barons,

John Maule, John Grant,

Wm. Mure, Esqrs. 700*l.* each,

Geo. Winn, Esq; 1200*l.*

King's Remembrancers,

A. Stuart, Esq;

Sir P. Warrender, 250*l.* each.

ESTABLISHMENT of POLICE.

President,

Lord Cathcart, 2000*l.*

Lords, 800*l.* each,

Earls of Lauderdale, Leven,

Galloway, and Dalhousie.

Gentlemen, 400*l.* each,

Sir Robert Menzies

Alex. Fraser, Esq;

Thomas Dundas, Esq;

Secretary,

Sir Arch. Hope, Bt. 300*l.*

Cashier,

James M'Douall, Esq; 100*l.*

Solicitor,

Hon. Rob. Sandilands, 100*l.*



F I N I S.